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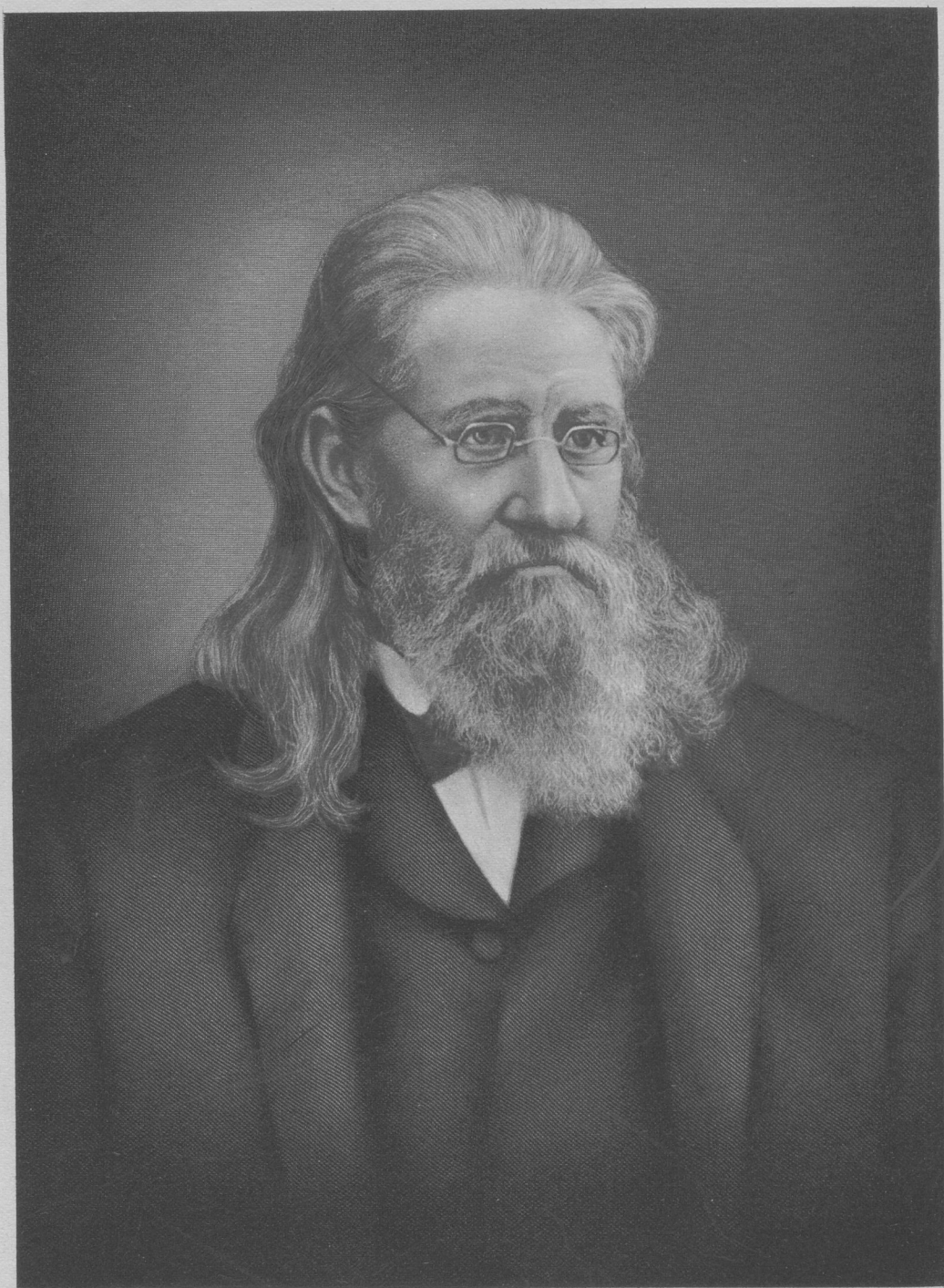


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ORANGE COUNTY GENEALOGICAL  
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# AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

A NEW CYCLOPEDIA

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Compiled Under the Editorial Supervision of

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VOLUME X

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AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

A NEW CYCLOPEDIA

OF THE LIVES OF AMERICAN MEN

OF NOTABLE ADVANCEMENT

ILLUSTRATED

VOLUME I

THE AMERICAN BIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY

NEW YORK

1911



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# BIOGRAPHICAL

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Eng. by W. T. Butler, N.Y.

*Louis A. Watres,*

*R. W. Grand Master.*

*1916-1917.*



# ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

**WATRES, Colonel Louis Arthur,**

**Man of Many Activities.**

Colonel Louis Arthur Watres of Scranton has perpetuated in the law and in business and in the public service the fair reputation won for the family name through the sterling merits and unswerving devotion to duty of his father, Lewis S. Watres, whose ancestry goes back to James Otis of Revolutionary fame.

Lewis S. Watres was born in Whites-town, New York, February 12, 1808, and died in Scranton, Pennsylvania, August 1, 1882. He was one of the founders of the Lackawanna Valley. Coming to Mount Vernon (now Winton) in 1840, he purchased four hundred acres of coal land, opened two of the first coal mines in the Lackawanna Valley, built saw mills, opened a general store and developed the little village. He was a citizen who gave generously of his time and labors to all enterprises for the public good and was easily the recognized leader of his community and of the Valley for which he did so much.

Becoming financially involved by reason of the failure of his uncle, a banker in Philadelphia, for whom he had endorsed, he was obliged to relinquish his holdings of coal lands at Mount Vernon, and in 1861 the family removed to Archbald. Despite the fact that the Civil War found him afflicted with asthma, and therefore physically incapable of taking a combatant's part, his efficient labors were productive of great good to the Union cause. He recruited a company which was mustered into service at Harrisburg

as Company I, Fifty-sixth Regiment, and later Company H, Fifty-second Regiment. All through the war he was tireless in his work for the government, soliciting war funds, defending the administration's war policies, and in every possible way doing what, in the last great war, has come to be known as a man's "bit." Just how difficult a task it was for him to spend his efforts in this manner can only be known with a realization of his intense devotion to the cause of freedom and union, for which he would have paid gladly the supreme sacrifice, and yet, while his friends and comrades gave their all on the field of battle, it fell to his lot to remain at home and provide them with the means of war. Lewis S. Watres was a member and an elder of the Presbyterian church, and the first house of worship erected in the valley by any denomination, the Pecktown Presbyterian Church, was his gift to the community.

In 1842, Mr. Watres married Harriet G. Hollister, a poetess of talent, whose ancestors, the Goodriches and Hollisters, had come from Connecticut. Her verses were printed under the *nom de plume* of "Stella of Lackawanna," a portion of them being printed after her demise in a volume entitled, "Cobwebs." "Send Them Home Tenderly," one of her poems, was set to music and became popular among the soldiers as a campfire song.

In order to get a proper perspective of a man, it is necessary, in addition to his ancestry, to get his background, to know something of his early environment. The subject of our sketch, Colonel Louis A. Watres, was born in Mount Vernon (now



## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

Winton), Lackawanna county. His early schooling resulted from his own determination to possess an education, for he was early obliged to earn his livelihood, and the time generally spent by boys and young men in the search of entertainment was used by him in solitary study and in attendance at night school. One of the first lines of work undertaken by him was at the age of eleven, when he did chores and cared for the horse of the family physician. A little later, after school hours, he measured logs for lumbermen on the neighboring mountains of Mount Vernon; at the age of twelve he weighed coal for the Delaware & Hudson Company, walking three miles to his work in the dead of winter. For a short period he worked in a general store at Archbald. When his family removed to Scranton, young Watres attended the Scranton public schools for a period of two years, meanwhile going to night school and receiving private instruction. On his sixteenth birthday he left school and entered the Scranton post office as a clerk, and at eighteen was assistant postmaster. At twenty-one he was selected clerk of the City Commissioners of Scranton, and was also appointed deputy marshal of the Mayor's Court of that city, which position he satisfactorily filled for two years. He was entered as a student at law in the office of the late John Handley, who was presiding judge of the courts of Lackawanna county. For five years he burned the midnight oil and applied himself assiduously in the study of the law, working steadily toward an ambition he had cherished from boyhood—admission to the bar. In 1878, he was admitted to the practice of law in the Lackawanna courts. How well he succeeded in the attainment of this ideal is a matter of record, and although it has been many years since Colonel Watres

has been able to give time to legal practice, the representative clientele that depended upon him for legal guidance was ample testimony to his ability and standing as an attorney. For nine years he was the county solicitor for Lackawanna county.

Colonel Watres' talents are of the nature that go far toward success in public life. He is a keen judge of human nature, yet his understanding of men is tempered by a wide sympathy. His forensic talents have in part accounted for the influence and popularity he has achieved among his fellows, but the foundation of his prominence has been a constant adherence to the highest ideals of citizenship and manhood. While solicitor for Lackawanna county, he was elected to a seat in the State Senate. Although a Republican, he was elected to the State Senate from the Democratic Senatorial District in which he lived. Colonel Watres was close in the councils of his party, and played an important part in the proposal and enactment of legislation of far-reaching effect in the State. He was a member of the State-Wide Commission which prepared the uniform primary election laws of the Commonwealth, which are now in force. While a member of the State Senate, he was elected to the high office of Lieutenant-Governor of the Commonwealth, and the election returns of that time are a pleasing tribute to the confidence placed in him by his fellow-citizens, his plurality being more than twenty-two thousand, while that of Mr. Pattison, the candidate for Governor on the Democratic ticket, was seventeen thousand. His discharge of the duties of this office was marked by the same zealous devotion to the public service that had distinguished his incumbency of other posts of prominence, and as president of the Senate he



## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

was particularly efficient. His long occupancy of a seat in the Senate and his experience as presiding officer made him thoroughly familiar with all of the intricacies of precedent and tradition, and he presided over the deliberations of that body with grace and power. At the time of the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago, he was appointed commissioner from Pennsylvania by an act of the State Assembly, and he was afterward elected vice-president of the board.

Colonel Watres' political record is one that will stand the closest scrutiny, whether it be regarded in its beginning as county solicitor, as chairman of the Republican State Committee, as Senator or as Lieutenant-Governor. He contributed much to the stability and power of his party organization in the State, and has ever been loyal to that organization, believing that in its strength lies the means of the best service to the people.

Colonel Watres commanded the Eleventh Regiment, Provisional Guard, during the Spanish-American War, and he has a worthy record in the National Guard. He was in continuous service from 1877 to 1891 and also served from 1898 to 1904. For seven years he was captain of Company A, of the Thirteenth Regiment. For four years he was inspector of rifle practice on Governor Beaver's staff, with the rank of colonel, and afterwards judge advocate of the division upon the staff of Major General Miller. When the Thirteenth Regiment returned from the field at the close of the Spanish-American War, Colonel Watres became its commanding officer. Upon the organization of the National Guard Association of Pennsylvania, he was made its president for the first two years of its existence.

Colonel Watres' large public interests include the presidency of the Spring

Brook Water Supply Company and its forty-two subsidiaries; the County Savings Bank, the Scranton Trust Company, the Mansfield Water Company, and he is a trustee of the American Surety Company of New York. He has long been connected with public utilities, and he was president and executive officer of the company that built the first street railway from Lackawanna avenue in Scranton to Pittston on the east side of the valley, to Old Forge on the west side, and also the street railway from Dunmore to Olyphant.

He is a member of the Pennsylvania Committee of National Defense, and chairman of the Lackawanna County Committee of Public Safety. He also was chairman of the Scranton Committee in the Salvation Army Campaign in 1919, and chairman of Scranton's Welcome Home Committee. It is difficult to find an institution of value in the life of the city that has not benefited by his friendly aid and support. He is chairman of the advisory board of the Young Women's Christian Association, a member of the advisory board of the Home for the Friendless, and has been president of the Scranton Council of Boy Scouts from the time of its organization. He has been a member of the State Armory Board since its organization in 1905.

The Masonic order is his one fraternal interest, and he devotes himself to its work with the zest and energy that have permitted him to accomplish so much in such varied fields. He was grand master of Masons in Pennsylvania in 1916 and 1917; a member of the Masonic Home Committee of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, and he is now president of the George Washington National Memorial Association, which is engaged in building a memorial to Washington, the Ma-



## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

son, at Alexandria, Virginia. He is a member of the Supreme Council of the Northern Jurisdiction of the Scottish Rite, and therefore a thirty-third degree Mason. Among many other societies, he is a member of the Scranton Club, the Country Club, the Railroad Club of New York, the Westmoreland Club of Wilkes-Barre, the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the Art Club of Philadelphia, the National Geographic Society, the Pennsylvania Bar Association, the American Bar Association, and the American Academy of Political and Social Science.

Colonel Watres married Effie J. Hawley, a descendant of the Hawleys of Connecticut, and of Peter Thatcher, one of the most noted preachers in Old South Church at Boston. They are the parents of: Harold A., deceased; Major Laurence H., commanding the One Hundred and Eighth Machine Gun Battalion, American Expeditionary Forces in France; and Reyburn, a mechanical engineer and inventor.

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### **WATRES, Lieut.-Col. Laurence H.,**

**Lawyer, Active in World War.**

Lieut.-Col. Laurence H. Watres was born July 18, 1882, and has always lived in Scranton, Pennsylvania. After attendance at the high school in Scranton, he graduated at the Hill School, Pottstown, Pennsylvania, then spent fourteen months with his family in Europe. Later he took his degree at Princeton University, class of 1904, also graduated at Harvard Law School, in 1907, and is now practicing law at Scranton. He is the son of Colonel Louis A. Watres, former Lieutenant-Governor of Pennsylvania, and Effie J. (Hawley) Watres. His mother was first reader of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, for three years, and he himself served three years as first reader in the same

church. Since he retired from the position of reader, he has taught, and is now teaching a class of boys in the Sunday school of the First Church of Christ, Scientist.

His military career is as follows: Enlisted October 21, 1907, as private in the Thirteenth Regiment of Infantry, National Guard of Pennsylvania; occupied all positions from private to captain; was captain of Company "C" Infantry at the Texas border; at Camp Hancock, Georgia, was assigned as captain of Company M, One Hundred and Ninth Infantry, Twenty-eighth Division; afterwards captain of Company B, One Hundred and Eighth Machine Gun Battalion, same division; was wounded at the battle of the Vesle river on September 6, 1918; was cited for bravery by an order from general headquarters, A. E. F. While in the hospital, he received his commission as major, and upon discharge from the hospital, was placed in command of the One Hundred and First Machine Gun Battalion, Twenty-sixth Division, and afterwards of the One Hundred and Eighth Machine Gun Battalion, and was demobilized with his battalion on May 28, 1919. Upon the reorganization of the Thirteenth Regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania, he was appointed by Governor Sproul as its lieutenant-colonel.

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### **SCRANTON, William Walker,**

**Manufacturer, Philanthropist.**

From its earliest days until the present, the city of Scranton has been under heavy obligation to the Scranton family, of which William Walker Scranton was an honored representative. He was a native son of Scranton, and in the city of his birth compiled a long and honorable career covering the period, 1865-1918, and was always a level-headed man-of-affairs,



## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

worthy of the name he bore. He was of the eighth American generation of the family founded by John Scranton, who, with about twenty-five other heads of families, came to New England, from England, seeking religious liberty.

(I) John Scranton was under thirty years of age when he came to New England, in 1637, and died August 27, 1671, having aided in the settlement of the town of Guilford, Connecticut. He was a free burgess and one of the body of men which met in Robert Newman's barn, June 4, 1639, and laid the foundation of civil and religious policy by the adoption of an order of liberal government for what ultimately became the State of Connecticut. He was a man of prominence, serving as marshal of the colony, a member of the General Court in 1669 and 1670, and on important committees.

(II) Captain John (2) Scranton, son of John (1) Scranton, the ancestor in America, was the first of the name born in New England. He made his home in East Guilford, Connecticut, and there died, September 2, 1703, aged sixty-two. He commanded the military company of the settlement, was always known as Captain John, was made a burgess in 1669, took the freeman's oath at the next General Court session, and was a successful farmer. He was succeeded by his son, also known as Captain John.

(III) Captain John (3) Scranton, son of Captain John (2) Scranton, was born in 1676, and died March 31, 1758. He lived in East Guilford, and, like his father, commanded the town military company, and was a successful farmer. In his will he made provision for the support of a negro whom he owned, and for an Indian, dependent upon him. Captain John (3) Scranton was succeeded by his son, Captain Ichabod.

(IV) Captain Ichabod Scranton, son of Captain John (3) Scranton, was born in East Guilford, February 19, 1717, and died November 1, 1760. He inherited the military ardor of his ancestors, and took part in the French wars of 1745 and 1755. He fought at Louisburg, Fort William Henry, and Crown Point, and on his return from Canada was stricken with a fatal disease while in Albany, and there died. His patriotism, courage and enterprise endeared him to his townsmen, and he was deeply mourned.

(V) Theophilus Scranton, eldest son of Captain Ichabod Scranton, was born December 1, 1751, and died in that part of East Guilford, now called Madison, February 16, 1827. Being the eldest son, and but twenty-four years of age when the call to arms came, he was forced to remain at home as the support of his mother and sister, thus enabling his two younger brothers to enter the Continental army, one becoming a cavalry officer and the other serving in the infantry, attaining equal rank.

(VI) Jonathan Scranton, son of Theophilus Scranton, was born October 10, 1781, and died July 27, 1847. He was a well known contractor, constructing wharves, light-houses, breakwaters, and other public work, and prominent in the affairs of his town. He was the father of Joseph Hand Scranton, one of the founders of Scranton, Pennsylvania; of Erasmus C. Scranton, president of the Second National Bank of New Haven, and at the time of his death was president of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad; of Sereno H. Scranton, of Madison, Connecticut, president of the New Haven & New London Railroad, and later of the Mobile & New Orleans Railroad. This review deals with the career of the eldest



## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

son, Joseph Hand Scranton, and his son, William Walker Scranton.

(VII) Joseph Hand Scranton, son of Jonathan Scranton, was born in Madison, Connecticut, June 28, 1813, and died in Baden, Germany, June 6, 1872. He began his business career in a New Haven store, but later went South, where he became head of one of the largest business houses of Augusta, Georgia. While in Augusta, he was applied to by his cousins, George W. and Selden T. Scranton, for a loan to assist them in financing iron manufacturing on the banks of Roaring Creek, at Slocum Hollow, the original site and name of the city of Scranton, Pennsylvania. Joseph H. Scranton responded with a loan of \$10,000—later invested a larger sum, and in 1847 became a partner, purchasing the holdings of one of the partners, Mr. Grant. On becoming a partner in the iron works at Slocum Hollow, Mr. Scranton moved to that community, which later was to grow and become almost a wonder city, and to bear the name Scranton, in honor of the founders. The firm became Scranton & Platt (Mr. Platt a brother-in-law of Joseph H. Scranton), Joseph H. Scranton giving himself entirely to the coal and iron departments. The firm successfully solved the problem of iron manufacture with anthracite coal, and finally the building of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad removed the last obstacle to the permanency of the settlement on the Lackawanna. With railroad facilities the growth of Scranton really began and it has never ceased. In 1853, Scrantons & Platt organized and incorporated as the Lackawanna Iron & Coal Company, with Joseph H. Scranton as manager, an office held until 1858, when he was elected president. As executive head of the Lackawanna Iron & Coal Company, he continued ac-

tive in the business, and only surrendered his executive control at death, in 1872. He was also the first president of the First National Bank of Scranton, incorporated in 1863, he holding that office nine years, until his death. He was the first president of the Scranton Gas & Water Company; director of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad; Mt. Hope Mineral Railroad; Sussex Railroad of New Jersey; Franklin Iron Company; Scranton Trust Company & Savings Bank; Dickson Manufacturing Company; Moosic Powder Company; Oxford Iron Company; and was appointed by Congress one of the first commissioners of the Union Pacific Railroad.

Under such a severe strain his health gave way, and in January, 1872, he sailed for Europe accompanied by his wife and daughter. He died at Baden, Germany, the following June, and on July 13, 1872, his body was laid at rest in Dunmore Cemetery, Scranton. Signal honors were awarded his memory on that day by the city which bore his name, business being suspended, flags at half-mast, and all over the county appeared fervid eulogies in the newspapers. Dr. Cattell of Lafayette College preached the memorial sermon, and said in its course: "I know not how many companies he was president or manager or director of, or of what great interests he was the guiding spirit, but I do know he was a Christian man, and for many years was the superintendent of the Sabbath school of his church (Presbyterian), and that he was a man whose success in all things that men most desire and for which they strive and toil was conspicuous."

Mr. Scranton was so intimately connected with the beginning of things in Scranton, and laid so well the foundation, that it is interesting to know what his con-



## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

temporaries of half a century ago thought of him. This extract from the resolutions adopted by the board of directors of the First National Bank answers the question:

*Resolved*, That having been associated with Mr. Scranton in the direction of the affairs of this institution from the date of its organization, we bear cheerful testimony of his great executive ability, untiring energy, perfect integrity, and useful devotion to its interests, and to his high-minded and gentlemanly bearing in all his official intercourse, whereby he contributed largely to the success of the institution, while endearing himself to us by his amiable, generous disposition.

Joseph H. Scranton married (first) August 1, 1837, Eliza Maria Wilcox, of Madison, Connecticut. He married (second) July 3, 1843, Cornelia Walker, daughter of Judge William P. and Lucy (Adam) Walker, of Lenox, Massachusetts. He was survived by children of both wives.

(VIII) William Walker Scranton, eldest son of Joseph Hand Scranton, and his second wife, Cornelia Walker, was born in Augusta, Georgia, April 4, 1844, and died in Scranton, Pennsylvania, December 3, 1916. After completing public school courses, he passed from high school to Phillips Andover Academy, thence to Yale University, whence he was graduated A. B., class of 1865. His college career was one of triumph both in college and sports, his athletic record including bow oar on the Wilbur Bacon Varsity crew, which, in 1864 and 1865, won from Harvard in their annual race. His fraternities were: Kappa Sigma Epsilon, Alpha Sigma, Delta Kappa Epsilon, his senior society, Scroll and Keys. He long continued his athletic training, and at the age of thirty-six, in the presence of witnesses, he lifted a dead weight of two thousand pounds.

The year 1865 witnessed the ending of

Mr. Scranton's preparation, and his entrance into the business life of his native city. Two years were spent at the works of the Lackawanna Iron & Coal Company, mastering the details of iron manufacture, then his first promotion came. In 1867, he was appointed superintendent of the company's new mills; in 1871, assistant to the president and superintendent of all the company's mills.

In 1874, he went to Europe, making a special study of Bessemer steel manufacture in English, French, and German plants. Upon his return he was made general manager of the Lackawanna Iron & Coal Company, and in the carrying out of the plans resulting from the knowledge gained in foreign plants, he was able to double the mill output and improve its quality.

While manager of the iron works, Mr. Scranton was brought into conflict with striking miners, although his action was purely defensive. The labor troubles of 1871 reached the mines of the company, and each day Mr. Scranton led an escort for a body of non-striking miners to and from their homes and the mines. When attacked by rioters, on one of these occasions, two of the rioting strikers were killed. During the railroad riots of 1877, the shops of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company and the Lackawanna Iron & Coal Company were attacked by three thousand rioters. Mr. Scranton with an armed party met them, and after a sharp fight, dispersed the mob, but not before three of their leaders had been killed. The strikers later caused the arrest of Mr. Scranton and his party on the charge of manslaughter, but they were acquitted, with the thanks of the court for their action in quelling the riot.

In 1880, Mr. Scranton resigned as manager of the Lackawanna Iron & Coal

## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

Company, and after again studying European conditions and methods, organized the Scranton Steel Company, with works in Scranton, and there for the first time in America he rolled one hundred and twenty foot steel rails from the ingot. In 1891, the Lackawanna Iron & Coal Company and the Scranton Steel were consolidated, Mr. Scranton surrendering all official connection. From that time until his retirement he devoted himself mainly to the extension and management of the Scranton Gas & Water Company, founded by his father in 1854. This company, with its subsidiaries, supplies water and gas to Scranton, and water to all boroughs north of Scranton in the Lackawanna Valley for a distance of twenty-four miles. He was interested in many Scranton institutions, charitable, religious, educational, or philanthropic, the finer side of his nature responding as quickly and surely to every appeal as did his business nature to a sound investment. He aided the cause of good government, and took a deep interest in civic affairs, but never desired nor held political office. He retained his unusual body and mental vigor to the last, and died genuinely regretted.

The following appeared in the "Times," issue of December 7, 1916:

RESOLUTIONS ON THE DEATH OF W. W. SCRANTON  
PASSED BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE  
FIRST NATIONAL BANK AND LACKAWANNA TRUST COMPANY.

The board of directors of the First National Bank and the Lackawanna Trust Company makes record of the death of W. W. Scranton, their fellow director, with profound sense of the loss that has come to them, of the loss that has come to the community-at-large.

A director in the First National Bank since 1892, he gave to its development the benefit of his practical penetrating sagacity, and his advice and counsel was a highly prized asset.

His fellowship with the board, permitting of an acquaintance with those engaging qualities of

his nature that were only too rarely enjoyed, makes his death a personal loss to each of his associates.

In the larger sphere of our community life we would make record of the loss of a strong man, an effective citizen, strong not only in his personal traits and qualities, but strong as a co-worker in the upbuilding of the city that bore his name, a name that has received added distinction from the life just closed; an effective citizen in that he builded with a foresight that met the rapidly developing needs and wants of this thickly populated valley, building oftentimes against hindrances, that sprang from the very lack of such foresight.

The future city, however great it may become, will owe much to the clear vision and broad-mindedness of W. W. Scranton.

To his family we offer our sincere and personal sympathy.

In the "Republican," of December 7, 1916, the following appeared:

RESOLUTIONS OF DIRECTORS OF THE SCRANTON GAS  
AND WATER COMPANY.

William W. Scranton, President of this Company, died December 3, 1916.

For more than thirty-seven years his firm and capable hand had guided the course of this corporation and his far reaching vision and great force of character had enabled him to see the necessity of future development and keep pace with the rapid growth of the city, and to plan wisely and construct promptly the necessary works to meet such rapidly growing demands.

His relations with the public and with the employees of the company ever showed a high character for fairness of dealing and consideration for the rights of others; his strong, manly qualities are conceded by all.

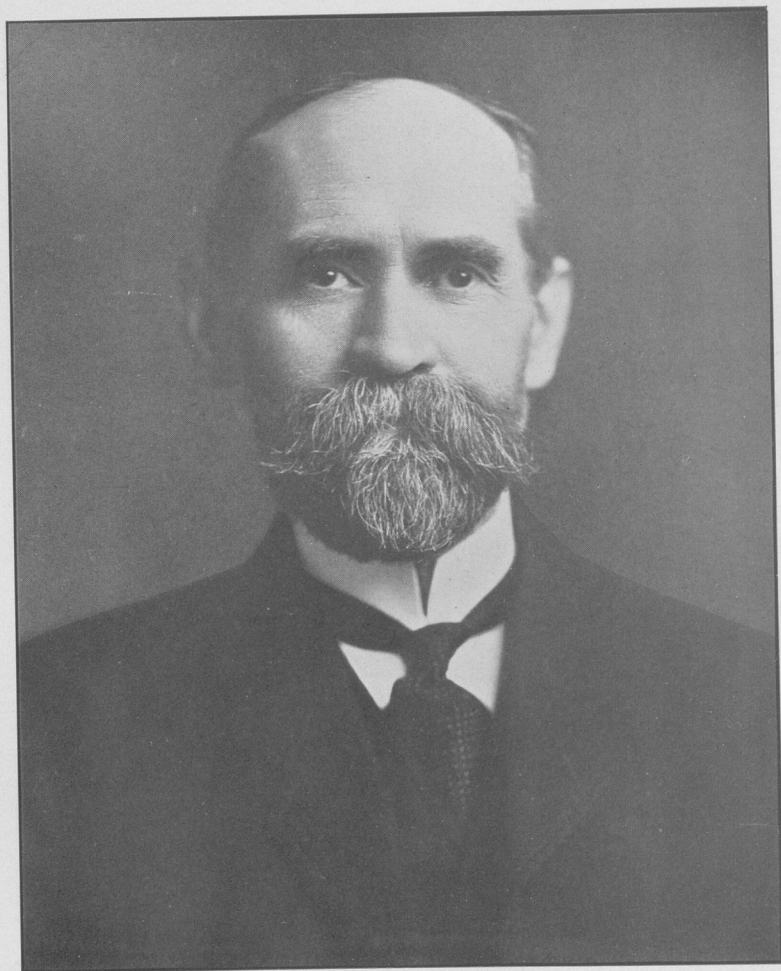
Desiring to place upon record our appreciation of his noble character and high moral worth, it is, therefore,

*Resolved*, That in the death of our beloved president and fellow-director this company has sustained a loss which cannot be filled. His forceful character and splendid constructive ability have enabled this company to fulfil a high and important public duty in a manner most acceptable to the public, and with the public we sincerely mourn his loss.

*Resolved*, That this memorial be spread upon the company records and a copy thereof transmitted to his family.







*Geo I Porter*



## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

Mr. Scranton married, in St. Albans, Vermont, October 15, 1874, Katherine M. Smith, daughter of Worthington C. and Catherine (Walworth) Smith, her father a member of Congress from Vermont. An only son, Worthington, succeeded his father in many of his business activities.

### PORTER, John T.,

**Merchant, Financier.**

From 1875 until his death, forty-four years later, John T. Porter was successfully engaged in the wholesale grocery business in Scranton, Pennsylvania, the last sixteen years of that period the business being conducted as a corporation, The John T. Porter Company. While the business world lost a man of ability and great force of character in his passing, the great loss fell upon his family, deprived of a tender husband, a kind and loving father, a sympathetic, kind benefactor, and the community lost a noble example of faithful, Christian manhood. He was the soul of uprightness, industrious, punctual in every engagement, scrupulous in keeping his word, and in his charity, generous and helpful. He came to Scranton a young man of twenty-five, and left it the business veteran aged sixty-nine, honored and esteemed by all who came within the sphere of his influence.

He was a native of the State of Delaware, son of Abel J. Porter, whose life was spent in his native Middletown, Delaware, a farmer and a miller. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, a man of strong character and upright life. Abel J. Porter married Sarah Van Pelt, daughter of Jesse Van Pelt, born in Holland, of Dutch parents. They were the parents of three children: Lydia, Ann Mary, and John T., to whose memory this tribute of respect is offered.

John T. Porter was born in Middletown, Delaware, May 24, 1850, and died in Scranton, Pennsylvania, January 5, 1919. He was educated in Smyrna Seminary, finishing in 1869, and at once entered business life as a salesman with a New York City importing house dealing in foreign fruits. During the five years which he spent with that firm, he won the high personal regard of its members, and gained experience which proved valuable in the founding of a business of his own. In 1875 he located in Scranton, Pennsylvania, opening a wholesale grocery at Nos. 26 and 28 Lackawanna avenue, a site which has never been abandoned, although the small beginning made in 1875 grew into a great business. He made the John T. Porter Company a rival of larger and more pretentious houses of the largest cities, and dealt in complete lines of domestic staple and fancy groceries, fruits, and produce, much of his stock being direct importation from foreign centers. While the development of the business of the John T. Porter Company was his greatest concern and life-work, Mr. Porter was intimately identified with other important interests of his city. He was one of the original incorporators of the Traders' National Bank in 1899, was long a member of its board of directors, and in 1895 was elected its president, an office he held until 1917, when he resigned. He was also a director and treasurer of the Mississippi Central Railroad, director of the United States Lumber Company, operating in Mississippi and elsewhere, and had other business interests of importance. For more than a quarter of a century he had been a member of Elm Park Methodist Episcopal Church, and also served that church for thirty years as a member of its board of trustees. In his political action he was

## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

extremely independent, suiting his vote to the issue and the man. He was a member of the Scranton Club, the Southern Society of New York, and the Sons of Delaware, holding the last named membership in Philadelphia.

The high estimate placed upon the life and services of John T. Porter was well expressed in the press of his city, and by the resolutions of respect and sympathy which reached the family in addition to the many evidences of a private nature. The resolutions adopted by the board of directors of the United States Lumber Company and by the executive committee of the board of directors of the Scranton Trust Company are appended:

WHEREAS, Mr. John T. Porter has been a director of the United States Lumber Company from the time of its organization, and was an officer for many years until his failing health caused him to relinquish that office, he continuing to act as a director; and

WHEREAS, A long association with Mr. Porter endeared him to us all, and his friendship has always been considered of inestimable value. He was ever esteemed for his kindness of heart, unswerving integrity, mature judgment, and business ability. He was a factor in the many enterprises with which he was connected, assuring their success by reason of his wise counsel and acquaintance with business methods. He did not let his material success overshadow the better part of his nature, or shut out the things that appealed very strongly to his finer sensibilities. He was a consistent Christian gentleman, and his church was ever uppermost in his mind, and he was one of the large contributors to its material and spiritual well-being. We bow to the will of Him who doeth all things well and who has called our associate to his higher reward. We would record our conviction that in his death the company and the community in which he has had so large a part has lost one of its foremost and best citizens.

*Be It Therefore Resolved*, That we tender his family and friends our deep sympathy in their great loss, and that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family of the deceased and spread upon the minutes of the meeting.

(Signed by) G. F. ROYCE, Sec'y.

*Be It Resolved*, Inasmuch as The Scranton Trust Company through the protracted illness and death of its late friend and director, Mr. John T. Porter, has suffered a distinct loss, that its board of directors record an expression of their deep sense of bereavement and an appreciation of their gratitude for his faithful service, of high regard for his constructive advice and criticism which the company has been privileged to enjoy from its beginning, and of their love for the man whose place at their councils has been missed for many months and whose death makes more poignant a longfelt loss.

The real record of the fine attributes of his gentle and virile personality, his persistence of purpose, his fearless decision, blended with a compelling sense of delightful humor, can be kept and cherished only in the memories of those who have counseled and worked and lived with him.

For those who are to come after and to whom it may not be given to have known him, be it said that The Scranton Trust Company prized and treasured him in life, and that its officers, employees, and his co-directors sorely lament his passing.

Unanimously Adopted,

BY THE COMMITTEE.

Mr. Porter married, November 10, 1881, Harriet Schlager, who survives him, daughter of John and Mary (Ferber) Schlager. Children: Elizabeth, wife of Ralph E. Weeks, of Scranton; Florence S., wife of R. C. Sullivan; John Kenneth; James Russell; and Eleanor.

### PLATT, Frederick Joseph,

#### Prominent Citizen.

When on April 2, 1844, Joseph Curtis Platt, grandfather of Frederick J. Platt, married Catherine S. Scranton, daughter of Jonathan Scranton, sister of Joseph Hand Scranton, and cousin of George W. and Selden T. Scranton, who were interested in iron manufacture in the Lackawanna Valley, at now Scranton, Pennsylvania, it was a foregone conclusion that it was a question of but a very short time when his already proven business ability would be requisitional, and thus



## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

proved. The new enterprise included a company store, and as that was Mr. Platt's business, he was induced by his brother-in-law, Joseph H. Scranton, to visit the Valley and make his decision on the ground. That visit was made in November, 1845, with the result that, finding the prospect pleasing, Mr. Platt, in 1846, sold his mercantile business at Fair Haven, Connecticut, and with his entire wealth converted into cash he arrived, in March, 1846, at Slocum Hollow, then a little village, but destined to become the great city of Scranton. His coming was of everlasting benefit to that community, for in all the formation period of the new settlement on the Lackawanna, the laying out of the town plot of lots, the founding of churches, schools, lodges, and all the public details of the new town, Mr. Platt bore a leading part, and it is to him that Scranton owes its broad, straight streets, and all the liberal features of the original plan. So interested was he in the planning and building of the town that he was given full charge of the firm, Scranton & Platt, and until his retirement in 1874, he continued full manager of the company's real estate interests with the title of vice-president. His personal work in founding and developing a city was enormous, and when, in 1887, at the age of seventy-one, he joined the "great majority," his lifework was well done. But he left two sons to perpetuate his name and his fame, Joseph Curtis (2), and Frank Elbert Platt, who most worthily fulfilled their obligations to their father's memory, and at the time of his death, in 1898, Joseph Curtis (2) Platt passed the obligation to his son, Frederick Joseph Platt, one of Scranton's important business men, president of the Scranton Electric Construction Company, and identified closely with other great corporate interests.

The Platts of Scranton are of the Saybrook, Connecticut, branch, descendants of Frederick Platt, who settled in Killingworth, about 1790, he being, it is believed, a descendant of Richard Platt, who settled in 1638 at New Haven, later going to Milford, Connecticut. At the latter place, among the coping stones of the bridge across "the Wapawaug," erected to perpetuate the memory of the early settlers, is one bearing this inscription: "Deacon Richard Platt, Obit 1684; Mary, his wife." Frederick Platt, of Killingworth, married a Miss Fox of New London, and their third son married Hannah Lane, and located at Saybrook in the part now called Winthrop. Captain Dan Platt, son of Obadiah Platt, was born in 1735, served as an officer in the Revolutionary army, and died at the age of eighty-eight. Captain Dan Platt married, January 12, 1763, Jemima Pratt, and they were the parents of Deacon Dan (2) Platt, born June 21, 1764, who married Catherine Lane, December 20, 1787, and died in Madison, Connecticut, aged over seventy-eight. Their eldest son, Joseph Platt, born in 1789, was a lawyer and an associate of Chief Justice Waite of the United States Supreme Court. He married Lydia Pratt, and they were the parents of Joseph Curtis Platt, one of the founders and fathers of Scranton.

Joseph Curtis Platt, son of Joseph and Lydia (Pratt) Platt, was born in Saybrook, Connecticut, September 17, 1816, died in Scranton, Pennsylvania, November 15, 1887. His father died in 1826, at the early age of thirty-seven, and a year later the lad began earning his own living as a clerk in a country store. He possessed keen business sense, and in 1836 opened a general store in Fair Haven, Connecticut, under his own name. In 1846, he removed to Scranton, and there

## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

won an everlasting name as one of the men who caused a city there to appear. From 1846 until his death in 1887, he was in the very forefront of every movement connected with the city's development, laboring not alone for material things, for he cared little for wealth, save as it gave him opportunity to carry forward his ambitious plans for the good of Scranton and his fellowmen. He married, April 2, 1844, Catherine Serena Scranton, of the Scranton family from whom the city derives its name. She died July 4, 1887, preceding her husband to the grave by about four months. They are buried side by side in Dunmore Cemetery. They were the parents of three children: Joseph Curtis (2), of further mention; Ella J., a resident of Scranton until her death, January 28, 1908; Frank Elbert, who became identified with many of the business enterprises with which his father had been connected, and is yet a prominent business man of Scranton.

Joseph Curtis (2) Platt, eldest son of Joseph Curtis (1) and Catherine Serena (Scranton) Platt, was born in Fair Haven, Connecticut, January 9, 1845, died in Waterford, New York, July 7, 1898. He was brought to Scranton by his parents, and there he obtained his early education. He was a student at Phillips Andover Academy, finishing with graduation in 1862, going thence to Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, New York, whence he was graduated C. E., class of 1866. He at once formed a connection with the engineering department of the Lackawanna Iron & Coal Company of Scranton, and to his qualifications added the experience obtained as a mining engineer. He rose to high rank as a civil and mining engineer, and while yet a young man had, as consulting engineer, charge of the construction and later of the oper-

ation of the Franklin Furnaces in New Jersey, then a very important iron manufacturing plant. After serving Franklin Furnaces until 1875, he moved to Waterford, New York, and there for nearly twenty years he was prominently identified with manufacturing as president of the Mohawk & Hudson Manufacturing Company, and its successor the Eddy Valve Company, and as proprietor of the Button Boiler Company. About 1895, he retired from business, devoting his last years to technical duty and in the preparation of essays on engineering subjects which were published in the scientific journals.

Like his father, Mr. Platt was a successful man, both from a business and professional standpoint. He held to the highest code of honor, and followed his convictions with fearless and outspoken candor. He was ever an enemy of the liquor traffic, denouncing it publicly as well as privately, and fighting it almost single-handed in his town. Yet so consistent was his life, and so honorable and open his opposition, that no man in Waterford was held in greater respect by the liquor men than he. In religious faith, Mr. Platt was a Presbyterian of the Waterford congregation, chairman of the finance committee of the board, and for several years was superintendent of the Sunday school. He was very generous, and aided all good causes, giving freely of both his means and his time.

Mr. Platt married, December 8, 1869, Katherine Judd Jones, of Penn Yan, New York, daughter of Ebenezer Backus (2) and Lucy (Judd) Jones. Ebenezer Backus (2) Jones, born in Troy, New York, September 5, 1808, died May 24, 1892, was a successful merchant of Penn Yan. Lucy (Judd) Jones, born in Rhinebeck, New York, in 1812, died September 1,



## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

1889, was a daughter of Uriah Judd, of Woodbury, Connecticut. Mr. and Mrs. Platt were the parents of four sons: Frederick Joseph, of whom further; Llewellyn Jones, who died in childhood; Elbert Scranton, a graduate of Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, married Angelica Schuyler Thompson; Edward Howard, who died in infancy.

Frederick Joseph Platt, eldest son of Joseph Curtis (2) and Katherine Judd (Jones) Platt, and grandson of Joseph Curtis Platt, one of the founders of Scranton, was born at Franklin Furnace, New Jersey, July 21, 1871, his parents moving to Waterford, New York, in 1875. There he obtained his early education, later preparing for college at Peekskill Military Academy at Peekskill, New York. From the academy he passed to Cornell University, whence he was graduated a mechanical and electrical engineer, class of 1892. In the fall of the same year he located in Scranton and entered the employ of the Wightman Electrical Manufacturing Company, builders of street railway motors. That company later went out of business, and until 1894 Mr. Platt was engaged as an engineer with different coal companies. In 1894, he organized the Scranton Electric Construction Company, and for some time served that company in the capacity of manager. Later he was chosen president, an office he yet ably fills. The company of which he has long been the executive head installs electrical mining machinery, including electrical locomotives, hoists, pumps, and drills; manufactures an electric drill for drilling coal, slate, soft rock, salt and gypsum, makes small electric hoists and switchboards. The company also acts in the capacity of consulting engineers, and does a general electrical contracting business, their specialty being electrical mining ma-

chinery, and it also represents the General Electric Company in the anthracite coal fields. During the past quarter of a century electrical equipment has developed a leading position in the coal mining industry, the increase in electric locomotives alone having reached an enormous figure, rising from four at the time Mr. Platt organized the Scranton Electric Construction Company, to over 2,500 in 1919. Mr. Platt, as head of the Scranton Electric Construction Company, has been a leading factor in such development, his being the leading company in that particular line of business in the anthracite district. Mr. Platt, in addition to his mining industry business, is closely identified with many public utility companies. He developed the electric light and power properties in Susquehanna county, supplying Susquehanna, Hallstead, Great Bend, New Milford, Montrose, and neighboring towns. Mr. Platt is president of the Keystone Utilities Company, director of the County Savings Bank, Scranton Trust Company, Fentress Coal Company, Wallings Creek Collieries Company, and the Scranton Young Men's Christian Association. He is a member of the Scranton Board of Trade, the American Institute of Mining Engineers, the Engineers' Club, Scranton Country Club, Madison Country Club of Madison, Connecticut, and the Rotary and Kiwanis clubs of Scranton. He is a trustee of the First Presbyterian Church of Scranton, and secretary of the board. In politics he is a Republican, his college fraternity, Kappa Alpha.

Mr. Platt married, June 21, 1895, Jessie G. Blair, daughter of Austin B. and Emma (Gay) Blair, of Scranton. Mr. and Mrs. Platt are the parents of three sons: Joseph Curtis (3), educated at the Hill School, Pottstown, Pennsylvania, now

## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

(1919) a student at Cornell University, taking the electrical engineering course; Austin Blair, educated at the Hill School, Pottstown, Pennsylvania, now (1919) a student at Cornell, taking an electrical engineering course; and Frederick J., Jr., a student in the Scranton High School, and later will attend the Hill School in Pottstown.

### **HAND, David B.,**

#### **Physician, Public Benefactor.**

The name Hand appears in English history, and a description of the arms they bore indicates both wealth and station:

*Arms*—Argent, a chevron azure between three dexter hands gules.

*Crest*—On a wreath argent and gules, a stag trippant, or.

Stanstead, in Kent, England, was the family seat, and from thence came John Hand, whose name is found on the whaling list at Southampton, Long Island, in 1644. In 1648 he was one of the patentees of Easthampton, Long Island, and was a man of considerable importance. He married, and among his children was a son, Joseph Hand, who about 1660 settled in East Guilford, Connecticut, where he died in January, 1724. This Joseph Hand represented his town at a General Court held in 1720, and was an influential citizen of East Guilford. He married, in 1664, Jane Wright, daughter of Benjamin Wright, of East Guilford, who survived him nearly one year, dying in December, 1724.

Joseph and Jane (Wright) Hand were the parents of Stephen Hand, born February 8, 1675, in Guilford, and resided in that part now known as East Guilford. He married (second) November 16, 1708, Sarah Pierson, and they were the parents of Stephen (2) Hand, born June 13, 1710.

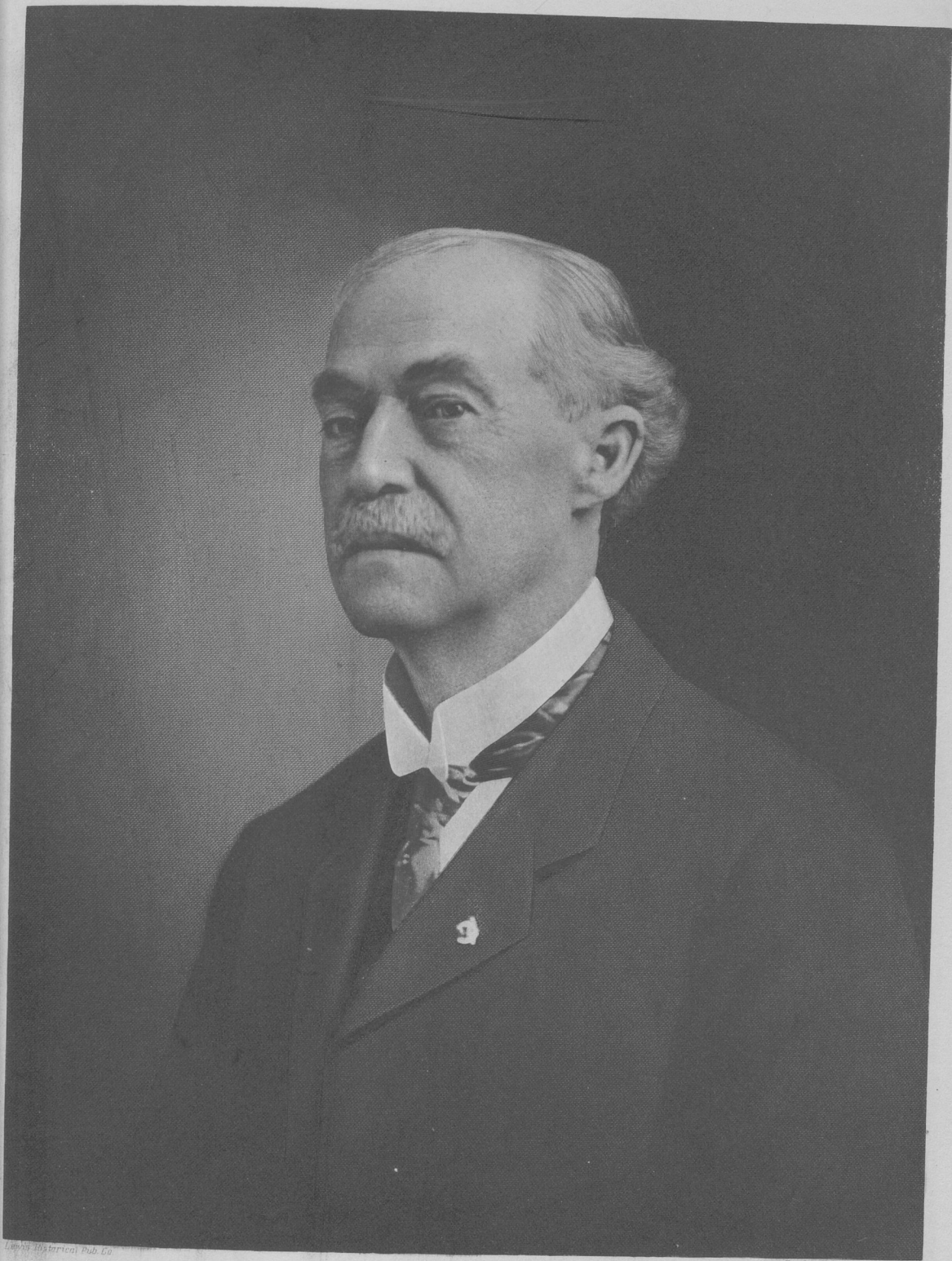
Stephen (2) Hand resided in East Guilford, Litchfield and Woodbury, Connecticut, dying in 1755. He married, January 16, 1734, Rachel Walston, daughter of Thomas Walston. She died April 24, 1755, leaving a son, Stephen (3) Hand, great-grandfather of Dr. David B. Hand, of Scranton, Pennsylvania.

Stephen (3) Hand was born June 6, 1740, and settled in New Jersey, living in Westfield, Union county, and in Morris county. He was thrice married, and the father of twenty-three children, including Nathan, his sixth son, who is believed to have been a child of his first marriage.

Nathan Hand, son of Stephen (3) and Eve Hand, was born in Morris county, New Jersey, November 15, 1781, and died in Cortland county, New York, in 1845. His wife, Margaret Crandelmeyer, born in Germany, was brought to the United States at the age of five years, and died in Damascus, Wayne county, Pennsylvania, at the home of her son Nathan, she having reached the age of eighty-seven years, her father living to round a full century of years.

Robert Hand, son of Nathan and Margaret (Crandelmeyer) Hand, was born in Wantage, Sussex county, New Jersey, November 26, 1806, and died in 1854. In 1831, he moved to Hawley, Wayne county, Pennsylvania, then a wilderness, with but four or five houses. Then he bought a tract of a thousand acres of standing timber, fifty of which he cleared at once, establishing a farm and erecting a large dwelling house. He also purchased large tracts of thousands of acres of land at twenty-five cents an acre. He then regularly engaged in lumbering, felling the trees, forming the logs into rafts, and floating them down the Lackawaxen and Delaware rivers to mills below. Later he erected his own sawmills and converted





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David B. Hand





## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

his logs into manufactured lumber, prospering greatly. He finally contracted a fever while away from home and died.

Robert Hand married, at New Milford, New Jersey, in 1827, Susan Goble, a granddaughter of Stephen Roy, who when persecution was rife in Scotland, left his native land and settled at Valley Forge, Pennsylvania, becoming a wealthy land owner of that section. During the winter which the American army spent at Valley Forge, Stephen Roy was able to alleviate the suffering in a measure, although he almost impoverished himself in his bountiful giving. Later he refused offered compensation saying, "My country's freedom is my reward." A daughter of Stephen Roy married Nathan Goble, a farmer and stockman of Sussex county, New Jersey, and they were the parents of Susan Goble, wife of Robert Hand, and mother of Dr. David B. Hand. Susan (Goble) Hand, born in Sussex county, New Jersey, was also a granddaughter of Francis Price, who for thirty-two years was a judge of Sussex county courts, and a niece of Governor Price, of New Jersey. Personally, Mrs. Susan (Goble) Hand was a remarkable woman, mentally strong, noble in character, loving and lovable in disposition, and truly charitable. Quoting from a lifelong friend and neighbor who preserved her memory in a little volume called "Life of a Truly Great Woman," we give this tribute: "How much may be bound up in the life of a human being cannot be measured or appreciated. Influence can be traced for ages, but who shall drive the golden nail and say 'here influence stops.'" We are constrained to this remark when considering the life and work of Mrs. Susan (Goble) Hand, of Hawley, Wayne county. In her veins coursed Scotch and French blood, and a complete history of her an-

cestors would rival a romance written by a master's hand. It would give a glimpse at a picture of contentment amid the streams and hills of "Bonnie Scotland," followed by scenes of persecution and suffering, culminating in a flight for life to American shores. Then, as time passed on, we would catch a glimpse of Valley Forge with its suffering and starving patriots. We would see her grandfather impoverishing himself, spending nearly his entire fortune in furnishing food and comfort to those who suffered so awfully in that memorable epoch of the American Revolution. We would hear the noble old patriot say proudly at the close of the war when offered pay for what he had done, "my country's freedom is my reward." Mrs. Susan (Goble) Hand died, September 17, 1891, aged eighty years.

Robert and Susan (Goble) Hand were the parents of seven children: 1. Nathan G., a soldier of the Union who died in a Philadelphia hospital from disease contracted in the army. 2. Charles F., an engineer who died at the Wayne county homestead, aged thirty-three years. 3. Elizabeth L., who married H. B. Stephen, and after his death became a noted evangelist and Women's Christian Temperance Union Worker, high in the official work of the association in Pennsylvania. 4. Melissa A., whose first husband, Nelson Wilber, a soldier of the Union, died from wounds received in battle. 5. William J., a veteran of thirteen battles of the Civil War, in which he served as a member of Company E, Thirteenth Regulars, Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, being twice wounded, and at the battle of Gaines Mill, June 27, 1862, was taken prisoner. 6. David B., to whom this review is inscribed. 7. Sarah A., who at the age of fifteen began teaching school, a profession she followed for fifteen years; she was

## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

also deeply interested in the Women's Christian Temperance Union work and largely aided the association in its educational work. She married, May 18, 1880, Jonathan Brown, of Lake Ariel, Pennsylvania.

Such were the antecedents of Doctor David B. Hand, of Scranton, Pennsylvania, a man widely known for his professional work, his remedies, his model stock farm, and his fine business quality. He was born at the homestead at Hawley, Wayne county, Pennsylvania, March 31, 1848, and being the youngest son, there remained until sixteen years of age. He was for a time his mother's only assistant at the farm, but his tastes were all for a professional career, medicine being his strong desire and choice. At an early age he began the study of medicine, and when he entered the office of Dr. George B. Curtis as a regular student, the doctor was pleased to say that he had a better knowledge of anatomy than half the doctors. Later he entered the medical department of the University of the City of New York, whence he was graduated, class of 1868, but being only twenty years of age, the faculty withheld his degree until the next year, when he was allowed to use his degree, Medical Doctor.

He had, however, begun practice soon after graduation, locating at South Canaan, in his native Wayne county, there remaining three and a half years, winning both clientele and reputation. He then moved to Carbondale in Lackawanna county, there practicing very successfully for seven years. But he had overtaxed his strength, and selling his Carbondale practice, he spent several months in California and other western states. Upon his return he located in Columbia, Pennsylvania, but the rugged mountains of the coal region held a

charm for him, and in the spring of 1880, he located in Scranton, purchasing the practice of that successful physician, Dr. Horace Ladd, one of the oldest doctors in Scranton, who moved to Philadelphia. A large practice soon rewarded Dr. Hand, and at no time in his professional career has he been aught but successful. His knowledge, skill, and successful treatment of baffling, intricate cases, won him prominence, while in his special field, diseases of children, he was unrivaled. He has always been a lover of children, and perhaps no physician has labored more earnestly or effectively in their behalf. Early in his career as a physician he discovered that he was very successful in treating children and for years he closely observed the effects of certain remedies, finally finding just the proper ingredients and proportions to make them of greatest practical value. He then resigned from the medical societies of which he was a member, and placed his remedies on the market under the name "Doctor Hand's Remedies for Children." These covered the various diseases of children, and have always had a large sale in both the United States and Canada.

Springing from an agricultural family, Dr. Hand has always loved the works of nature, farm animals, and the soil. This led him to the purchase of one hundred acres at Waverly, Pennsylvania, which he converted into a fine stock and model dairy farm. After carefully providing for the drainage of the farm by the laying of eleven miles of tile, he stocked it carefully, choosing only registered Holstein cows. King Pontiac, the finest bred Holstein bull in the world, he bought at the age of five weeks, paying three thousand dollars for him, a price which determined in the minds of his neighbors his fitness for the insane asylum. But King Pontiac



## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

justified the doctor's judgment, and both he and his owner became well known at the county fairs of Eastern Pennsylvania, even Byberry considering them an attraction worth while. About one-third of the milk produced at the farm was carefully bottled especially for babies, the doctor regarding the children as entitled to his best. The farm became his great pride, and his most prized recreation was his frequent visits there. For many years he maintained it as a model show place, but finally ill health compelled him to allow it to pass into other hands, greatly to his regret.

All through his career, Dr. Hand has exhibited deep civic pride and public spirit, his investments being made with a view to aid in Scranton's industrial growth. He held at one time official connection with eighteen corporations of importance, and while business cares have been largely surrendered, his interests are very large. He is now a director of the United States Lumber Company and its subsidiaries; director of the Mississippi Central Railroad Company; South Lincoln Coal Mines, Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania; Banner Slate Company, and the Peck Lumber & Manufacturing Company. He was one of the founders, its first subscriber and member of the first board of directors of the Scranton Board of Trade. His practice is now limited to office calls, his time being largely given to his large real estate holdings in the city and country.

At his home in Waverly, while owning the stock farm, he served as councilman, and greatly in the civic life of that suburban community. In the Masonic order, he holds all degrees of the York and Scottish Rite up to the thirty-third; is a past master of Union Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; and a past eminent com-

mander of Coeur de Lion Commandery, Knights-Templar. He belongs to all bodies of Keystone Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite; is a noble of Irem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; and a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In politics he is a Republican.

Dr. Hand married (first) in 1870, Sarah T. Cromwell, born May 2, 1851, in Hawley, Pennsylvania, daughter of James Cromwell, and granddaughter of Oliver Cromwell, who settled in Canterbury, near Newburgh, New York. Mrs. Hand was an earnest Christian, belonging to the Methodist Episcopal church, and was equally devoted to the temperance cause, serving at one time as president of the Lackawanna County Women's Christian Temperance Union. She died in 1903, aged fifty-three. The Cromwells came from England; the American ancestor, John Cromwell, coming, however, from the Netherlands, and settling at Long Neck, in Westchester county, New York, that locality becoming known as Cromwell's Neck. He was a son of Colonel John Cromwell of the English army, a first cousin of the Great Protector, Oliver Cromwell, Colonel John being a son of Sir Oliver Cromwell, and uncle of the Protector. The line of descent from John Cromwell, the American ancestor, to Sarah T. (Cromwell) Hand, is through John's son, James Cromwell, and his wife, Anne or Esther Godfrey; their son, John Cromwell, and his wife, Anna Hopkins, residents of Harrison, Westchester county, New York; their son, Captain James Cromwell, an officer of the Continental army, and a friend of General Washington, and his wife, Charlotte Hunt, of Harrison; their son, Oliver Cromwell, and his wife, Sarah Titus, of Cornwall, New York; their son, James Cromwell, and his

## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

wife, Isabel Longstreet; their daughter, Sarah T. Cromwell, who married Dr. David B. Hand. Dr. Hand married (second) Charlotte A. Wilcox, of Carbondale, Pennsylvania, daughter of Joseph N. and Adaline (Marshall) Wilcox. The mother of Joseph N. Wilcox was a Newton, descending from the same ancestry as Sir Isaac Newton, from whom she descended in direct line. Dr. David B. and Sarah T. (Cromwell) Hand were the parents of four children: 1. Mary Isabella, died aged six years. 2. Frederick Cromwell, born in Carbondale, Pennsylvania, June 26, 1876. He was educated in the grade and high schools of Scranton, Lackawanna School, Cayuga Lake Military Academy, and Lawrenceville Preparatory School. At the military school he attained the rank of captain, and at Lawrenceville prepared for and had passed most of the examinations for admission to Princeton University, when he yielded to his father's wishes that he enter business life. For ten years he was a merchant of Scranton, then became associated with his father, from whose shoulders he has taken the heavier burdens of his business affairs. He is a member of Peter Williamson Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Lackawanna Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Melita Commandery, Knights Templar; and Elm Park Methodist Episcopal Church. He married (first) Miriam Keck, and has a daughter Doris. He married (second) Elizabeth Whittaker, and has children: Eunice, David Bishop (2), and Ezra Cromwell. 3. Elizabeth, married (first) Stephen F. Dunn, of Battle Creek, Michigan, their children: David Hand and Stephen F. (2) Dunn. She married (second) Russel H. Dean, of Scranton, and had one child: Goble Davis Dean. 4. Howard D., deceased.

Such are the high lights in a career not

yet complete, as the doctor is yet a familiar figure in Scranton. He sprang from honored sires, and in turn transmits to posterity the record of a life of usefulness, spent largely in the service of humanity, and one which from the time when as a boy of thirteen, he stood by his honored mother's side as her strong support, down to the present, has never known one dull, unprofitable hour.

### DIMMICK, J. Benjamin,

**Lawyer, Representative Citizen.**

The family of which J. Benjamin Dimmick, of Scranton, is a member, has added to a worthy record in its old English home, chapters no less illustrious and achievements as great in American business and public life. Particularly is this true in the State of Pennsylvania, where Samuel Erskine Dimmick and J. Benjamin Dimmick, father and son, have won reputation in the law and in the public service that measures up in every way to the lofty traditions of the line. The members of this name, with its varied spellings, descend from Tudor, a Welsh chieftain, and the English line had members of wide fame, for many years a Dymock being Hereditary Champion of the English Sovereign, a title acquired by the marriage of Sir John Dymock, in the reign of Edward III, to the sole heir of the Marmions, in whose family the position had previously been held. It was the knightly duty of this champion, at the coronation festival of any English sovereign, to challenge to mortal combat anyone who should dispute the right of that sovereign to reign.

The New England ancestor of the family was Elder Thomas Dimmock, who came from Barnstable, England, and was one of the incorporators of the town of



## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

Barnstable, Massachusetts, where he held residence in 1635. Elder Thomas Dimmock was a prominent citizen in his town, a leader in religious and civic work.

Timothy Dimmick, of the fourth American generation, married Ann, daughter of Joseph Bradford, a direct descendant of Governor Bradford, who came to America in the "Mayflower."

The Pennsylvania branch of the family was founded by Alpheus Dimmick, the first of his line to leave the New England home. He followed the profession of law in New York State, represented Sullivan county in the State Legislature, and was an attorney of excellent standing in his district.

Samuel Erskine Dimmick, father of J. Benjamin Dimmick, was born December 24, 1822. He improved his exceptional educational advantages as a youth, and then began the study of law in the office of his cousin, William H. Dimmick, where from 1844 to 1846 he labored diligently to prepare himself for his life work. On May 6, 1846, he was admitted to the bar of Wayne county, and subsequently formed a partnership in practice with his cousin and former preceptor, a relationship which continued until the death of the elder Dimmick in 1861. Five years prior to this time there arose a peculiar circumstance which was at once a tribute to both Dimmicks, and an unfortunate occurrence. Samuel E. Dimmick was the choice of the Republican party for the Congressional seat from that district, while his uncle was the candidate of the Democratic party. Both were a little handicapped in their candidacy by the unusual conditions, the fact of their blood relationship, their partnership, and the fact that one had been the instructor of the other, and great interest was attached to the election. The normal strength of the Democratic party in the

district, which was far greater than the Republican, decided the contest in a decisive manner in favor of the Hon. W. H. Dimmick. Samuel E. Dimmick was a loyal supporter of the Republican party throughout his entire life, and was honored by his party in many ways. He was a delegate to the National conventions in 1860, 1864, and 1868, and in 1872 he was elected a delegate to the constitutional convention of Pennsylvania, a recognition, not of his party standing, but of his worth in council and his farseeing judgment. Governor Hartranft appointed him attorney-general of the State, an office which would have given him full scope for the exercise of his unusual legal talents had not death intervened. The following proclamation came from the executive mansion the day following his death:

### EXECUTIVE MANSION.

HARRISBURG, October 12, 1875.

To the People of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

It is with profound sorrow that I make official announcement of the death of Samuel E. Dimmick, which took place in this city last evening. The high tone of his public life, the talents and the private virtues of this distinguished man, will be his enduring memorial in the hearts of the people of Pennsylvania. Out of respect to his eminent services the several departments of government will be draped in mourning for the period of thirty days, and closed on Friday, October 13, when his funeral will take place.

J. T. HARTRANFT.

The following is an extract from the message of 1876 of the same official:

In October last the mortal remains of the late Attorney-General Samuel E. Dimmick were reverently laid to rest in the little cemetery at Honesdale. Three years ago the character, integrity, and recognized legal abilities of this lamented man designated him for the important position he filled with so much dignity and honor, and the full measure of popularity he enjoyed at the time of his death showed how satisfactorily he discharged his responsible duties. Generous, manly,

## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

and upright in all the relations of life, and administering his high office with a stern and uncompromising fidelity to the interests of the state, the deceased attorney-general tempered his decisions with so much benevolence and courtesy that it is difficult to say whether as a man or official he was most beloved. Of delicate health and suffering from the affliction that resulted in his death, in response to what he believed a call of duty, Mr. Dimmick died while in attendance upon the Board of Pardons, where his merciful disposition and mature and correct judgment were invaluable helps in dispensing justice. With the public grief that deplores his loss, I may be permitted to mingle my private sorrow, for while the State mourns for a just and incorruptible officer, the administration has been deprived of a careful and wise counsellor, and the executive of a disinterested and devoted friend.

Samuel E. Dimmick married, January 28, 1855, Lucretia M. Benjamin, who died at Honesdale, Pennsylvania, February 14, 1880, daughter of Joseph Benjamin, of New York.

J. Benjamin Dimmick, son of Samuel Erskine and Lucretia M. (Benjamin) Dimmick, was born in Honesdale, Pennsylvania, October 3, 1858. He was a student at Adams Academy, at Quincy, Massachusetts, and at Phillips Academy, at Exeter, in 1881 matriculating at Yale College. Mr. Dimmick began his college course excellently prepared by the thorough training he had received at Adams and Phillips Exeter academies, and until the last year of his course enjoyed high scholastic standing. In the final term of his senior year failing health made it imperative that he discontinue his studies, but after an extended European tour his physical condition was sufficiently improved for him to return to Yale, where he took the Bachelor's and Master's degrees in art. With the completion of his classical studies he decided upon the legal profession as the field of his life work, and he at once began study in the calling in which both his father and grandfather had

won honorable place. He studied in the office of William H. Dimmick, being admitted to the bar of Wayne county in 1882, and in 1883 his active practice in Scranton began in association with a cousin, Edwin C. Dimmick. This partnership had existed but a short time before failing health again compelled Mr. Dimmick to seek relief in another climate, and he once more went abroad, spending most of his time in Switzerland. When he had recovered his former strength, Mr. Dimmick returned to Scranton, but devoted his time and attention to financial and business enterprises rather than to professional activity.

As a citizen of Scranton, Mr. Dimmick has taken a deep interest in civic problems, and in 1906 his progressive public spirit was recognized by the Republican nomination for mayor of Scranton. He was elected at the succeeding polls and for three years served the city with zeal and sincere desire to show progress along the lines of modern municipal management. During his administration health conservation, recreation centers, and improved streets were given an important part in the plan of conducting the affairs of the city. He had in 1884 and 1885 been president of the Scranton Board of Education, his interest in public affairs dating from earliest manhood. In 1914 Mr. Dimmick was the choice of the progressive element of the Republican party opposed to the reelection of Boies Penrose as United States Senator. He made a strong fight for the nomination, and outside the cities of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh ran about an even race in the primaries. But the great strength of the organization in the cities named turned the result against him and Senator Penrose was renominated.

During the war period just closed, Mr.



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## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

Dimmick stood loyally and enthusiastically behind the government and was active in leadership when Scranton's opportunity came. In the Liberty Loan campaigns he was a member of the Central Committee of Philadelphia Federal Reserve District, was vice-chairman of the local Liberty Loan Committee, and took part in every movement or drive made as a war measure. In 1918 he was appointed Red Cross commissioner for Switzerland, with headquarters at Berne, and was also appointed by the United States government a member of the commission which formed an agreement with Germany concerning prisoners, a work which was completed the day Germany's appeal for peace and virtual surrender resulted in the signing of the armistice. There was no demand made upon Mr. Dimmick's citizenship during those four years, 1914-18, years that tested men at every point, which he did not loyally and efficiently meet, proving a strong pillar of support to his country's cause.

His *alma mater* has always held a warm place in Mr. Dimmick's regard, and he is a member of the Yale Alumni Advisory Committee. Prior to his going to Switzerland as Red Cross commissioner, he was chairman of the Alumni Committee on Plans for University Development, which presented its report to the Yale Corporation, February 22, 1919. He is trustee of the Albright Public Library, trustee of the Scranton Society for the Prevention and Cure of Consumption, and trustee of the Pennsylvania Oral School for Deaf Mutes. He is a vestryman of the Church of the Good Shepherd, his clubs the University and Yale, of New York City, the Scranton and Country, of Scranton.

Mr. Dimmick married, November 9, 1881, Louisa H. Hunt, of Hartford, Con-

necticut. They are the parents of three children: 1. Jeanette Hunt, married Dr. George R. Deacon, of Stratford, Ontario, and have children: Louise H., George R., Jr., and Benjamin Dimmick. 2. Lucretia Benjamin, died young. 3. Mary Crosby, educated in the Westover School, Westover, Connecticut, and Columbia University, of New York City; married, November 1, 1919, George Edward Byers, of North Andover, Massachusetts.

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### LINEN, James Alexander,

**Financier, Man of Affairs.**

In the roster of names in which are enrolled those who constitute Scranton's financial circle, there is none more closely associated with the qualities of honor, integrity, and ability than that of James A. Linen. Most of his business life was spent in the city of Scranton, and in his different relations with the First National Bank of Scranton, he became widely known as one of the safest, soundest, and most capable financiers of the city. He came to the First National Bank, a young man of twenty-five, but a veteran in business affairs of a banking nature, and an actual veteran of the Civil War. For twenty-six years he was the efficient cashier of the First National Bank, then was elevated to the presidency, and for twenty-two years he guided that institution with clear brain and sound judgment, the bank retaining its position at the head of Scranton's financial institutions, and ranking as one of the strongest in the United States. In 1913, he laid down the reins of management, but as chairman of the board of directors he continued an association which extended over a period of fifty-three years.

It is interesting to note that while preference and instinct led James A. Linen

## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

into the field of finance, he should by every law of heredity have been imbibed with artistic rather than practical desires, inasmuch as his father, George Linen, was one of the most talented artists of his day. George Linen was born in Greenlaw, Scotland, April 29, 1832. Early displaying artistic tastes and talent, he was entered a student at the Royal Scottish Academy, where training by masterly artists led his brush from its bold and daring strokes into the refined and softened lines of a more delicate and more beautiful art. From Glasgow he passed to the English metropolis, and there he made such progress that he approached perfection as a painter of rare accuracy in faithful lifelike portraiture. In 1834, he came to New York City, there opening a studio, in which, at various times, many of the most prominent men of the day sat for their portraits. His specialty was cabinet portraits, and one of his masterpieces, painted in 1839, five years after his coming to the United States, was awarded a medal at the annual exhibition of the National Academy of Design. From his portraits of Henry Clay and Daniel Webster vignettes were made which appear upon certain United States Treasury notes of high denominations. Soon after coming to New York, Mr. Linen purchased a farm in Greenfield township, Lackawanna county, Pennsylvania, which he utilized as a summer residence, and there his son, James Alexander Linen, was born. To this chance location of a summer home, Scranton owes not only the life and services of James A. Linen, but it was through the persuasion of George Linen that his brother-in-law, James Dickson, came from Toronto, Canada, and settled in Lackawanna county. James Dickson founded the Dickson Manufacturing Company, and his sons, George

L., Thomas, and John Dickson, carried forward the work begun by his father. In latter years, George Linen bought a farm at Bloomingdale, New Jersey, and there spent his last years, forsaking the studio except to paint a portrait of one of his children or to gratify the wish of an old friend. He was a brilliant conversationalist, charming in manner and personality, social, and very friendly, a man of many friends. He combined with his talents and social graces a deep sense of religious duty and obligation, was blessed with an absolute and high faith in Divine Providence, and with the full measure of his devotion lived a life free from reproach. His religious affiliation was with the Reformed church, his worship simple, sincere, and earnest. He married Sarah Davis, and they were the parents of nine children.

James Alexander Linen was born at the country residence of his parents in Greenfield township, Lackawanna county, Pennsylvania, June 23, 1840, and died May 30, 1918. He completed high school courses of study in the schools of Newark and New York City, his first business experience being with a note broker of New York, in whose office employ he continued for five years. There he gained familiarity with banking methods, and a close insight into the workings of our monetary system, its means of adjustment, balance, depression, and inflation, laying there the foundation for the expert knowledge he later exhibited as one of Scranton's leading financiers.

The outbreak of war between the States of the Union caused a readjustment of his plans, and for a time his business career became a matter of secondary importance. On September 19, 1862, he enlisted as a private in the Twenty-sixth regiment, New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and com-



ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

pleted nine months of strenuous service with the hardfought army of the Potomac, rising to the rank of lieutenant. He was later transferred to the Army of the West, and for eighteen months was stationed at Camp Nelson, in Kentucky, as distributing clerk for Captain T. E. Hall, chief quartermaster of the Ninth Army Corps. While with his original regiment, the Twenty-sixth New Jersey, he was engaged in the battles of Chancellorsville and Fredericksburg, and in the Gettysburg campaign was in the first day's battle. After peace came he became identified with the Pennsylvania National Guard, and upon the organization of Company D, of the Thirteenth Regiment, was elected first lieutenant, later becoming captain of the company and serving six years.

Mr. Linen's entrance into the life of the First National Bank of Scranton was made in February, 1865, when he entered upon the duties of teller of that institution. He was advanced to the cashier's desk three months later, and for twenty-six years he most ably filled that responsible position. The National banking system was not then the well established monetary machine it now is, and there were no National Reserve banks to stand between the banks and the borrowers, as at present; on the contrary, the burdens were carried by the banks alone, and when the load could no longer be borne, credit was refused, and disaster closely followed. It was the ability, wisdom, and patriotism of a few men in each community that maintained the financial bark upon an even keel during those troublous times which followed the Civil War, and during those years of financial readjustment James A. Linen, as cashier of the First National Bank of Scranton, came into his own and played an important part in main-

taining the solvency of that institution. In all that period of readjustment and unusual stress the First National Bank, owing to its wise and farsighted executive management, not only was in no danger, but was able to greatly assist other institutions and save them from failure.

From May, 1865, until October, 1891, Mr. Linen served the First National Bank as cashier, growing during that period into the strong, thoroughly informed financier, deeply grounded in financial law, precedent and usage. In October, 1891, he was elected president of the bank, and in that more exalted office guided the destinies of the First National Bank with a wisdom that can only come from deep knowledge and long experience. There never had been a time in the history of the bank when it was less than a leader among Scranton's financial institutions, and during President Linen's administration that proud position which he had aided the bank to reach was fully maintained, the prestige of the institution increasing with the years rather than diminishing. Finally the years demanded their right, and after twenty-two years of service as president, Mr. Linen, in 1913, retired with the kindest words of appreciation, confidence, and love following him. Yet he did not entirely sever the ties which bound him to the institution to which he had given his energy and enthusiasm of youth, the full strength of his mature manhood, and the calm, sound judgment of his ripened years, but as chairman of the board of directors, he continued until his death. He was also a director of the Delaware & Hudson Railroad Company, and as executive, trustee, or administrator of large estates, and in other positions requiring executive ability and financial skill, he well served his day and generation. His ap-

## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

pointment as assignee of the defunct Scranton Trust Company & Savings Bank was a grateful tribute paid to his particular fitness, and his settlement of its affairs was so prompt and satisfactory as to fully justify the confidence reposed in him.

Mr. Linen was a member of the Pennsylvania Chapter, Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States; Ezra Griffin Post, Grand Army of the Republic of Scranton; member of the Scranton Club, and a trustee of the Scranton Young Men's Christian Association. Both he and his wife were members of the Second Presbyterian Church of Scranton, and long were interested and useful in the various activities of the church.

James A. Linen married, December 17, 1869, Anna C. Blair, daughter of James Blair, of Scranton: Children: Margaret Clark, and James Blair, both of whom died in infancy; Mary Belle, married Edward L. Macwithey, and has two children, James Linen, and Anna Blair Macwithey; Frank Insley, a graduate of Princeton University; and James Alexander, Jr., of further mention.

The following resolutions from the minutes of the boards of direction with which Mr. Linen was long associated beautifully express the regard in which he was held:

The Board of Directors of the First National Bank and the Lackawanna Trust Company make record of the death of James A. Linen, their fellow-director, with a deep appreciation of his active and lifelong association, not only with the growth and development of the community, but especially with the growth and development of its banking interests, his name being indelibly associated with the First National Bank and with its striking growth from 1865, when he entered its service as teller, at the early age of twenty-three, up to the time of his death, when he held the office of chairman of the board.

As cashier of the Bank from 1865 to 1891, and

as president from 1891 until 1913, when he became chairman of the board, Mr. Linen devoted his strong and vigorous personality to the upbuilding and advancement of the bank, and the measure of his success is to be found in the fact that when he relinquished active participation in its affairs, the First National Bank of Scranton had become the largest financial institution in the State, outside of the cities of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh.

Mr. Linen not only attained success, high success, in his chosen profession, but he stood and stood valiantly for all that was best and uplifting in the life of the community at large. His patriotism, with a background of service in the Civil War, was not only deep and abiding, but constantly seeking expression—a stimulating thought, a precious memory, in the presence of the great crisis through which the world is now passing.

The city of Scranton has lost a good citizen, and his fellow-directors would convey to his family the assurance not only of their personal sympathy, but also of their personal appreciation of the strong and effective qualities of their late fellow-worker, of his completed life's work.

Resolution of the official board of the Scranton Young Men's Christian Association:

James A. Linen, a member, director and trustee of the Scranton Young Men's Christian Association for upwards of forty-five years, having died at his summer home in Dalton, Pennsylvania, on the 30th day of May, 1918, a joint meeting of the trustees and directors of the Association was held in the Association building on the 31st day of May, 1918, and it was resolved that in his death this Association has lost an invaluable member and official, and one of its staunchest friends and supporters, whose long and faithful service has been manifest not only by his practical aid in obtaining and upbuilding the large material equipment which the Association now possesses, but in his stimulating moral influence upon his associates and all men with whom he came in contact, he having been among the foremost of the devoted pioneers who erected the Association's first building, and also among those who made possible the acquisition of the site of the present building and its erection and completion, and having at all times set the example of a noble Christian life.

*And it was Further Resolved, That this Reso-*



## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

lution be engrossed and presented to his family, be entered upon the minutes of the board of trustees and the minutes of the board of directors, and be given to the public press.

L. M. HORTON,  
Chairman Board of Trustees;  
W. A. MAY,  
Secretary Board of Trustees;  
W. W. INGLIS,  
President Board of Directors;  
W. L. HILL,  
Secretary Board of Directors.

James Alexander Linen, Jr., youngest son of James Alexander and Anna C. (Blair) Linen, was born in Scranton, Pennsylvania, October 11, 1884. He prepared at Lawrenceville School, Lawrenceville, New Jersey, entered Williams College and was there graduated A. B., class of 1907. He became interested in business affairs in Scranton with his father, and in 1910 was appointed by the court one of the receivers of the Scranton Pump Company. After operating successfully under a receivership for three years the company was reorganized, Mr. Linen being elected vice-president and treasurer of the reorganization. He held that position until 1912, when he entered public life as a member of the Scranton City Council. He is a director of the First National Bank of Scranton, and has other business interests of importance, including official connection with the Scranton International Correspondence School, and vice-president of the United States Service Company, also director of the Lackawanna Trust Company.

In 1912, Mr. Linen was elected a member of the Scranton City Council on a non-partisan ticket, and two years later was chosen president of council. He served four years and compiled a record of honor and of usefulness.

Mr. Linen's military career was with Company L, Thirteenth Regiment, Penn-

sylvania National Guard, of which he was second lieutenant, and when the regiment was called to the Mexican border in 1916 Lieutenant Linen accompanied his command, and later went into training at Camp Hancock, Georgia. When the Thirteenth Pennsylvania was lost in the National service and became part of the Twenty-eighth Division, Lieutenant Linen spent the remainder of his term as a personnel adjutant of the Machine Gun Training Center at Camp Hancock, being promoted to the rank of captain. He was mustered out of the United States service, February 17, 1919. He is a member of Peter Williamson Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Lackawanna Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Coeur de Lion Commandery, Knights Templar; and is a thirty-second degree member of Keystone Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite. His college fraternity is Sigma Phi, his club, the Scranton.

Mr. Linen married, October 22, 1908, Genevieve Tuthill, daughter of Judge Richard S. and Harriet (McKee) Tuthill, of Chicago, Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Linen are the parents of three children: James Alexander (3), Harriet Tuthill, and Mary. Mr. Linen, Jr., is rapidly acquiring the experience which, with his natural ability, will carry him far in the business world.

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### WILLARD, Edward Newell,

**Jurist, Civil War Veteran.**

In 1855, Judge Willard came to the city of Scranton, Pennsylvania, associated with George Sanderson in the practice of law, and at once became an active figure in the growth of the young town. He was interested in the formation of the city, and one of the most influential workers in the organization of the new county of

## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

Lackawanna. To Edward N. Willard and Edward Merrifield as aggressive workers and managers of the new county campaign the people of that county owe more than they know or can ever repay. Thanks to their indomitable pluck, energy and skill, the thirty years new county war came to a successful issue. When the Superior Court was created, Judge Willard was appointed to a seat on its bench, and afterwards elected, but after a few years service he resigned, principally, it had been said, because its duties called him so much from his home, and on account of broken health. He was eminent in his profession, his private life was beyond reproach, and he justly earned the confidence of the entire community.

Edward Newell Willard was born in Madison, Connecticut, April 2, 1835, and died in Scranton, Pennsylvania, March 2, 1910, son of James and Susan (Clanning) Willard. He was educated in the public schools and Lee's Academy, Madison, Connecticut, and prepared for the profession of law under the preceptorship of Ralph D. Smith, of Guilford, Connecticut. He finished legal study at the New Haven Law School, and in 1855 located in Scranton, Pennsylvania. He was duly admitted to the bar and practiced his profession in association with George Sanderson as Sanderson & Willard. He was then an ardent Democrat, but upon the outbreak of war became a member of the aggressive wing of his party and later affiliated with the Republican party. He enlisted in the Union Army in 1864, and as captain of a company of the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Regiment, United States Infantry, served throughout the war.

Prior to 1864, Mr. Willard was attorney and secretary of the borough of Scranton for four years, and later, upon

the incorporation of it, he served in the same capacity. After the close of the war, in December, 1865, he was made adjutant of the Second Division, Twenty-fifth Army Corps. In 1867 he was appointed registrar in bankruptcy at Scranton, and later was retained as counsel by a large proportion of the Scranton railroads, mining companies, and other important corporations. In 1882 he admitted Major Everett Warren to a partnership in his law business, and in 1892 Judge H. A. Knapp was admitted a member, the firm of Willard & Warren continuing a very successful practice until June, 1895, when Mr. Willard was appointed by Governor Hastings a member of the newly created Superior Court of the State of Pennsylvania. Judge Willard was later elected by the people to the same position, but he only served until September, 1897, then resigned and returned to private practice, resuming his place in his old law firm, so continuing until his death in 1910. He made a most acceptable judge, but he preferred the life of an attorney and could not endure the frequent absences from his home. He was greatly beloved, particularly by the younger members of the bar to whom he was ever most friendly and considerate. He was a leading counsel in many important cases, and at different times engaged in large business enterprises. He was socially popular, his friendly, genial nature winning him friends everywhere. He was one of the men of Scranton's early days who will ever be remembered for their public spirit and progressiveness, and for the firm foundations they laid for the future great city. Judge Willard loved to see the county and city he was instrumental in founding grow to great proportions, and rejoiced that he had been privileged to bear so important a part in their life.

Judge Willard married, June 4, 1860,



## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

Ellen C. Hower, daughter of Cain and Elizabeth (Robinson) Hower. They were the parents of a daughter, Ellen W., now the widow of Major Everett Warren, of Scranton. The Willards were members of St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church.

### **WARREN, Everett,**

#### **Lawyer, Ideal Citizen.**

Although of old and distinguished New England family, Major Warren was a native son of Pennsylvania, his father, Harris Franklin Warren, of Connecticut birth, settling in Scranton, after a business experience in Detroit. In his native Scranton, Major Warren attained eminence at the bar and in civil life, but probably no cause lay so near his heart as the welfare of St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church, in which for years he took a deep personal interest and was one of its strong pillars of financial support. Major Warren was a man of faith, sentiment, and generous impulse, and of strongly religious nature. He gave freely to the needy, yet one heard very little of it. His example inspired others, and his own power for good in the church and city was thereby greatly increased. He was an eloquent public speaker, his last appearance as such being at a banquet of the South Side Republican Club, held in April, 1911, at which time Senator Philander C. Knox was the guest of honor. As a lawyer he held high rank, but of that phase of his career the testimony of his brethren of the profession is the best evidence, and that will be given in the resolutions adopted at a special meeting of the Lackawanna Law and Library Association held August 7, 1916.

Major Everett Warren was a grandson of Isaac Warren, a relative, in collateral line, of General Joseph Warren, who gave

up his life in his country's cause at Bunker Hill. General Joseph Warren was born in Roxbury, Massachusetts, June 11, 1741, and graduated from Harvard College with the class of 1759. He taught school in Roxbury for a time, then studied medicine under Dr. James Lloyd, beginning the private practice of his profession in 1764. During the troublous decade preceding the American Revolution, Dr. Warren became a leader among the liberty loving people of the colony, was one of the organizers of Massachusetts troops, and was awarded a major-general's commission on June 14, 1775. Prior to this he had bitterly opposed the Stamp Act and published strong articles in the Boston "Gazette" condemning the course Great Britain was pursuing toward the colonies. He was chosen chairman of the Committee of Safety, was president of the Provincial Council, and served as president of its meeting held in Watertown, May 31, 1770. He wielded a wide influence in public affairs, and was a recognized leader in moulding public thought and action. His entire sympathies were with the cause, and on June 14, he was chosen major-general of the Massachusetts forces, and three days later commanded his troops at Bunker Hill, there meeting his death, being stricken in the head by a musket ball and instantly killed. His statue adorns the battlefield on which he fell, and his name has gone down in history as one of the heroes who gained independence for the American colonies.

Isaac Warren, a relative of General Joseph Warren, was born at Longmeadow, Massachusetts, and during the War of 1812 enlisted for military service. He moved to Bethany near New Haven, Connecticut, early in life, and there learned the shoemaker's trade, being credited with making the first pair of calfskin boots for

## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

use in this country. He established a prosperous trade in this new kind of footwear, and prospered. He died in Goshen, Connecticut, aged sixty-three years. He married Leonora Perkins, born in Bethany, Connecticut, of English parentage. Her father, Isaac Perkins, was a substantial farmer, well informed and influential. He married Millicent Judd, of an eminent Colonial family, a fine character, who reached the great age of ninety-eight years. Mrs. Leonora Warren died in Scranton, Pennsylvania, aged seventy-eight years, the mother of seven children: Israel Perkins, a minister of the Gospel, and journalist; William Edwin, an expert accountant; Harriet; Isaac Watts, a contractor and builder of Binghamton; Harris Franklin, of further mention; Cornelia Ann, married Edwin Ives, of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania; George Frederick, a veteran of the Civil War, serving as aide on the staff of General Grant.

Harris Franklin Warren, son of Isaac and Leonora (Perkins) Warren, was born in Bethany, Connecticut, March 10, 1824, and died at his country home, Dalton, near Scranton, Pennsylvania, at an advanced age. He was educated in Connecticut schools and at Newburg (New York) High School, making his home with his brother, while attending school there. In 1843 he went West, securing a position as bookkeeper with the wholesale mercantile house, Zach Chandler & Company, of Detroit, Michigan, becoming a junior partner seven years later. His health failing, he closed out his interests in Detroit, and located in Scranton, Pennsylvania, accepting an accountant's position in the car and machine shops of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad. For almost ten years he was a semi-invalid, but finally regained his health and lived to an advanced age. From 1854

until 1890 he resided in Scranton, then moved to a permanent abode at his country home in Dalton. He was a Republican in politics. He was rejected for Civil War service by the medical examiner. He married (first) in the West, Mary Ann Stroud, born in England, an adopted daughter of his employer, Reuben Tome. She died in 1850, and he married (second) Marian Margery Griffin, born near Utica, New York, a lineal descendant of Nathaniel Griffin, who received a grant of land near Utica, New York. The deed for the farm bearing the name of General Washington is yet preserved in the family. Mr. and Mrs. Warren were the parents of three children: Josephine, married N. C. Bartlett, and moved to Philadelphia; Annie Leavenworth, married F. P. Price, a merchant of Scranton; and Everett, of further mention.

Everett Warren, only son of Harris Franklin and Marian Margery (Griffin) Warren, was born in Scranton, Pennsylvania, August 27, 1859, and died August 4, 1916. He attended Scranton public schools, and prepared for college at Merrill's Academic School, paying for his tuition from his earnings as a newspaper carrier for the "Republican" and "Times." He continued study while serving A. H. Winton as office boy and clerk, and later while clerk with Hand & Post. He also studied under the tutoring care of Frank Bentley, finishing his college preparation under that tutor, and finally, in 1877, gaining admission to Yale University. At Yale he worked with the same energy and spirit, and passed a very successful college career course of four years. He obtained high standing in his literary studies and in the debating societies, was an editor of the "Yale News," and very popular in his class. He was graduated A.



## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

B., class of 1881, and at once entered the law office of Edward N. Willard, there continuing a student until his admission to the bar of Lackawanna county, when he was admitted to a partnership by his former preceptor. In 1892 Judge H. A. Knapp joined the firm, which continued until 1895, when Mr. Willard withdrew, having been appointed to the bench of the Pennsylvania Superior Court. Major Warren continued in practice as head of the firm which, under its different names, maintained a leading position at the Scranton bar. The firm, originally Warren & Knapp, then Warren, Knapp & O'Malley, 1910-14, became Warren, Knapp, O'Malley & Hill, January 1, 1914, and so continued until Mr. Warren's death.

The members of the firm at all times have been men of high reputation, and the business transacted has been for a very influential clientele. Mr. Warren has represented individuals as well as corporations in fully as important legal battles as those of the railroads and steel corporations. Among these may be cited, the Crawford Will case and the Martin case, he securing for his client in the lastnamed case the heaviest verdict for damages ever obtained in Pennsylvania courts, in a personal injury case. He was learned in the law, skillful in its application, most careful in presenting his cases to court, and most eloquent in his speeches to a jury. He was one of the strong men of the Pennsylvania bar, and was held in highest esteem by his brethren of the profession.

In political and military circles Major Warren was well known and influential. He enlisted as a private in Company A, Thirteenth Regiment, Pennsylvania National Guard, in 1881, the company then being under the command of Captain

Louis A. Watres. Three years after enlistment the private had become sergeant-major, and by further promotion he reached the position of judge advocate of the Third Regiment, with the rank of major, serving on the staff of General J. P. S. Gobin. He continued in the office of judge advocate until 1891, then resigned, declining appointment on the staff of Governor Hastings, with the rank of colonel, also refusing position as judge advocate on Major-General Snowden's staff, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel.

In politics Major Warren has long been a potent factor in party councils, and an active worker in the Republican ranks. In 1887 he represented the Central Club of Scranton at the first national convention of the League of Republican Clubs. At that convention, held in old Chickering Hall, New York, he was the unanimous choice of the Pennsylvania delegation for treasurer of the national body. At the organization of the Pennsylvania State League of Republican Clubs in Scranton in April, 1888, he was chosen the first of three vice-presidents, six years later was elected president by acclamation, and at York in 1895 was reëlected, continuing as the chief executive officer of the league until 1896. He had been a member of the advisory committee of the National Republican League, his advice and opinions being sought and given close consideration. Twice he refused to allow his name to be used in connection with a nomination for Supreme Court Justice, and in 1896 was a presidential elector from the Eleventh Congressional District of Pennsylvania. In local politics he served as secretary of the county committee, chairman of the city committee, and member of the advisory board of the State Republican Committee.

For twenty-seven years Major Warren was a vestryman of St. Luke's Protestant

## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

Episcopal Church, and the Sunday following the news of Major Warren's death was a day of mourning at the church which had long been an object of his deep personal interest and of which he was one of the strong pillars of strength. The remarks from the pulpit by the rector, Rev. Robert P. Kreidler, were in the nature of a heart to heart talk between pastor and congregation, and he spoke feelingly of the tremendous loss his church had sustained in the passing away of the distinguished lawyer and layman. "Major Warren was a man of faith, a man of sentiment, a man of generosity. He was everything to us," Dr. Kreidler told his parishioners. For twenty years he was a member of the standing committees of the diocese of Bethlehem, and deputy to the general convention of the Protestant Episcopal church. Both his wife and children are also communicants of the church their father loved so well and served so faithfully. Major Warren was affiliated with Peter Williamson Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Lackawanna Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; and Melita Commandery, Knights Templar. He was chairman of the first City Planning Commission of Scranton, appointed by Mayor Von Bergen; member of the Yale Club of New York, the University Club of New York; and the Scranton and Scranton Country clubs of Scranton.

Major Warren married, May 31, 1883, Ellen W. Willard, who survives him, daughter of Judge Edward Newell and Ellen C. (Hower) Willard, of Scranton. Three children were born to Major and Mrs. Warren: 1. Marian Margery, married Worthington Scranton; children: Marian Margery, Kathryne, Sarah, and William Warren Scranton. 2. Dorothy J., married Nathaniel H. Cowdrey, of New York City, and they are the parents of two daughters, Dorothy and Jane Cow-

drey. 3. Edward Willard, educated in the Hill School, Pottstown, Pennsylvania, Yale University, Bachelor of Arts, class of 1918, and Yale Law School; for eighteen months during the World War he was in the United States aviation service.

### RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE LACKAWANNA LAW AND LIBRARY ASSOCIATION, HELD AUGUST 7, 1916.

It would be a work of supererogation to attempt to enumerate the large and important cases in the trial of which he participated. It is hardly too much to say that very few cases involving large property interests and intricate legal principles have originated in this county within the last twenty years in which he has not been engaged upon the one side or the other, and his participation in any case in which he was retained was never nominal or perfunctory.

Working his way practically unaided through preparatory school and college, he acquired habits of diligence and a spirit of selfreliance which moulded his entire professional career. His work was always characterized by intense, concentrated energy and unwearying application. No case in which he appeared was inadequately or shiftlessly prepared and every step of progress in the cause was contested with skill, energy and persistency. Appearing most frequently at the defendant's table, he seems to have successfully followed the Napoleonic theory of the aggressive offense. Whether leading the attack or the defense, he planned that the conflict should be carried on in enemy territory. His friends had long felt that he was sacrificing too much of his reserves of vitality in the cause of his clients and have reason now to conclude that the intensity of his labors shortened his life.

Major Warren's practice extended far beyond the confines of his native county, and he had large and important litigation in other counties of the State and in the United States courts. While his practice included every branch of the legal business, the larger part of his work was associated with the anthracite coal industry in its numerous features. His professional experience may be said to have covered the formative period of the complicated and difficult legal principles applicable to that industry, and he was the counsel in many leading cases and cases of first impression which settled those principles.



## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

Mr. Warren's relations with the members of the court and his fellow members of the bar were always cordial and friendly, and however intensely the legal conflicts were fought out he never cherished personal resentment against his opponents. He was always quick to recognize capacity and industry in younger members of the profession and ready to encourage and help those who were struggling for a foothold in the law.

It is difficult for us to realize the cessation of this intense life.

"O, what hadst thou to do with Death  
Who wast so full of life, or Death to do with thee  
That thou shouldst die before thou hadst grown  
old."

Notwithstanding his first thought was always given to his work as a lawyer, Major Warren found time and strength to enter with zeal and effectiveness into every other branch of community life. Pattern of filial piety and of devotion to his own family, he was foremost in every enterprise looking to the interest of the city, the state and the nation. His political opinions were independently formed, intensely held, and energetically sustained. Few men so free from ambition for personal preferment have been so active and influential in the political arena. There can be no doubt that high and responsible official positions would have been easily within his reach if he would have consented to accept them. Recognizing them as a jealous mistress, he would never permit himself to be diverted from her service.

His religious principles were strong and deep, and he impressed himself upon the religious life of the community and the State.

City and State mourn a most useful and loyal citizen; the Bar loses its most successful and capable member; the financial organizations are deprived of an invaluable executive; many clients must seek a new and untried advisor and advocate; the Church will miss one of its most devoted adherents; the strongest and most precious family ties are violently severed. By all this we are more or less immediately affected. That which touches us most intimately, however, in this sad hour is that, one and all, we have lost a Friend.

"Friend after friend departs;  
Who hath not lost a friend?  
There is no union here of hearts  
That finds not here an end;  
Were this frail world our only rest  
Living or dying, none were blest."

JAS. H. TORREY,  
M. J. MARTIN,  
JOHN P. KELLY,  
Committee.

Remarks eulogistic to the deceased were made by M. J. Martin, Judge Newcomb, Hon. L. A. Watres, Hon. J. Benjamin Dimmick, Judge Archbald, Judge Vosburg, C. H. Welles, Sr., George W. Maxey, John F. Scragg, and J. H. Oliver.

### LYNETT, Edward J.,

**Journalist, Public Official.**

There is a reason for the fact that Scranton possesses the best newspaper property and one with the largest circulation of any daily paper in the State outside of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, and that reason is found in the person of Edward J. Lynett, its editor and publisher. Born in Dunmore, and all his life a resident of Dunmore and Scranton, the title "Native Son" belongs to Mr. Lynett, and in return for all the advantages Scranton afforded him he has repaid in loyal devoted service as a journalist, for from youth he has been connected with the newspapers of Scranton, and since 1905 he has been editor, publisher, manager and an owner. He bought the Scranton "Times" when it was the smallest paper in the city and has advanced it to a circulation greater than all other Scranton papers combined, given it a fine four-story stone building for a home, and an equipment of the best modern printing presses and type-setting machines. A Democrat in politics, the "Times" reflects the political bias of the editor and is a strong supporter of Democratic principles.

Edward J. Lynett is a son of William Lynett, born in County Sligo, Ireland, in 1820, who came to the United States in 1836, locating in New York City. After a time he moved to Dunmore, near Scranton, there residing nearly fifty years, following successfully the business of a mining contractor. William Lynett, possessing a good practical education and business ability, became influential in his

community, and espousing the cause of the Democracy, he rose to local prominence in the party, serving Dunmore as school director and borough treasurer. He married Catherine Dowd, who survived him five years, dying November 20, 1896, daughter of Dominick Dowd, a Sligo county, Ireland, farmer.

Edward J. Lynett, only son of William and Catherine (Dowd) Lynett, was born in Dunmore, Pennsylvania, July 15, 1857. He was educated in the public schools and at Millersville State Normal School, his first work being at a coal breaker. At the age of sixteen he was deputy clerk in the mayor's court for the City of Scranton, serving in that capacity until the abolition of that court three years later. He then studied law for one year in the offices of D. W. and J. F. Connolly, but the law did not appeal to him and he secured a position as a reporter on the "Sunday Morning Free Press." Journalism was his true vocation and he rose rapidly, finally becoming editor and manager, a dual relation he sustained to the "Free Press" until October 10, 1895, when he bought the Scranton "Times," then a weakling with a circulation of barely 3,000 daily. The development and upbuilding of the "Times" has been Mr. Lynett's life work, he having now been for a quarter of a century its owner, publisher and responsible editor.

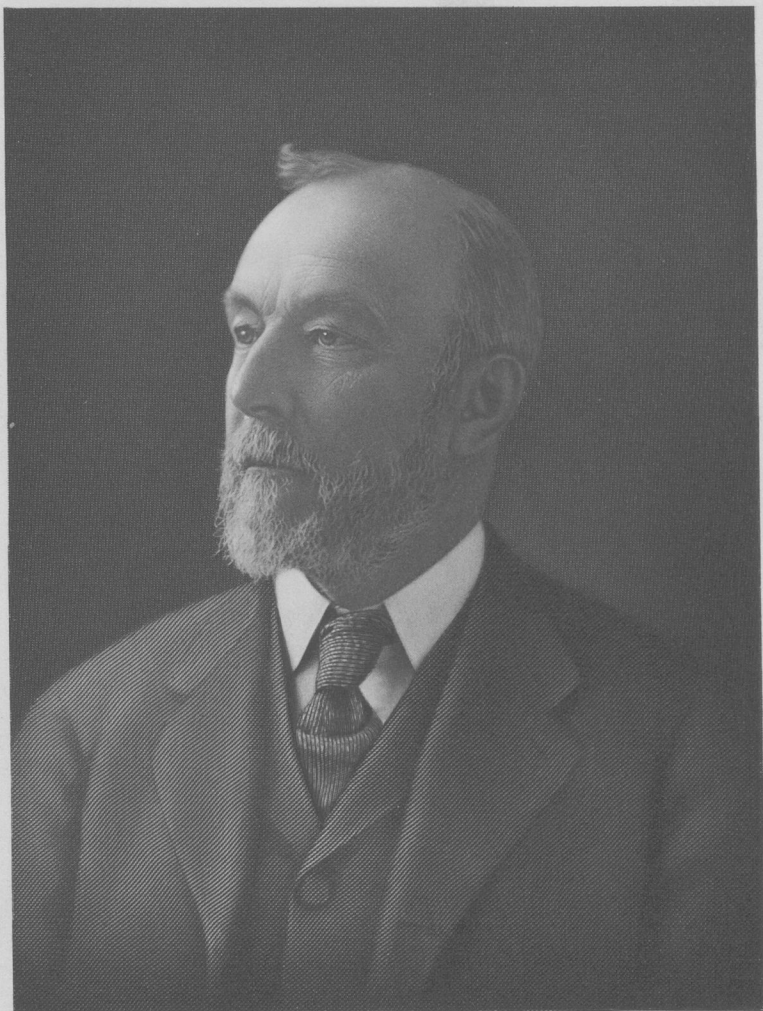
The task of rescuing the "Times" from its lowly position as the weakest paper in the city was one which called forth every talent Mr. Lynett possessed, but he triumphed, and its character, circulation and prestige steadily increased until in but six years from his taking control, larger quarters became a necessity. Circulation steadily mounted as the worth of the paper was demonstrated, and in time 40,000 copies were required to meet the daily demand. The paper was then run off on a flat-bed

press, all the type being set by hand, but after the removal to what is now the Scranton Republican building it was equipped with rotary presses and Mergenthaler type-setting machines. In 1902 the paper was moved to the present site of the Times building, then a small three-story structure, adjoining property was bought in 1905, and a new Times building was erected of stone, four stories in height, sixty by eighty feet on the ground. In that home the "Times" yet remains, two sextuple presses and sixteen type-setting machines being the main part of the mechanical equipment of the plant. In 1916 property on the corner of Penn avenue and Spruce street was acquired that further need for room might be met.

While the "Times" and its interests have first call upon his time and ability, Mr. Lynett has large business interests in his city and holds important position. He is vice-president of the People's Savings and Dime Bank; president of the Paragon Plaster Company; president of the Diamond Oil and Paint Company; director of the Keystone Utilities Company; the United States Lumber Company, and the Mississippi Central Railroad Company. He is a member of the Scranton Board of Trade, a director of Scranton Chapter of the Red Cross, and during the World War was active in war work of various kinds. He was appointed by A. Mitchell Palmer in 1918 custodian of the property of the Bayer Company, Inc., of New York City, manufacturers of dye stuffs and pharmaceutical preparations. He is a member of the executive committee of the United War Fund, member of the executive committee of the Salvation Army Fund Drive, chairman of the executive committee of the Knights of Columbus War Drive, and a member of the executive committee of all Liberty Bond drives to which Scranton responded so handsomely.







*Lewis Historical Pub. Co.*

*Engr. by Finlay & Conn.*

*Gen. P. H. Steller*



## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

A Democrat in politics, Mr. Lynett has personally served his borough and city otherwise than through the columns of the "Times." He was for three years a member of the Borough School Board, was burgess of Dunmore two years, for thirteen years secretary of the Scranton Poor District, member of the Mine Cave Commission, 1911-13, and for several years was secretary of Scranton Associated Charities. In 1878 he was a member of the first Board of Auditors for Lackawanna County. He was a delegate to the National Democratic Conventions in St. Louis, 1904; Denver, 1908; Baltimore, 1912, serving on the resolutions committee in 1912, being in that year a delegate-at-large. In religious faith Mr. Lynett is a Catholic, affiliated with St. Peter's Cathedral Parish. He was a delegate to the National Catholic Congress held in Chicago in 1893, and is an active member of the parish societies. He is a member of the Scranton Catholic Club, the Kiwanis Club, the Rotary Club, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Knights of Columbus, Holy Name Society, chairman of the executive committee of the Catholic Boy Scouts, an organization of St. Peter's Cathedral Parish, and in all these societies takes a deep interest.

Mr. Lynett married, September 30, 1896, Nellie A. Ruddy, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Nallins) Ruddy, her father a merchant of Scranton. Mr. and Mrs. Lynett are the parents of two sons and a daughter: 1. William R., born September 10, 1899, was educated in the public schools, St. Thomas College, Bachelor of Arts, 1916, and Catholic University of Washington, D. C., Master of Arts, class of 1918; he served in the United States Navy during the World War, and is now on the editorial staff of the Scranton "Times." 2. Elizabeth R., a graduate of St. Cecelia College, Scranton, now

a student at Trinity College. 3. Edward, Jr., born July 25, 1906.

Mr. Lynett's success in journalism indicates his possession of those prime requisites, literary ability, integrity of purpose, and business quality. He is honest and fearless, even aggressive when need be, and at all times the champion of the people, defending them in their rights and earnestly contending for the righting of their wrongs. His public spirit is reflected in the columns of the "Times," in the initiation and furtherance of various salutary measures and enterprises, and with unselfish purpose he seconds every laudable effort to similar ends, no matter by whom conceived or urged. While the material reward has not been meager, his greatest pride is that he is recognized as the maker of a clean, honest, and well appreciated newspaper, the most popular and liberally supported in the city.

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### WELLES, Charles H.,

#### Lawyer, Honored Citizen.

Extracts from resolutions passed by the Lackawanna County Bar Association in memory of Charles H. Welles:

It would be a work of supererogation to catalogue the activities and achievements of more than half a century of active, diligent, and varied practice in the several courts of the State, by one who from the first ranked as a leader of the bar. His outstanding characteristics as a lawyer were diligence, thoroughness and accuracy. His talent and his taste combined to cause him to prefer the labors of the efforts of the office to those of the forum—to choose the work of the counselor in preference to the more conspicuous functions of the advocate.

Many important financial and commercial organizations which he had formed and counseled enlisted the aid of his mature judgment in the active conduct of their affairs. Confidence in his wisdom and integrity were practically evidenced by his frequent selection as executor of large and small estates and for other fiduciary

## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

trusts. Never conspicuously accepting retainers in cases of dubious merit or dishonest purpose, he was under no temptation to resort to shady professional methods. His relations with his brethren of the bar were cordial, frank, and helpful. He was a lifelong student and lover of nature. Much of his recreations and relaxations he found in the nurture of the soil. He was enthusiastic and rarely successful in the knowledge and cultivation of fruits and flowers, and through which he became at once the recipient and dispenser of unalloyed happiness.

Mr. Welles was above and through all a humble, consistent Christian. He was for more than forty years a revered and ruling elder in the Second Presbyterian Church, of which he was a charter member. As its clerk of session, he filled with most notable fidelity the highest and most arduous lay office. His religious and charitable activities were circumscribed by no narrow or sectarian lines, but were freely exercised in every effort to promote public welfare and relieve distress.

Lawyer, patriot, home builder, lover of man, lover of nature and of Nature's God, he rounded out a long, honorable and useful life, which is a priceless heritage to his descendants and an example to all who aspire to the simple life.

Twilight and evening bell

And after that the dark;

And may there be no sadness of farewell

When I embark.

For though from out our bourne of time and place

The flood may bear me far,

I hope to meet my Pilot face to face

When I have crossed the bar.

It is appropriate in this gathering merely to allude to the beauty and sanctity of the home to which Mr. Welles contributed the best fruits of his unflagging labor and the constant devotion of his warm and loving heart.

His home, the spot of earth supremely blessed,  
A dearer, sweeter spot than all the rest.

The first American ancestor of Charles H. Welles, of Scranton, was Thomas Welles, Colonial Governor of Connecticut, in 1655-56 and 1658-59, who occupied the chief magistracy of the colony during critical periods of stress, and who "is represented throughout as having been one of the most estimable and exemplary

men of the Colony, and of having, to an unlimited extent, the confidence of the people." The family of which he was a member is of very ancient origin, of high rank in Normandy and England, with royal intermarriages, for over seven centuries, when the title and estates merged with the Willoughby and Dymoke families. Governor Thomas Welles died January 14, 1660, the father of eight children, descent to Charles H. Welles through Samuel, his fifth child; Captain Samuel (2) Welles, son of Samuel; Hon. Thomas Welles, son of Captain Samuel, who was born at Glastonbury, Connecticut, February 14, 1693, died there May 14, 1747; John Welles, son of Hon. Thomas, born in Glastonbury, August 11, 1729, died April 16, 1764; Hon. Ashbel Welles, son of John, born in Glastonbury, April 27, 1763, died at Binghamton, New York, April 4, 1809; to Charles H. Welles, Sr., father of Charles H. Welles, of this review.

Charles H. Welles, Sr., was born at Hartford, Connecticut, July 6, 1795, and died at Dundaff, Pennsylvania, March 26, 1852. He married, at Wyoming, Sarah Gay, daughter of Fisher Gay, of Sharon, Connecticut, a pioneer in the Wyoming Valley, and they were the parents of: Erastus H., Mary E., Margaret H., Jason H., George H., Annie Amelia, Sarah L., and Charles H., of whom further.

Charles H. Welles was born in Dundaff, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, April 16, 1845, and died at his home in Scranton, October 18, 1919. After attendance at the public schools he completed his general scholastic work in the Luzerne Institute at Wyoming, then taking up the study of law, first under the preceptorship of Samuel Sherrerd, of Scranton, and finally in the office of Hand & Post. In 1863 he enlisted in the Forty-first Regiment, Pennsylvania Militia,



## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

under Captain Stanley Woodward, and saw active service in the Gettysburg campaign. In 1867 he successfully passed examinations for admission to the Luzerne county bar, and in March of the same year was admitted to practice at the Luzerne county bar. For several years, beginning with 1869, he was clerk of the Mayor's Court in Scranton, that city always the seat of his professional activity. "In all his subsequent career at the bar he justified the adage that to be a successful lawyer it is necessary to be a competent prothonotary. His exactitude in all matters of pleading and practice were the admiration of his associates and the despair of his adversaries."

Mr. Welles early formed a partnership with F. W. Gunster, under the firm name, Gunster & Welles, that association continuing until Mr. Gunster's election to the county bench. In 1898 he associated himself with James H. Torrey in the firm, Welles & Torrey, to which was soon added the eldest son of each of the partners. With some changes of personnel, the firm, Welles & Torrey, practiced until the death of the senior partner, and under the same name still continues, the practice of the firm extending to all State and Federal courts of the district, its members identified with the various bar associations and meeting the requirements of a large and representative clientele. Mr. Welles confined himself to civil practice, having a mind noted among legal men for its exactitude. His knowledge of legal precedent and processes gave him great prominence, and he had the care of more estates in the Scranton section than any other lawyer. He was an executor for the estates of William Connell, Colonel H. M. Boies, and many other men of large fortune, and was trustee for innumerable bequests. He was a director of the First National Bank of Scranton,

the Lackawanna Trust Company, Scranton Lace Company, Mississippi Central Railroad, United States Lumber Company, and the Scranton Bolt and Nut Company.

In addition to his Civil War military service, Mr. Welles was a member of the Pennsylvania militia for ten years, and at one time was on the State rifle team. He was president of the Pennsylvania Oral School for the Deaf, an institution in which he was always deeply interested. His love for nature was notable in its intensity. He knew flowers, plants and trees as his well loved friends, and they seemed to respond to his every thought of them. He had wonderful chrysanthemums in their season, and their blooms, rivaling those at the great flower shows in New York and Philadelphia, were always exhibited every autumn at the rooms of the Century Club. His roses were also marvelous, while his bulbous begonias were the amazement of growers. Flowers from the Welles Conservatory brightened many a sick room, and Mrs. Welles' gentle remembrance of the afflicted afforded her husband unbounded satisfaction. His country estate, "Welbeck," finely located near Waverly, Pennsylvania, with its wonderful gardens and conservatories, he made one of the most attractive in the region, and during his period of poor health which preceded his death, he remained amid its beauties, returning to Scranton but one week prior to his passing away.

On March 20, 1869, Mr. Welles married Hannah B. Sherrerd, who survives him, daughter of Dr. John M. and Lucy (Walter) Sherrerd. They were the parents of four children, all of whom survive their father: Lucy, wife of Paul B. Belin, of Scranton; Charles H. (2), long his father's law partner in the firm, Welles & Torrey, married Mary A. Dickson;

## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

Paul B., of Plainfield, New Jersey, married Margery Graham; Rev. Kenneth, of Northampton, Massachusetts, married Margaret Whittemore.

Until 1873, Mr. Welles was connected with the First Presbyterian Church of Scranton, but in that year, with eighty-one others, he withdrew and founded the Second Presbyterian Church, of which he was a member until his death, serving as an elder. A beautiful service was held in his memory, the sentiment of the many tributes paid to his worth breathing less of death's separation than of the vivid influence of his life, reaching out across organizations, society, and individuals with their ideals and their dreams. Frederick Fuller, one of the speakers, and an elder in the church, said that he had been closely associated with Mr. Welles for more than fifty years in a friendship which had never been broken. "I knew his character and studied it well; I admired, honored, and loved him." He spoke of their playtimes together, fishing and hunting big game in Canada, and their trips to nearby lakes, and said that he could not express his feelings at the loss of his friend. Addresses made by elders who had at various times served the Second Presbyterian Church spoke most feelingly of his work. Said James H. Torrey, who, for eighteen years, had been his law partner: "His was a mild, loving, and sweet disposition." He referred to Mr. Welles' relations with his clients, saying that to the widows and fatherless he was a friend and adviser. Said James A. Lansing: "I never heard Mr. Welles say an unkind thing, never a harsh word of anyone. He loved his church and loved his home. He was one of the rare men we seldom find. He was an ideal gentleman, an ideal man." Such was the tenor of all addresses, and in the Second Presbyterian Church it was made

plainly evident his devoted spirit and willingness to serve had equally endeared Mr. Welles to the membership. The Sunday following his death, in the church where he had never been absent from the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, his chair was draped in black, and set as always at the left of the pastor, and the sorrow of the congregation was evident in every pew.

At a meeting of the board of directors of the United States Lumber Company, held at the office on Monday, November 3, 1919, the following resolution was adopted in relation to the death of Charles H. Welles, a former member of the Board:

WHEREAS, Charles H. Welles was born at Dundaff, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, on April 16, 1845, and died at Scranton, Pennsylvania, on October 18, 1919; and

WHEREAS, His long connection with the active management of this company as a director, dating from its charter in 1901, makes it appropriate that some resolution should be made of the sad event now that death has broken the intimate relation he held with the members of this directorate. A lawyer, eminent in his profession, specially versed in corporation lore, he was a valuable counselor and guide in the many difficult problems that have arisen in the past history of our company. His long and active career in the profession of law, his connection with many of the large corporate enterprises as well as his interest in the religious and benevolent activities of the city, need not be mentioned in detail. They have recently been noted in the proceedings of the Bar Association and have been printed in the city papers; and

WHEREAS, We wish to place upon our records, in a few simple words, an expression of our feeling of sorrow and regret at parting with a long tried and proved friend and associate whose passing has left a sadness that time may soften but never efface; now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the family of Mr. Welles, and be published in the papers of the city.

F. L. PECK, President.

E. F. ROYCE, Secretary.



## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

The following resolution on the death of C. H. Welles, was adopted by the boards of directors of the First National Bank, Scranton, Pennsylvania, and the Lackawanna Trust Company:

It is meet that this board should express its sorrow over the death of its oldest member, Mr. Charles H. Welles, and it is further most appropriate that it give some expression of each member's full appreciation of Mr. Welles' character as a man, and his ability as a member of the board, and a lawyer.

Long association with him as a director has brought home to all of us his integrity, his sound judgment and his careful thought and action in every matter before the board. For many years its attorney in matters requiring legal advice and attention, Mr. Welles fully merited the confidence so implicitly placed in him by the officers of this institution. He lived a long and fruitful life, he loved nature with its flowers, and this love was reflected in his intercourse with his fellowmen. Upright as a man, able as a lawyer, home-loving, and an affectionate father and husband, he will sadly be missed, and to those he has left behind, this board extended its sincere sympathy in their affliction; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the above be spread upon the minutes as an expression of the esteem in which Mr. Welles was held by the members of this board, and that a copy thereof be transmitted to his family.

The resolutions adopted by the Lackawanna County Bar Association are largely given in the introduction to this review. President Judge H. M. Edwards presided at the memorial service, and the speakers were: Judge Terry, of Wyoming county bar; F. L. Hitchcock; Judge E. C. Newcomb; Walter L. Schanz; E. R. W. Searle, of Susquehanna county; and James H. Torrey. The Wayne county bar was represented by A. G. Rutherford. The career of Mr. Welles at the county bar, his religious activities, and his value as a man and friend of young lawyers, were referred to by the speakers.

On the day which marked the golden anniversary of his wedding day, October

20, 1919, Mr. Welles was laid at rest in Dunmore Cemetery. While all his plans for a joyous celebration had been abandoned weeks previously, it was hoped that Mr. Welles would be able to receive the felicitations of intimate friends. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. George W. Wellburn, pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, and Dr. T. H. Odell, of Wilmington, Delaware, from the family home, No. 615 Vine street, Scranton, Pennsylvania.

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### WESTON, Charles S.,

**Capitalist, Philanthropist.**

The record that follows is of the heads of two generations of the Weston family in Scranton, Edward W. and Charles S. Weston, father and son, both leaders in the business life of the Lackawanna Valley, and both serving as president of the First National Bank of Scranton, a financial institution with a past of great usefulness and with a present high standing in the financial world. It has been more than a quarter of a century since the father, Edward W. Weston, came to the end of his active and useful life, but in the great development of Scranton there is no man who played a more honorable part.

Edward W. Weston, son of Elijah and Minerva (Torrey) Weston, was born in Salem, Wayne county, Pennsylvania, December 5, 1823, and died October 28, 1891. His early life was spent on the home farm, and in addition to his duties as his father's assistant, he studied surveying and taught in the local schools. When he attained his majority he entered the office of an uncle, John Torrey, in Honesdale, and under his direction continued his studies in surveying and engineering. He gained valuable experience and knowledge under his uncle's instruc-

## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

tion, and was connected with him until 1859, when he accepted the management of the lands and surveys of the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company. For two years he was located at Carbondale in the discharge of his new duties, then was placed in charge of the construction of coal breakers at the new mines of the company in Scranton, and in charge of other engineering work in the mines. In 1864, Mr. Weston was made superintendent of all the coal mining operations of the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company, succeeding Thomas Dickson, who became general superintendent of the company, and for the ten years following, which marked the marvelous development and prosperity in the affairs of the company, he filled that post. In 1874 it became necessary to make separate departments of the real estate and the mining interests, and Edward W. Weston became general agent of the real estate department. He remained in full charge of all the real estate holdings and transactions of the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company until February 1, 1889, when declining health necessitated his relinquishing the reins of authority. His death occurred two years later, but during the period between his retirement and his death he was frequently consulted upon matters affecting the policy and practice of the department he had so long directed. Did the story of his life end here it would still be with honor, but in addition to his important relation to the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company he held official place in some of the most prosperous and progressive institutions and industries of the locality. He was president of the First National Bank of Scranton, in which his son, Charles S., has succeeded him; president of the Northern Coal and Iron Company; president of the Weston Mill Company; presi-

dent of the Hudson River Ore and Iron Company; vice-president and director of the Dickson Manufacturing Company; director of the Moosic Powder Company; director of the Providence Gas and Water Company; and he was also in close advisory touch with numerous other mining and manufacturing corporations of the region. He married Susan Moore, and they were the parents of Charles S. Weston.

Charles S. Weston was born in Carbondale, Pennsylvania, August 25, 1860. He was a student in the public schools of Scranton, whither his parents moved soon after his birth, and at the age of sixteen years he entered Granville Military Academy, North Granville, New York. He attained high scholastic standing during the two years he spent in that institution, and in 1878 he entered Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at Troy, New York, graduating as a civil engineer, class of 1882. He at once formed a connection with the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company, serving them in professional capacity until October, 1885, when he became assistant general agent of the company of the company's real estate department, of which his father was in charge. Mr. Weston's excellent service to this department was so generally recognized that upon the retirement of the elder Mr. Weston he succeeded him in the management. His administration of the real estate interests of the company was marked by the same careful supervision, wise direction, and energetic prosecution of all its affairs that had characterized his father's regime, and his record so favorably impressed the financial heads of the Northern Coal and Iron Company, owners of all the coal mines and breakers of the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company, south of Scranton, that, upon the death of his father, Mr. Weston became presi-



## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

dent of that company, which was also the owner of a railroad operating between Wilkes-Barre and Scranton, and one of the heaviest owners of coal property of that period. Mr. Weston has constantly added to his business interests, and at the present time is concerned in the management of a number of corporations operating in the Lackawanna Valley. His career continues to parallel his father's in his elevation, in 1913, to the presidency of the First National Bank of Scranton, a financial institution of strength and high standing with which he had formerly been connected as vice-president.

Other corporations with which Mr. Weston is officially connected follow: He is president of the Cherry River Paper Company; president of the Latrobe Water Company; vice-president of the Lackawanna Trust Company of Scranton; holds a directorship in the Delaware & Hudson Company; Scranton Lace Company; Cherry River Boom and Lumber Company; Hebard Cypress Company; Consumers' Ice Company; Fentress Coal Company of Tennessee; Richwood Store Company; and the West Virginia Wastewood Chemical Company. He is a trustee of the State Northern Anthracite Hospital of Pennsylvania; is a member of the Union League, Bankers', and New York Yacht clubs, all of New York City; the Automobile Club of America; the Westmoreland Club of Wilkes-Barre; the Scranton Club and the Blooming Grove Hunting and Fishing Club. But there is another side to this man of large affairs. He served four years as second lieutenant of Company M, Thirteenth Regiment, Pennsylvania National Guard; is strong in his support of good government; and during the late World War placed himself and his resources at the service of his country and strongly supported the Allied cause. He was chair-

man of the Liberty Loan Committee for Northeastern Pennsylvania in all war drives. He is interested in the churches, hospitals, and philanthropies of his city, and gives freely in personal service and from his means. He thoroughly enjoys life's social side, and his home is a center of hospitality. In politics he is a Republican.

Nothing in the nature of a public benefaction has brought more joy to thousands of children and to many groups of men than Weston Field, a tract of seven and a half acres which Mr. Weston improved and presented to the city of Scranton as a recreation center. Mr. Weston declares that his interest in recreation and in that part of Scranton which now bears his name, Weston Field, began when he was a boy making pilgrimages to the circus lot as it was then. He states his only means of seeing the circus or the horse races held there was through a knot-hole in the high board fence, but that the sentiment of those days was never effaced, and when the need of large gifts in behalf of community recreation was borne in upon him, the old field was his choice of a location. In December, 1915, he presented the city with Weston Field, representing an initial outlay of \$50,000. After the Field had been laid out and plans made for its improvement, a field house was erected at the expense of Mr. Weston and his sister, Mrs. Frank M. Bird, at a cost of \$34,000, and presented to the city, the house and field to be a community recreation center forever. The house was opened in February, 1917. Weston Field is the tangible evidence of Mr. Weston's interest in city recreation. While it was given as a memorial to an honored father, the gift took the form it did because of the donor's deep-hearted interest in that particular form of philanthropy. Mr. Wes-

## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

ton has high ideals, and his frequent visits to Weston Field are not alone for the pleasure he derives therefrom, but that he may be able to see any improvement which can be made to make the Field more beneficial and interesting to its patrons. In 1918, 98,367 children and adults visited, used and enjoyed the privileges offered by this wonderful city recreation center, Weston Field, and its community house. Recently (1919) the Bureau of Recreation threw open the Field for five hours on Sunday under the program prevailing on week days, officials of the recreation bureau being well satisfied with the manner in which the plan of opening the Field on Sunday afternoons had been met with by the public, and will continue the practice during future summer months.

Mr. Weston married, September 2, 1891, Grace Storrs, born in Buffalo, New York, daughter of William R. Storrs, one time general agent for the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company. Mrs. Weston is a graduate of Wells College, and is in sympathy with her husband's philanthropic work.

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### BROOKS, George G.,

#### **Man of Large Affairs.**

Reese G. Brooks, the honored father of George G. and John H. Brooks, was the son of William and Sarah (Powell) Brooks, of Monmouthshire, England, who in 1842 founded his line in Scranton, Pennsylvania.

Reese G. Brooks was born at East Mountain, Lake Scranton, near Scranton, December 25, 1846, and died June 12, 1907. He was a student in the Hyde Park School of Scranton, a youth of sixteen years, when he joined an emergency company to resist Lee's invasion of Pennsylvania. He was discharged at the end

of his three months' enlistment and entered the employ of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, again enlisting in 1864 and serving with the Army of the West until honorably discharged at the close of activities, taking part in some of the most important actions of that campaign. For three years after his return home he was employed by the Mount Pleasant Coal Company, where he gained a valuable practical knowledge of mining, and he subsequently formed an association with the Lackawanna Iron & Steel Company. He rose to the general superintendency of the coal department of this corporation and so continued for twenty-five years. In the meantime he conducted independent operations, organizing the Greenwood Coal Company in 1884, of which he was president, and in 1892 the Langcliffe Coal Company, of which he was also president, the output of these companies 1,500 and 700 tons daily, respectively. He was at one time in control of the Laflin Coal Company, the Lee Coal Company, and served as president of the Bridge Coal Company, having aided in the organization of the lastnamed corporation and serving as its president until the business was sold. He was also a member of the firm of McClave, Brooks & Company, manufacturers of patent grates and blowers, president of the Dime Deposit and Discount Bank (before the merger), and filled the position of director of the Scranton Trust Company, the Title Guaranty and Surety Company, the West Side Bank, as well as having financial interest in numerous other industrial and business institutions. His time and abilities were ever at the disposal of his fellows and he was often in the public service, serving on the school board, the poor board, the board of control, and for seven years as treasurer of the city. He was often chairman of



## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

the city and County Republican Committee and was a strong believer in the principles of his party. Scranton had no citizen who held her interests closer to his heart and no son in whom she could take greater pride.

Reese G. Brooks married Mary A. Morgan, daughter of George Morgan, who died March 27, 1905. Mrs. Brooks was for many years a manager of the Home for the Friendless, and was a woman of gentle, sympathetic nature, whose life was lived in the fullest service. Her memory was treasured by her many friends, for she brought into every relation of life a sweetness and purity that refreshed and strengthened. Children of Reese G. and Mary A. (Morgan) Brooks: Margaret, married William R. McClave, of Scranton; Thomas R., banker, served as president of the North Scranton Bank, and married Bertha Griffin; George G. and John H., sketches of whom follow; Cora M., married Willard Matthews, of Scranton.

### **BROOKS, George Grant,**

#### **Man of Large Affairs.**

George Grant Brooks, son of Reese G. and Mary A. (Morgan) Brooks, was born in Scranton, November 13, 1870, and began his education in the old Hyde Park public school. He prepared at Wyoming Seminary, finishing in 1890, going thence to Cornell University, whence he was graduated Civil Engineer, class of 1894. He at once became associated with mining operations as engineer, serving the Greenwood, Langcliffe and Laflin Coal mines owned and operated by the firm, Brooks & Dale. For several years he continued chief engineer for Brooks & Dale, then filled the same position with the Silverton Coal Company, continuing until 1905, when he retired from active

participation in coal mining as an engineer. In 1906 he with his father and brothers organized the banking and brokerage firm, Brooks & Company, of which he is yet a member. He has during the years which have since elapsed devoted himself to the management of gas, water and electric light companies, and is officially connected with many important corporations, evidence that the stockholders have confidence in his integrity and ability. Mr. Brooks is vice-president of the McClave-Brooks Company, Clark & Snover Tobacco Company, International Text Book Company, Paragon Plaster and Supply Company, all of Scranton; Daly-West Mining Company of Salt Lake City; treasurer of the Wallins Creek Colliery Company of Kentucky, Fentress Coal Company of Tennessee, Bear Branch Coal Company of Kentucky, Latrobe Water Company of Latrobe, Pennsylvania, Consumers Water Company, of Montrose, Pennsylvania; director of United Service Company, First National Bank of Scranton, Lackawanna Trust Company of Scranton, Consumers' Ice Company of Scranton, Scranton Lace Company, East Bear Ridge Colliery Company of Scranton, and is a member of the New York Stock Exchange firm of J. H. Brooks & Company.

Notwithstanding his heavy business responsibilities, Mr. Brooks does not give himself to them slavishly, but is the interested citizen and neighbor, mingling with his fellowmen in philanthropy, society, and club. He is a trustee of State Hospital of the Northern Anthracite Coal Region of Pennsylvania, a trustee of the Dunmore Cemetery Association, a member of the Engineers' Club of Northern Pennsylvania, Blooming Grove Fishing and Hunting Club, Clemo Club of Honesdale, Railroad Club of New York City, Cornell Club of New York City, and

## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

Delta Phi College fraternity. During the war period, 1917-18, Mr. Brooks took a deep interest in the various movements inaugurated by the government, and was prominently identified with the various loans and drives. He was chairman of the Scranton committee having the Second Red Cross drive in charge, that drive bringing in \$557,000. He was also chairman of the United War Work campaign for the five counties of Northeastern Pennsylvania, which campaign resulted in the raising of \$867,000. He was also a member of a board appointed to pass upon the qualifications of applications from Scranton and vicinity for admission to artillery training camps. There have been no blank pages in the record he has compiled, but each duty has been performed in full and no responsibility evaded.

Mr. Brooks married, June 4, 1898, Grace Bellingham Williams, daughter of James J. and Margaret (Simpson) Williams, of Scranton. Mr. and Mrs. Brooks are the parents of two daughters, Elizabeth Williams and Eleanor Morgan, and of three sons, namely: James Williams, born January 21, 1906; George Grant, born November 21, 1910; Charles Welles, born January 25, 1913.

### **BROOKS, John H.,**

#### **Man of Enterprise.**

John H. Brooks, youngest son of Reese G. and Mary A. (Morgan) Brooks (q. v.), was born in West Scranton, Pennsylvania, September 16, 1872. Until he was fourteen years of age he was a student in the West Side schools and after four years in the Scranton Central High School and a preparatory course in the School of the Lackawanna, he matriculated at Princeton University, graduating B. S., class of 1895. At Princeton he found time to participate actively in ath-

letics, making the "varsity" baseball team in his freshman year and each year thereafter, captaining the team in his senior year. For three years he was chosen for the All-American College team. Tennis and hockey were also favorite games, and his rating at these sports was high. After leaving Princeton he gained national distinction as a golf player, being elected one year as a member of the All-American golf team.

His active business life began in connection with his father's coal interests, and after several years in Scranton he changed his residence to Pottsville, Pennsylvania, having been placed in charge of the Brooks interests in Schuylkill county, being superintendent of the Silverton Coal Company. In 1905 he returned to Scranton and organized the banking and brokerage firm, Megargle & Brooks, a firm which, a year later, became Brooks & Company, the principal members being Reese G. Brooks and his three sons. Death removed the elder Mr. Brooks from the firm, June 12, 1907, but otherwise the firm continues as originally formed. In the early years the firm specialized in coal and public utilities, and organized companies in different cities and towns in the eastern States, Brooks & Company having a controlling interest in their operation. The firm transacts a large business as bankers and brokers, John H. Brooks having ever been its honored head. He became a member of the New York Stock Exchange in 1908; is a director of the People's Savings and Dime Bank, the Spencer Heating Company of Scranton, and of the Girard Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia, his other business interests being also of importance. With a genuine interest in young men and their welfare, he has taken especial interest in the Scranton Young Men's Christian Association, and







*Frederick L. Peck*



## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

as president of the association rendered it valued service. He is also a district trustee of the Scranton Public Library, and was commissioner of the Boy Scouts of America, Scranton district, and trustee of the First Presbyterian Church and Young Women's Christian Association, and was president of the Scranton Board of Trade; his clubs, the Bankers' and University, of New York, the Racquet of Philadelphia, the Westmoreland of Wilkes-Barre, and the Scranton City and Country clubs of Scranton. He is deeply interested in athletic sports, held the Scranton Club bowling record in 1914, and retains his interest in golf, but all out-of-door sports appeal to him. In all the financial drives of the war period he took a leading part and contributed his full share to their success.

Mr. Brooks married, April 5, 1904, Augusta Archbald, daughter of James and Hannah M. (Albright) Archbald, of Scranton. Mr. and Mrs. Brooks are the parents of four children: Ruth, Mary, John H. (2), and James Archbald Brooks. The family home is at No. 424 Jefferson avenue, Scranton.

### PECK, Fenwick L.,

**Leader in Lumber Industry, Financier.**

The third of his line to be identified with lumber interests in the Lackawanna Valley, the operations of Mr. Peck in this field have, under modern methods of consolidation, attained a magnitude unimagined when his father and grandfather engaged in the same business in Scranton and vicinity. The town of Peckville is named in honor of Samuel Peck, the first of his line to leave the old Massachusetts home of the family and to seek his fortune in the undeveloped Lackawanna district, and the records of Samuel Peck, J. Wilson Peck, his son, and Fenwick L.

Peck are of distinguished honor in many fields. In its English home the line was of worthy record and service, the Norfolk county branch from which the line herein recorded springs bearing arms as follows:

*Arms*—Or, on a chevron gules three crosses formée on the field.

*Crest*—Two lances or, in saltire, headed argent, pennons hanging to them of the first, each charged with a cross formée gules, the spears enfiled with a chaplet vert.

J. Wilson Peck, son of Samuel and Sarah (Wilson) Peck, was born in Massachusetts in 1826, and died in Scranton, October 14, 1895. He became his father's associate in the lumber business, and subsequently he, with his brother, J. D. Peck, formed a partnership as Peck Brothers, continuing the manufacture of dressed lumber with great success. The Peck Lumber Manufacturing Company was an outgrowth of this enterprise and the operations of this concern were conducted on a most extensive scale, Mr. Peck's sons, Edson S., and Fenwick L., becoming associated therewith in responsible executive capacity. J. Wilson Peck was connected with numerous other important corporations of his city. He was a citizen who felt keenly his obligations and throughout his entire life he was devoted to the welfare of his community. He was the donor of a beautiful parsonage to the Baptist church, strove effectively in the cause of education, and supported liberally and interestedly the charitable organizations of Scranton. His death was sincerely mourned in wide circles where his gentle and uplifting, essentially manly influence had extended. He married (first) Mercynette Hall, born in Abington, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, August 26, 1834, died in 1874, daughter of Sheldon Hall; (second) Hattie A. Clapp, who survived him.

## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

Fenwick L. Peck, eldest son of Jonathan Wilson and Mercyette (Hall) Peck, was born September 18, 1854, near the present location of Elmhurst, Pennsylvania. He attended the public schools of Peckville, then entered Wyoming Seminary, at Kingston, whence he was graduated in the class of 1875. At the age of twenty-two years he was admitted to partnership with his father in the lumber business, having for some time been his assistant, and the firm of J. W. Peck & Son continued until 1886. During this period he directed operations at the Dunning tract, where saw mills had been erected, and until the exhaustion of the timber he worked in the woods and mills during the day and devoted his evenings to office work. For five years thereafter he discharged similar duties at the Springfield tract, and the nine years he spent in this work yielded him impressive returns in his later lumber operations. His familiarity with every detail of the business was largely gained during this period, when he was in charge of the actual production, and in the years that followed he exercised administrative and executive talents that placed him in leading position in the lumber industry. Soon after the completion of operations on the Springbrook property Mr. Peck discovered a tract of hemlock timber in Potter county, and after thorough investigation the Lackawanna Lumber Company, capitalized at two hundred thousand dollars, was formed by Scranton financial interests, of whom J. W. Peck was one. The elder Mr. Peck became president of the company and Fenwick L. Peck was appointed general manager, with absolute authority in all operations necessary to convert the timber into lumber and to market it. Mr. Peck made his residence at Mina, where the first mill was erected in 1887, and afterward two mills were ac-

quired on the Allegheny river, logs being rafted to them. The enterprise was attended by such prosperity that in 1892 the capital stock of the company was increased to seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, additional lands being purchased and new mills erected. The annual output of the company became one hundred million feet of manufactured lumber, and even during the period of financial stress dating from 1893 the company continued in its policy of expansion under Mr. Peck's direction and pursued a successful and prosperous course during the darkest time of business and industrial confusion.

Becoming interested in the J. J. Newman Lumber Company, operating in the yellow pine belt of the State of Mississippi, Mr. Peck purchased an interest therein, first journeying, with his associates over the entire tract by team, a distance of about one hundred and fifty miles. As a result of this transaction the capital stock of the Newman Company was increased and three hundred thousand acres of long leaf pine timber land was added to its holdings, operations on a large scale following. In 1899 Mr. Peck aided in the organization of the Cherry River Boom and Lumber Company, capitalized at one million dollars, which purchased a large tract of spruce and hard wood timber in Pocahontas, Greenbrier, Nicholas, and Webster counties, West Virginia. A large mill was built but before operations had been well begun the property was sold at a large profit. At this time Mr. Peck played a leading part in the consolidation of some of the most important lumber interests as the United States Lumber Company, with a capital of six millions, into which were merged both the Lackawanna Lumber Company and the J. J. Newman Lumber Company. Mr. Peck was made president of this







*T. J. Peck*



corporation, which purchased additional lands and conducted operations on a scale that placed the annual output at two hundred and fifty million feet, and since 1901 has continued at its head. His direction of the affairs of this important concern has been wise and efficient, based upon accurate knowledge, and his leadership enjoys the complete confidence and respect of his associates. He has been called to advisory position in many other corporations and has extended his interests until they cover a wide field, he now being president of the United States Lumber Company; president of the Lackawanna Lumber Company; president of the J. J. Newman Lumber Company of Hattiesburg, Mississippi; president of the Mississippi Central Railroad Company; vice-president of the Peck Lumber Manufacturing Company; and holds directorships in the Bathurst Lumber Company of Bathurst, New Brunswick; the great Southern Lumber Company of Bogalusa, Louisiana; Bayless Pulp and Paper Company of Austin, Pennsylvania; Jones Brothers Tea Corporation of New York City; Peoples' Savings and Dime Bank of Scranton; and of the Scranton Trust Company.

The demands of business have always been fully met by Mr. Peck, but he has not allowed the sordid affairs of life to overshadow the finer side of his nature, but has liberally catered to his love for travel, his journeys taking him to all parts of his own country, and his European tours have been many. His early experiences in the forests of Peckville induced a deep love for nature and her wonderful works, his travels being the outgrowth of the passion nature's wonders bred in him through the circumstances of early environment. Mr. Peck is a member of the Railroad Club of New York City; the Scranton and Country

clubs of Scranton. In politics he is a Republican, and in fraternity he is affiliated with lodge, chapter and commandery of the Masonic order.

Mr. Peck married (first) November 20, 1881, Jessie V. Mott, who died in March, 1883, daughter of James and Mary Mott, of Blakely, Pennsylvania, who bore him a daughter, Jessie Mott; (second) February 5, 1885, Mina V., daughter of William and Grace (Oliver) Pethick, of Wayne county, Pennsylvania. Children: Florence Louise, died September 10, 1919, married Melchoir H. Horn, first lieutenant in the United States Signal Corps, and they are the parents of a son, Melchoir H. Horn, Jr.; Charles Wilson, who died in infancy.

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**PECK, Edson Sheldon,**

**Prominent in Lumber Industry.**

Edson Sheldon Peck, son of Jonathan Wilson and Mercyette (Hall) Peck (q. v.), was born in Peckville, Lackawanna county, Pennsylvania, December 8, 1862. He was educated in the public schools of the town, and at Wyoming Seminary, completing his studies there with the class of 1884. He at once became associated with his father and uncle, then trading as Peck Brothers, Edson S. taking charge of the books and collections, and doing a large part of the firm's buying. In 1892 the business was incorporated as the Peck Lumber Manufacturing Company, Edson S. being elected treasurer and placed in charge of the Scranton branch of the company's business. For eleven years he continued in that position, the growth of the business being the best estimate of his business and managerial ability. In 1903 he was appointed superintendent of the Lackawanna Lumber Company, a corporation formed by Scranton capitalists to market

## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

a large tract of hemlock in Potter county, Pennsylvania. He remained in Potter county five years, the success of the Lackawanna Lumber Company, which was formed in 1887, having been such that its original capital, \$200,000, has increased to \$750,000, the annual output of the company being 100,000,000 feet of manufactured lumber.

In 1908, Mr. Peck was made general manager of the J. J. Newman Lumber Company, and sent to Hattiesburg, Mississippi, to represent the operations of the company in the yellow pine belt of Mississippi, they owning three hundred thousand acres of long leaf pine timber lands. Mr. Peck continued in the superintending of the very large operations of the J. J. Newman Lumber Company until 1912, when he returned to Scranton. In that year he was elected president of the Peck Lumber Manufacturing Company, which he served first as treasurer. The main offices of the company are in Scranton, but branch offices and yards are maintained at both Peckville and Olyphant. The company has prospered under his management, and is one of the strong lumber corporations of the Scranton district. Mr. Peck is a director and treasurer of the United States Lumber Company, a consolidation of some of the most important lumber interests, capitalized at \$6,000,000; director and treasurer of the Mississippi Central Railroad Company; director of the Bathurst Lumber Company of Bathurst, New Brunswick; director of the Lumbermen's Mutual Casualty Insurance Company of New York City; director of the Traders' National Bank of Scranton; and is otherwise interested in business and financial affairs. Mr. Peck is a trustee of Green Ridge Presbyterian Church, a member of the Masonic order, and of the Scranton Club. Mr. Peck married, September 25, 1890, Grace

C. Hull, daughter of William H. and Jeanette (Kenyon) Hull, her father a pioneer resident of Blakely Borough, Pennsylvania. Her maternal great-grandfather served under General Washington in the Revolutionary War. Mr. and Mrs. Peck are the parents of three daughters: Pauline, a graduate of Vassar, class of 1914; Edith Gertrude, and Catherine, both students at Vassar, classes of 1921-1922, respectively.

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### HAND, Alfred,

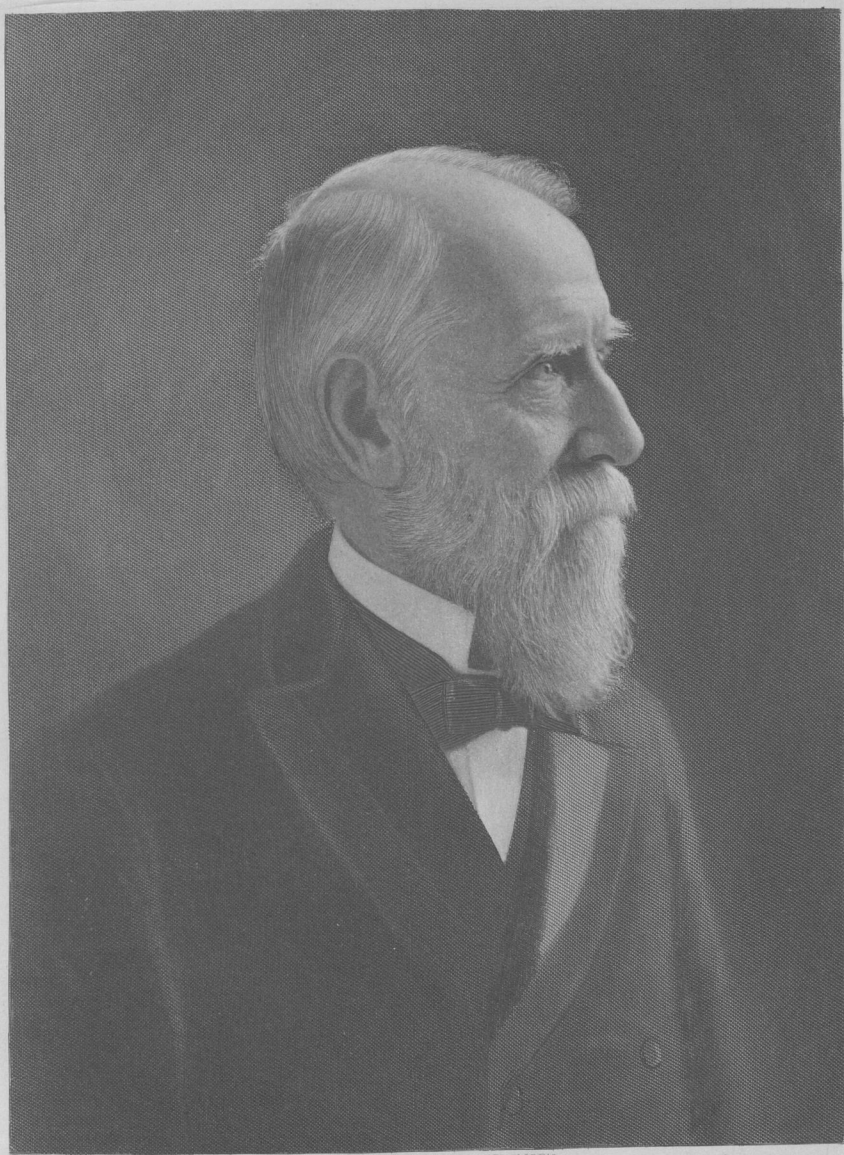
#### **Lawyer, Jurist, Man of Many Activities.**

An eminent lawyer and learned jurist, a Christian gentleman, honored alike by church and State, he measured up to the highest standard of American citizenship. A pioneer who helped to found many of the city's principal charitable, philanthropic and business institutions. His long, industrious and useful life is an example for the emulation of the young men of the present generation. (New England Society tribute).

Among those who helped to build up Scranton from small beginnings to its present unique position of metropolis of the northeastern anthracite coal region of Pennsylvania, and third city in the second largest State in the Union, no one man played a more prominent or useful part than Alfred Hand. Coming to Scranton in 1860, as a young lawyer commencing the practice of his chosen profession, when it was a borough with a population of about 9,000, he not merely grew up with the city, but had an active part in shaping and developing its progress along all stable lines, commercial, civic, philanthropic and religious as well. To him, as to few men, it was given in his declining years to look back with the satisfaction of labor well done and service freely and faithfully rendered upon a life well spent in serving his day and generation.

The stock from which he came was the





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*Alfred Russel*





## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

daring pioneer stock that, seeking fuller and freer fields for the development of civil and religious liberty, came to the shores of the New World in the wake of the Pilgrim Fathers, and here began the development of a civilization that is the wonder and admiration of the world today. On his father's side he was descended from John Hand, who emigrated from Stanstede, England, about 1644, settling at Southampton, on Long Island, and in 1648 formed one of the company that founded the new settlement of Easthampton, where he was one of the leading men of the community. In the latter part of the eighteenth century, the great-grandfather of Judge Hand moved to Athens, Greene county, New York, where John Hand, his grandfather, who was captain of a merchant ship trading in the West Indies, made his home at the time of his death in 1809. Ezra Hand, father of Alfred Hand, moved from New York early in the first quarter of the last century and settled at Honesdale, in Wayne county, Pennsylvania, where he became one of the prominent merchants of the town.

On his mother's side Judge Hand was descended from Robert Chapman, who was one of the company of twenty-one pioneers that sailed from Hull, England, in 1635, sent out by Sir Richard Saltonstall to take possession of a large tract of land and make settlements at the mouth of the Connecticut river, and who founded Saybrook. Robert Chapman played a most prominent part in the development of Connecticut, holding many civil offices, and serving for many years in the Legislature that framed the laws for the government of the colony. He was captain of the train band, and occupied a prominent position in the civic as well as commercial life of the new col-

ony. By reason of his friendship for and just dealings toward the Indians, a large amount of land was bequeathed to him by one of the chiefs at his death. The more immediate ancestors of his mother, Catharine Chapman, also moved to Greene county, in New York State, in the latter part of the eighteenth century.

Alfred Hand was born at Honesdale, March 26, 1835. He was afforded exceptional educational advantages in his youth. His early instruction was received in the Honesdale schools, where he was prepared for college under New England tutors, and entered Yale College in 1853. He ranked high in scholarship in his class, and was a member of a number of fraternities, such as Kappa Sigma Epsilon, Psi Upsilon, Phi Beta Kappa, and Linonia Society. He received the degree of B. A. on his graduation in 1857, and in 1860 was awarded the degree of M. A. Among his classmates were President Cyrus Northrup, of Minnesota University; Professor Arthur M. Wheeler, of Yale; Professor Moses Coit Tyler, of Cornell; General Joseph C. Jackson; President Augustus H. Strong, D. D., of Rochester; and Judge Henry M. Seeley, of Honesdale, Pennsylvania.

Determining upon the law as his profession, he entered the office of the elder judge, Hon. William Jessup (Yale, 1815), whose daughter he later married, and for whom his son, William Jessup Hand, was named, and his son, William H. Jessup, in 1857, and was admitted to the bar of Susquehanna county, November 21, 1859. Having decided to settle in Scranton, he was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county, May 8, 1860, and opened a law office in Scranton in partnership with his preceptors, under the firm name of Jessup & Hand, which continued for several years. In 1866 he formed a partnership

## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

with Isaac J. Post, who had attended the same college and studied law in the same office, the firm name being Hand & Post. This relationship continued until Mr. Hand's elevation to the bench in 1879, and so strong was the attachment between the two men that they never signed any formal dissolution papers. In March, 1879, Governor Hoyt appointed him additional law judge of the Eleventh Judicial District of Pennsylvania, comprising Luzerne and Lackawanna counties, and when Lackawanna county was made a separate judicial district, the forty-fifth, he was transferred to that district. In the fall of the same year he was elected judge for a term of ten years, from January, 1880, and in 1886 became president judge of the district. On July 31, 1888, Governor Beaver appointed him justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, to fill the unexpired term of Justice Trunkkey, deceased, an honor which was universally recognized by the press of the State as a well-merited one. He served with distinction upon the highest judicial tribunal of the State until January, 1889, when he returned to the practice of his profession in Scranton.

In his professional life Judge Hand had a large and strongly attached clientage. His professional work was thorough, and his abilities were recognized not only by his fellow members of the bar, but by the legal profession of the State generally. The firm of Hand & Post stood in the very first ranks of the legal profession in Northeastern Pennsylvania, and numbered in its clientele many of the leading railroad, coal, and banking corporations, and business men of this part of the State. As a judge he was recognized as quick of apprehension, clear in expressing his views, independent and impartial in his action, and methodical and industrious in

his labors. His appointment to the Supreme Bench was a just recognition of his ability and judicial qualifications.

Judge Hand has occupied a prominent position in the development of the business and commercial life of Scranton as well. In 1870 he became associated with William Connell and others in the coal business, under the firm name of William Connell & Company, which contributed largely to the growth and building up of the south side of the city. The firm operated for many years the Meadow Brook and National collieries, and further contributed to the industrial development of the city by the organization of the Lackawanna mills, and the Meadow Brook Land Company. In 1872 he assisted in the organization of, and securing of a charter for the Third National Bank, and was elected first president of the institution, serving in this capacity until he resigned when appointed judge by Governor Hoyt. His counsel was also sought in the reorganization and rehabilitation of other banking institutions of the city, and in times of commercial depression and financial stringency, his advice and assistance have been of great value to the banking interests of the city generally. He assisted in the organization of the People's Street Railway Company, the first company to operate street cars in the city, and acted as its secretary for several years. His advice and counsel were also sought in the organization or management of many other local corporations, such as the Scranton Steel Company, Dickson Manufacturing Company, and National Elevator and Machine Company.

Judge Hand helped to draft, and was active in securing the charter for the city in 1866, and it was in the office of the firm of Hand & Post that the first Select Coun-



cil of the city was organized, on June 9, 1866. He served as select councilman for the Ninth Ward during the first year. He also assisted in the movement for the formation of Lackawanna county, which, after much opposition, was finally crowned with success in the year 1878, and when the county was constituted a separate judicial district the following year, Judge Hand became one of the first judges to serve in the district.

Judge Hand was also a pioneer in the erection of modern office and business structures in Scranton. The building which he erected in 1879, upon the northerly half of the site occupied by the Exchange block (destroyed by fire in 1878), was the first of the more pretentious modern store buildings on Lackawanna avenue. In 1889 Judge Hand commenced the erection of the first seven-story modern fireproof office building in Scranton, the Commonwealth building, located at the westerly corner of Washington avenue and Spruce street, which was completed in February, 1890.

It was during Judge Hand's term upon the Lackawanna county bench that the county buildings were erected, and in the building of the Court House, especially, his advice and business experience were availed of by the county authorities. He delivered the principal address at the laying of the cornerstone of the latter structure in 1880. His home, built in 1895, is one of the finest residences in the city.

In the organization and development of the philanthropic and charitable institutions of the city, no other one man has had a larger or more conspicuous part. Judge Hand assisted in the founding of the Pennsylvania Oral School for Deaf Mutes, the pioneer institution of its kind in this State, and was president continuously from the time of its organization

until his death. When Joseph J. Albright made his munificent gift of the Albright Library to the city of Scranton, Judge Hand and William T. Smith were selected by him to act as trustees during the erection of the building, and until the terms of the gift were accepted by the city. Upon the organization of the Scranton Public Library, he was made president, and served in this capacity down to the time of his death. He took an active part in the management and development of the Lackawanna Hospital prior to its being taken over by the State, and when it was the only hospital in the city. He was a director or president of the institution for many years. Judge Hand also served for several years on the board of trustees of Lafayette College. He was a delegate to the International Peace Conferences of 1896 and 1907.

While active in the commercial, industrial, civic and professional life of the community, Judge Hand was also foremost in promoting its religious life. On coming to Scranton he identified himself with the First Presbyterian Church, the pioneer of Presbyterianism in this region, and was soon called to positions of responsibility and prominence in the church and denomination at large. In 1866 he was chosen a ruling elder, and served in this capacity for over fifty years. In the deliberations of the Presbytery of Lackawanna, his advice and counsel were always deferred to, and he was the first layman to be chosen as moderator by the Presbytery. He was elected several times a commissioner to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, where his ability was at once recognized, and called into service. When the movement was inaugurated to revise the standards of the church, Judge Hand was chosen by the General Assembly as one of the com-

## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

mittee on Revision of the Confession of Faith, and served acceptably in this capacity. He assisted in the organization of the Scranton Young Men's Christian Association upon its present permanent basis in 1868, and was made the first president of the association. In later years he served as president of the board of trustees, and contributed largely toward the erection of the two buildings of the association. He took an active part in the organization and development of the Lackawanna County Bible Society, and was its president for a number of years prior to his death. He was also active in the organization of the Home for the Friendless, drafting its charter, as well as in the organization of the Railroad Young Men's Christian Association.

In politics Judge Hand was a Republican, beginning while in college his open maintenance of the principles of the party, at the time of its organization. He has held these principles, free from bigotry or partisanship, and the only time he sought the franchise of the people was supported in his candidacy for judge by men of all creeds and parties.

Judge Hand married (first) September 11, 1861, Anna Jessup, daughter of Hon. William Jessup, of Montrose, Pennsylvania. She died April 25, 1872. Anna (Jessup) Hand was descended from John Jessup (or Jessop), who emigrated from Yorkshire, going to Massachusetts shortly after the landing of the Pilgrims, then to Hartford, in 1637, when it was founded by Massachusetts colonists, then to Wethersfield, from which he was one of the first settlers of Stamford, in 1640, and from this latter place went to Southampton, Long Island, in 1649. Hon. William Jessup was born in Southampton, June 21, 1797, graduated from Yale College with the class of 1815, and shortly after

his marriage removed to Montrose, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania. He was an eminent lawyer and judge, rising to eminence and obtaining a name honored widely both in church and State. He was elected judge of the district comprising Luzerne, Susquehanna and Wayne counties, and when the district was divided, was assigned to Susquehanna county. In 1856, as a delegate to the first National Republican Convention, which nominated General John C. Frémont for President, he was one of the committee which drafted the first platform for that great party. He was president of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, and two of his sons, Rev. Henry Harris Jessup, D. D., and Rev. Samuel Jessup, D. D., went as missionaries of the Presbyterian church to Syria, each completing over a half-century of faithful and consecrated service.

The children of Judge Alfred and Anna (Jessup) Hand, all but one of whom are living, are as follows: 1. Horace E., who graduated from Yale College in 1884, now living in Long Beach, California. 2. Harriet Jessup, who graduated from Wellesley in 1886, with the degree of B. A., receiving the degree of Mus. Bac. in 1887, and who died November 30, 1915. 3. William Jessup, a sketch of whom follows. 4. Alfred, Jr., who graduated from Yale College, receiving the degree of B. A. in 1888, and Ph. B. in 1889, and also a graduate of the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1892, now practicing medicine in Philadelphia. 5. Charlotte Chapman, a graduate of Wellesley of the class of 1891. 6. Miles Tracy, a graduate of Williams College, of the class of 1893, who received the degree of M. E. from Cornell University in 1896. On November 26, 1873, Judge Hand married (second) Helen E. Sanderson, daugh-



## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

ter of Frederick Sanderson, of Beloit, Wisconsin, a native of Williamstown, Massachusetts. Their children, now living, are: Helen Sanderson, now the wife of Dr. J. Lyman Peck, of Scranton; and Ruth Boies, now the wife of Clarence N. Callender, at Merion, Pennsylvania. One son, Walter Ezra died in infancy. Judge Hand's second wife died October 29, 1907.

On May 23, 1917, after spending the evening at the home of one of his married daughters, he walked home, sat down in a chair, and quietly and painlessly passed away, as one lies down to sleep. Although he had retired from the bench nearly twenty years before his death, an unusual tribute and mark of respect was paid to his memory, when the Court of Common Pleas of Lackawanna county, by formal order of the president judge, was adjourned until after his funeral. In the resolutions adopted by the Lackawanna County Bar, it was said among other things:

Judge Hand served this judicial district and the State ably and well as a judge. He was a master of good English, and his opinions were clearly and logically written. He was an indefatigable worker, and disposed of the business in his hands promptly. Naturally frail of body and voice, he overcame these handicaps by sheer force of intellectual power and strong will. He was a generous contributor to our libraries, churches, benevolent institutions and every worthy cause which sought his aid. His was a useful, benevolent, Christian life of four score and two years, and active to the last moment, he fell asleep.

Among the varied tributes paid him by his fellow members of the bar we find him spoken of as "a leader of the bar at the age of thirty;" "a lawyer's lawyer;" "one of the readiest lawyers the bar has ever produced;" and "an exemplary citizen."

In resolutions adopted by the session of one of the churches of the city, the

Second Presbyterian Church, it was said of him that while he was "a beloved elder in the First Presbyterian Church," he also "belonged to the great Presbyterian church at large," and that by his death "the Presbyterian church has lost one of its pillars."

In the resolutions adopted by the session of his own church the following beautiful tribute paid him by his pastor at the funeral services was embodied, and spread upon the records:

He had a Godly and a goodly parentage. In his body flowed honored blood, but he has not subtracted in any measure from the traditions and the ideals of those who were his forbears, but he has added honor to honor and distinction to distinction. Educated in one of the highest universities of the land, he gave himself with ardor to his chosen profession, to which he has brought honor and distinction. He also gave of his life freely to the city of his residence. When he first knew Scranton it was a borough of nine thousand inhabitants and he had a formative part in the construction of the city charter and in one of his own law offices, the first Select Council was organized. He gave himself to the philanthropies that are always to be noted in connection with the growth of an enterprising city. He gave his services and he gave himself that his fellowmen might enjoy the largest provisions that were consistent with the city's ability. He was a man of God, and early in life he identified himself with the activities of the Christian church, and to the church he gave himself in prayer and in service and he enriched it by his substance and by his own vital faith. And the history of the First Presbyterian Church, of which he had been a member for more than half a century, to-day is an open book to all those who would study the secrets of the growing Kingdom of God in our community. It was a matter of congratulation to all of us that on the 17th day of April he passed the half century mark in service in the eldership of the church, a service which is rarely given by one man in continuous service in one church organization. The church has felt the strength of his faith and it to-day mourns his loss. And the denomination has been honored in his services. No less than six times has he been a representative to the highest court of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.

## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

And then there are those things of which we shall not speak; those most beautiful and sacred intimacies where his life unfolded to the fullest degree, and to-day his sons and his daughters rise and call him blessed. Like as the sun declines from the zenith to the golden tinted clouds of the West, and then passes away from the vision of men, so this life, full, shining in its zenith power, has declined until there came that moment when God in His great mercy enabled him to pass from one room to another without long illness, without fuller depletion of his powers, and, as it is phrased in the New Testament, "he fell asleep, and God hath given His beloved sleep."

### **HAND, William Jessup,**

#### **Man of Affairs.**

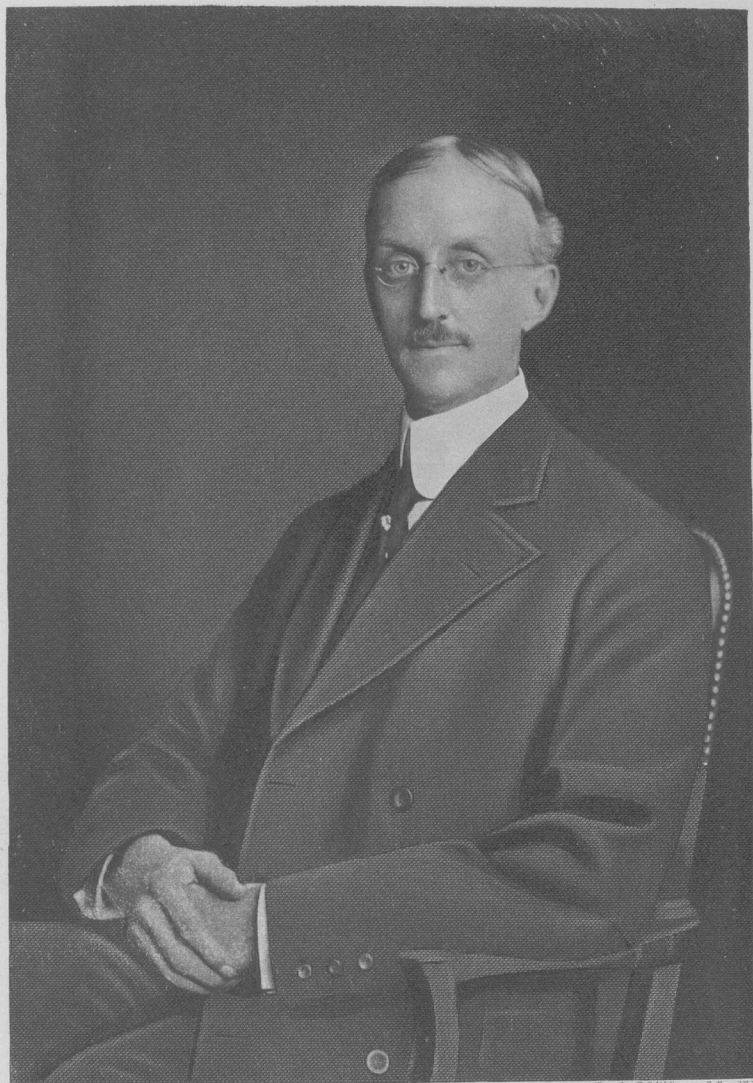
Born in Scranton, Pennsylvania, in the year when that city received its charter of incorporation, William Jessup Hand has not only grown up with this thriving municipality, but has borne well his part in helping to mould the life of the community along lines which make for the uplift of its citizens. Descending from New England ancestry on both sides of the family, and inheriting the strength of character and loyalty to truth and righteousness of his Puritan ancestors, he has endeavored to keep unsullied the ideals for which they strove, and to pass them on to the succeeding generations.

William Jessup Hand was born at Scranton, Pennsylvania, July 26, 1866, the second son of Alfred and Anna (Jessup) Hand (q. v.). He was prepared for college at the School of the Lackawanna, in Scranton, by Yale, Harvard and Princeton instructors, and entered Yale College, graduating with the class of 1887. His scholarship was of a high order. In his freshman year he took one of the Berkeley premiums of the first grade for excellence in Latin composition, and won a high oration stand both at the junior exhibition and at graduation. He was a member of Delta Kappa Epsilon and Phi

Beta Kappa fraternities, and was a member of the Senior Promenade Committee of his class. After graduation, he studied law in the office of Jessup & Hand at first, and later in his father's office, after the latter's retirement from the bench, in 1889, and was admitted to the bar of Lackawanna county in 1890. He formed a partnership with his father which continued until the latter retired from active practice a few years before his death. As a lawyer, he has always stood in the front ranks of the bar, making a specialty of corporation law, equity practice, and the law governing ecclesiastical bodies, his practice extending not only to the State courts, but to the Federal courts as well, and as a member of the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States he argued an important case before that body in 1912, appearing for the government of Porto Rico. In a series of equity proceedings, lasting from 1902 to 1913, arising out of conflicts relating to the control of church property between the Roman Catholic bishop of the Scranton Diocese and the laity, he succeeded in establishing the right of the laity to control their own church property against the usurpations of the ecclesiastical authorities, and in vindicating the supremacy of the civil law over the ecclesiastical law in matters relating to property rights. In this litigation he succeeded in reversing the decrees of the lower court three times in the Supreme Court, although against him were arrayed an imposing list of counsel, including the late John G. Johnson, one of the leaders of the American bar.

Mr. Hand has been active and untiring in civic, philanthropic and religious work in the community where he has lived. He served in the Common Council of Scranton, and also as a controller of the Scranton School District. As a member of the





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## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

famous Municipal League, a secret organization founded by the late Edward B. Sturges, he assisted in the much needed purification of municipal politics, in driving a gang of boodlers from office, and in compelling the officials to enforce the liquor laws and those against bawdy houses at a time when they had virtually become a dead letter. In politics he has been a Republican of the progressive type, and when the Republican leaders nullified the wishes of the rank and file of the party in the National Convention of 1912, he followed Theodore Roosevelt and aided in the organization of the Progressive party, taking an active part in the campaign of that year, but returned again to the Republican ranks in the campaign of 1916. He had strong convictions upon the question of the duty of the United States to enter the World War in 1915 in conjunction with the heroic nations who were standing in the breach and endeavoring to save our civilization from the "kultur" of the ruthless Huns. When the Germans began their wholesale deportations of Belgians, in 1916, he organized a great protest meeting of citizens in the Town Hall, addressed by speakers of national reputation, and to him, as chairman of the committee in charge, Theodore Roosevelt sent a message which will be historic, mention of which is found in Lawrence Abbott's "Impressions of Theodore Roosevelt:"

I wish all success to your meeting. Every American worthy of the name should join in indignant and emphatic protest against the hideous wrong-doing committed by Germany in Belgium. Righteousness comes before peace, and neutrality between right and wrong is as immoral now as in the days of Pontius Pilate.

Mr. Hand has a copy of the telegram corrected and signed by Mr. Roosevelt, and prizes it among his most valued pos-

sessions. He took an active part during the late war in the Red Cross, Young Men's Christian Association, United War Work, and Liberty Loan drives, and was a member of the Legal Advisory Board for the Northeastern District. He was appointed by the mayor chairman of the committee in charge of the Roosevelt Memorial Meeting, held at the Thirteenth Regiment Armory, in February, 1919, which was one of the largest held in Pennsylvania. Recently he was made chairman of the general committee in charge of the Eighteenth Amendment Ratification meeting, held at Town Hall on January 16, 1920. He was one of the charter members of the Country Club, of Scranton, and was for many years a member of the Scranton Club.

In the religious life of Scranton Mr. Hand played a prominent and active part. He is a ruling elder of the First Presbyterian Church of Scranton, and clerk of its session, and served as superintendent of the Sunday school for nine years. He has been active in the work of the Lackawanna Presbytery, serving upon several of its standing committees, and has been a commissioner to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States. He was honored by being made vice-moderator of the Synod of Pennsylvania in 1915. He helped to organize the first Rescue Mission in Scranton, and served on its board of directors for many years. He has been actively identified with the work of the Scranton Young Men's Christian Association for the past thirty years, serving as a director for over twenty years, and as president for two years. His executive and organizing ability has been recognized in the religious activities of the community, and he has been repeatedly called upon for important service. In 1913, when about fifty

## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

of the Protestant churches of Scranton united in promoting an evangelistic campaign under Rev. William A. Sunday, better known as "Billy" Sunday, he was called to be president of the Lackawanna Valley Evangelistic Association, which was chartered to manage the campaign, and filled this arduous position to the satisfaction of all. He was also made chairman of the committee in charge of the Laymen's Missionary Movement in 1916. In 1919 he was chosen chairman of the Church Unity Committee, composed of representatives from over fifty churches of Scranton and vicinity, which inaugurated a far-reaching movement toward church unity and coöperation at a banquet held at the Thirteenth Regiment Armory on November 25, 1919, attended by thirteen hundred Protestant laymen.

Mr. Hand married, January 12, 1893, Caroline Bailey Smith, daughter of Thomas Miner and Lucy Chambers Smith, whose ancestors were among the Connecticut settlers of the Wyoming Valley. They have one son, Alfred (2) Hand, who was born March 18, 1898, and is now a student in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

### JERMYN, John,

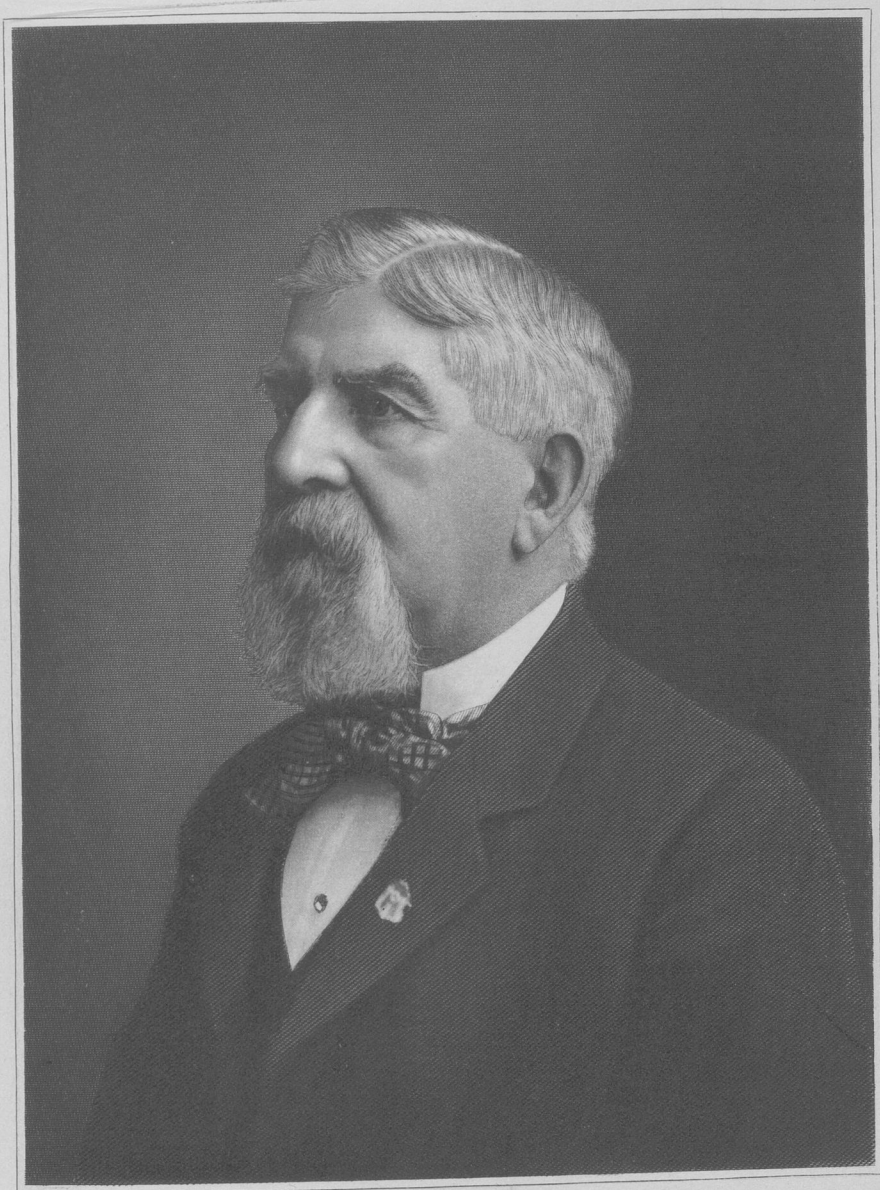
#### **Man of Worthy Achievements.**

The story of the rise of the name of Jermyn in Scranton from the arrival of the founder of the line, John Jermyn, in 1847, to the present time (1920), is one so impressive that it might well have originated in the mind of a writer wishing to picture ideally the rewards of unremitting industry, scrupulous honesty, and courageous self confidence. These are the qualities that have contributed most to the making of the Jermyn name a power in industry, business, and finance in the State of Pennsylvania, and par-

ticularly in Scranton, where the foundation of the family's greatness was laid and where numerous members of the family are prominently known. John Jermyn accumulated an estate of vast proportions, called his sons to his assistance in its management as they became ready to assume business responsibility, and when the time came for him to relinquish the reins of power it was with the assured knowledge that his wishes were known, his plans sympathetically interpreted, and his vision caught by the men in whose veins flowed his blood.

John Jermyn was born in Rendham, Suffolk, England, in 1825, and died in Scranton, Pennsylvania, May 29, 1902. Early in life he was compelled to earn his own livelihood, and, feeling that he could best do this in the United States, he made his way to this country. He arrived in New York City with no capital except the hope and enthusiasm of twenty years and the priceless heritage of a sturdy body, and learning that workmen were needed at Slocum's Hollow (Scranton), Pennsylvania, he journeyed to that place. For a time he did ordinary laboring work at a daily wage of seventy-five cents, and by frugal living accumulated a little capital, took small contracts, and later was able to negotiate larger operations. Ordinary laboring or contracting lost its ordinary properties when undertaken by Mr. Jermyn, and even in the discharge of the most humble commissions he showed such thoroughness and capability that he inspired trust and confidence which always brought further business. One of his earliest important contracts was the Diamond Mine, Mr. Jermyn making the first pick stroke on that later famous property. About 1854, Mr. Jermyn had become general manager of the coal lands of the New York and Pennsylvania Anthracite Coal Companies of Lackawanna County, near





*John Serrin*





the Notch, and upon the completion of the development of this property was subsequently in charge of the development of the White Oak, Archbald, Jermyn, and Rockwell mines. His objective had always been independent operations, and to this end he had assiduously saved his earnings, so that in 1859 he arranged with Judson Clark the terms of an agreement to sink a slope and mine coal on property owned by Mr. Clark on the Abington turnpike. On Mr. Clark's death, a few years afterward, Mr. Jermyn formed a company and leased the mines from the Clark estate, operating for three years as Jermyn, Wells & Company, then abandoning the mines. His following operation was the one that marked the turning point in his career and that, at its accomplishment, placed him among the foremost men in the coal mining industry in the State. This was the leasing of the abandoned mines of the Gibson estate at Rushdale, now the thriving borough of Jermyn, a property that had been an absolute failure under other management and the acquisition of which made Mr. Jermyn the object of severe criticism on the part of his friends who had his welfare at heart. But he adhered to his original plan and was unshaken in his reliance upon his first judgment, which later events entirely vindicated. He bought new machinery, and in 1862 began work upon his first lease, which was for one million tons. This was increased to three million tons, and within a few years he had made delivery of all this amount, attaining a leading position among the operators of the valley. From that time until his death his life record is simply a story of one worthy achievement after another, each a monument to his business sagacity and wise foresight, and each a structure of profit and benefit to the Scranton district, for the principles along

which he worked were constructive, and whenever a project brought gain to him it had also brought employment and comfort to many others.

In 1880 Mr. Jermyn built the modern breaker at Rush Brook, near Peckville, and in the following year he leased the Price tract of nine hundred acres of coal land near Dickson, the present site of the borough of Priceburg. After disposing of his interest in Priceburg he began operations in Old Forge borough, the town now named Rendham in honor of Mr. Jermyn's birthplace in England. The Rendham collieries were opened by him in 1882, and in 1884 he came to Scranton, his home until his death. In 1885 he built the Coal Exchange building, his first transaction in that line, and it was about this time that he was busiest in his efforts to bring the New York, Susquehanna & Western Railroad to Scranton. So determined was he to have this line of communication established that he built the line and in 1886 accepted the general managership of the road. He continued his building operations, erecting numerous business buildings and residences, including his own residence at Jefferson and Vine streets, and in 1895 he built the Jermyn Hotel, a modern hostelry that is yet the property of his estate. He was a heavy stockholder and a director of the First National Bank, and in addition to those dealings he conducted under his own name, was frequently financially interested in the enterprises of his friends, serving them in an advisory capacity. The estate that he accumulated during these strenuous years was valued at his death at seven millions of dollars, a truly remarkable achievement, particularly when it is considered that he acquired this valuable estate in the open market, without alliance with privileged interests, and re-

## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

lying solely upon his own ability and judgment.

John Jermyn married, October 19, 1851, Susan Knight, daughter of Joseph Knight, of West Scranton, born in Lostwithal, Cornwall, England, June 12, 1833, died January 17, 1906. During the years when Mr. Jermyn was making his humble beginnings he had no surer source of inspiration than in their little home, where his kindly, gentle wife presided. He bore no load, but that she claimed her share, had no secrets that she did not know, and made no plans that had not her sympathetic and encouraging approval. When fortune was fairer than in the early days of their married life, it was her pleasure to relieve the need and suffering of others, and she was a liberal contributor to the Home for the Friendless and to the Woman's Guild of St. Luke's Episcopal Church, of which she was a member for many years. Children of John and Susan (Knight) Jermyn: Joseph J. (q. v.); William C., died aged nineteen years; Frank H.; Myron, died aged two years; George B.; Walter M.; Edmund B.; Emma, married D. W. Mears, of Scranton; Susan, married R. A. Downey, of Oswego, New York; and Rollo G. Jermyn. Joseph J., George B., Walter M., Edmund B., and Rollo G. Jermyn are further mentioned on following pages.

### JERMYN, Joseph J.,

#### **Head of Important Interests.**

Joseph J. Jermyn, eldest child of John and Susan (Knight) Jermyn (q. v.), was born in Hyde Park, Scranton, in 1852. From boyhood he was associated with his father in all of the latter's enterprises, and although there were times, during his attendance at public school, Kingston Seminary, and Bucknell College, when they were separated, such separation was only temporary, and there was never a

time when he was not in the closest touch with his honored parent.

He performed duties of all sorts in the early days of his connection with his father, from working in the store to delivering goods to the miners, and as the size and importance of the Jermyn estate increased so also did his responsibilities, so that at the present time he is a joint executor with his brother, George B., and his sister, Emma, of the estate, which, under the terms of his father's will, is to be administered as a whole for twenty years, when it may be divided. The position that he holds as one of the business leaders of his city is one that he has rightfully earned, for he has many interests outside of the family estate. Among these are: President of the Traders' National Bank, of Scranton; president of the Tintern Manor Water Company of Long Branch, New Jersey; president of the Gulf, Texas & Western Railroad; president of the Dennington Coal Company, and president of the Taylor Deposit and Discount Bank of Taylor, Pennsylvania. Mr. Jermyn is interested in various other financial industries, a prominent coal operator, and an extensive real estate owner in Scranton and vicinity.

### JERMYN, George Byron,

#### **Man of Large Affairs.**

George Byron Jermyn, fifth son of John and Susan (Knight) Jermyn (q. v.), was born in Scranton, May 9, 1862. He was a student in Merrill's Academic School, and Granville Military Academy, Granville, New York, being graduated from the latter institution in the class of 1882, leading his class in scholastic honors. At the completion of his studies he spent six months in European travel, and upon his return was a member of a surveying corps, working in the coal mines of the Lackawanna Valley. The experience he







*E. Jermyn*



## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

gained in this work has been of great value to him in later years, although in 1886 he temporarily forsook the coal industry to become manager in the Scranton and Wilkes-Barre district for the Standard Oil Company. In 1889 he became associated with his father and since that time has been constantly interested in coal operations on a large scale. Upon the death of his father, Mr. Jermyn, with his brother, Joseph J., and sister, Emma, became joint executors of the Jermyn estate.

Mr. Jermyn became president of the Dime Bank in 1907, continuing at the head of this institution until 1917. He is a member of the directorate of many of the leading enterprises of the valley, and in addition to the corporations he serves in an advisory capacity he is president of the Great Bend and Hallstead Water companies, vice-president of the Gulf, Texas & Western Railway, and the Tintern Manor Water Company, and treasurer of the Dennington Coal Company. Mr. Jermyn is an able and progressive man of large affairs, proud of his city and the worthy part played by those of his name in its history, and his support and leadership in never lacking when men devise plans for Scranton's benefit. The Rotary Club is one of Scranton's business men's organizations that knows the value of his enthusiastic coöperation, and he is also a member of the Scranton and Country clubs, fraternizing with the Masonic order, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

George B. Jermyn married, April 20, 1892, Annie A. Adams, daughter of Andrew N. and Angeline (Phelps) Adams, of Fairhaven, Vermont. Mr. and Mrs. Jermyn are the parents of: John; Margaret, who married John O. Christian, and they have one child, John Jermyn Christian; and Ruth Jermyn.

### JERMYN, Walter M.,

#### **Retired Mine Operator.**

Walter M. Jermyn, sixth child of John and Susan (Knight) Jermyn (q. v.), was born in Scranton, Pennsylvania, June 2, 1864. He was educated in the Granville Military Academy, and Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, of Troy, New York, an institution from which he was graduated with the degree of C. E. He was engineer in charge of the Jermyn mining interests, later general superintendent. He then located in Oswego, New York, being president and general manager of the Oswego Boiler Works. After operating that plant for several years, he sold out entirely and retired from active business life. His city home is New York City, his summer home, "Little Grenadier Island," one of the Thousand Islands of the St. Lawrence. He married Lena Kehoe, of Oswego.

### JERMYN, Edmund B.,

#### **Man of Affairs, Public Official.**

Edmund B. Jermyn, seventh child of John and Susan (Knight) Jermyn (q. v.), was born in Jermyn, Pennsylvania, April 12, 1867. His education was obtained in the public schools, the Peekskill Military Academy, of Peekskill, New York, the Harry Hillman School, of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, and Pierce's Business College, of Philadelphia. His business career began in his father's Scranton office, and after three years in this employ he became manager of the grist mill at Jermyn, in 1896, assuming the management of the Jermyn mining properties at Old Forge, where he still maintains his business office.

In 1913 Mr. Jermyn made what was for him a new departure, when he entered the political arena. Prior to that time, while

## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

he had been keenly interested in all public affairs, he had never entered actively into politics, but in that year he was the candidate of the reform forces for the mayorship. He was successful in the primary election and made his stand on a business administration of the affairs of the city and the elimination of privilege. The following is an extract from an open letter to the voters of the city: "I would like to be mayor to demonstrate how easy it is to render better service in every respect to the taxpayer, without any more cost. I want to take hold of the City Hall and run public business as an up-to-date, private, successful business is run." On this platform he was elected to office, and his administration was full and convincing proof of the statements he made during his campaign, for never had Scranton a chief executive whose aim was more entirely the service of the people and the rendering of a full account of his stewardship. In June, 1919, Governor Sproul appointed Mr. Jermyn a member of the board of trustees for the criminal insane at Fairview; was a delegate to the Republican National Convention at Chicago, 1916, and is a member of the governing board of the Anthracite Coal Operators' Association.

Mr. Jermyn was one of the founders of the Archbald Bank, and at the first election he was made president, an office he fills to the present time. The standing of this institution is of the highest, the last report showing deposits of seven hundred thousand dollars, a remarkably large sum in view of the size of the community and the comparatively recent founding of the bank. Mr. Jermyn has given largely of his time to the direction of the affairs of the Archbald Bank, and it is due in no small measure to his energetic efforts in its behalf that it enjoys its present responsible position in the borough. He is

president of the Lakeside Coal Company, of Berwindale, Pennsylvania; also served as president of the Traders' Coal Company of Scranton.

Throughout the World War he worked tirelessly in support of the many movements of the government and relief societies, and with every means at his disposal, worked for the common cause—victory. He served as a member of the Local Exemption Board No. 5, of the Scranton District, a position requiring unusual qualities of perception and judgment in its incumbents, and faithfully performed the important duties of his place. Since its incorporation, Mr. Jermyn has been president of the Taylor Hospital, of Taylor, Pennsylvania, and he is a communicant of St. Luke's Episcopal Church. He is a member of lodge, chapter, commandery and consistory of the Masonic order, also belonging to Irem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and his clubs are the Scranton, Engineers, Elks and Craftsmen, of Scranton; the Westmoreland of Wilkes-Barre; and the Manufacturers of Philadelphia. He is also a member of the National Geographic Society of Washington, District of Columbia.

Edmund B. Jermyn married, October 17, 1889, Mary Decker, daughter of Austin M. and Catherine (Stowers) Decker, of Scranton. They are the parents of: 1. Edmund B., Jr., educated in the Scranton public schools, Hill School of Pottstown, Pennsylvania, and Princeton University, whence he was graduated, class of 1915, with the degree of C. E.; during the World War he enlisted in the medical department, was transferred to the ordnance department and entered the Officers' School, Camp Taylor, Kentucky; honorably discharged due to the ending of the war; he married Gladys Connell, daughter of Charles R. Connell, of Scranton.



## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

and they have one daughter, Nancy Connell Jermyn. 2. Elizabeth, married Major Lee White, of Morristown, New Jersey, and has children: Major Lee, Jr., and Elizabeth. 3. William S., educated in the Scranton public schools, Hill School, Pottstown, Pennsylvania; served as a soldier in the United States army with the American Expeditionary Forces in France during the World War.

### **JERMYN, Rollo Gibson,**

#### **Man of Enterprise.**

The biographer of John Jermyn in "Hitchcock's History of Scranton and Its People (1914)," wrote as an introduction: "To write the life record of John Jermyn from the time he arrived in the United States, in 1847, until the time of his death, in 1902, is also to write a history of the development of the Scranton district. Nor does the record end with his own life, as there are now in the city of Scranton four of his five sons, worthily bearing the name, administering the estate they helped to create, and heading individual enterprises of great importance." It is with the youngest of these sons and the tenth child of John and Susan (Knight) Jermyn, that this review deals.

Rollo Gibson Jermyn was born in Jermyn, Lackawanna county, Pennsylvania, March 3, 1873, and was educated in the public schools of Jermyn and Scranton and at St. Paul's School, Garden City, Long Island. He finished his school years with graduation from St. Paul's, class of 1892. He began his business career with his honored father, acting as his office assistant in Scranton, having charge of the real estate books for one year. One of the family business properties was the Oswego Boiler Works, at Oswego, on Lake Ontario, New York, and Rollo G. was sent from Scranton. He

remained in charge of the boiler plant until their sale in 1901, then took the management for one year of the Syracuse Telephone Company, of which his brother, Joseph J. Jermyn, was president. The plant was sold in 1903. He then returned to Scranton and purchased a one-half interest in the mercantile business owned by his brother, George B. Jermyn, located at Rendham, Pennsylvania. He continued in that business until the year 1917, when he retired in favor of his son, Rollo Gibson, Jr., who still continues its management. Since 1909 Mr. Jermyn has been treasurer of the Hotel Jermyn, owned and operated by the Jermyn estate, and he has other and varied business interests of importance, and while his interests are large, he has those qualities common to all the sons of John Jermyn, keen business talent and the capacity for work which accomplishes much without apparent effort.

Mr. Jermyn is a member of lodge, chapter and commandery of the Masonic order, Media Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. His clubs are the Scranton, Country and Canoe, all of Scranton, he serving the first-named as a director. His church membership is with St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal.

Mr. Jermyn married Kate Jay, daughter of Douglass and Elizabeth (Carling) Jay, of Scranton, and they are the parents of a son, Rollo Gibson, Jr., born in Scranton, February 18, 1896. He was educated in the Lackawanna School, Scranton, and the Pawling School, Pawling, New York, and in 1917 was made manager of the Jermyn mercantile house at Rendham. Later, he entered the service of his country, and in May, 1919, was a member of Company F, One Hundred and Third Regiment, Engineer Corps,

## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

Twenty-eighth Division, American Expeditionary Forces in France. The Jermy family residence is at No. 539 Clay avenue, Scranton; both Mr. and Mrs. Jermy are most hospitable in their entertainment, and active in the social life of their city.

### LAW, Ernest,

#### **Representative Citizen.**

Prominent for a quarter of a century among the leaders of Philadelphia's iron and steel industry was the late Ernest Law, head of the widely known firm of Ernest Law & Company. Mr. Law was a well known figure in club circles and played a conspicuous part in the city's social life.

(I) Richard Law, an Englishman, was the founder of the American branch of this family, which is one of the oldest in New England. It is probable that Richard Law came over with the settlers of Watertown, Massachusetts, under Sir Richard Saltonstall and the Rev. William Phillips, who was of Boxford, Essex, England. Wethersfield, Connecticut, was probably founded by some of these settlers, most of whom appear to have come from some shire near London. The fact that Stamford is in Lincolnshire seems to lend color to the theory that it was from that shire that the settlers emigrated. Richard Law was presumably a farmer. He married Margaret, eldest daughter of Thomas Kilbourn, one of the first planters of Wethersfield. By her he had three children: Jonathan, Abigail, and Sarah.

(II) Jonathan Law, only son of Richard and Margaret (Kilbourn) Law, was born in 1636, and married, February 1, 1664, Sarah, daughter of Deacon George Clark, Jr., of Milford. George Clark was the first man to bring cattle into the New Haven colony and the first to build outside the palisades at Milford. He was an

ancestor of Abraham Clark, of New Jersey, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. The death of Jonathan Law occurred January 9, 1712, his wife having passed away February 15, 1706.

(III) Jonathan (2) Law, son of Jonathan (1) and Sarah (Clark) Law, was born August 6, 1674, at Milford, and in 1695 graduated from Harvard College. From 1742 to 1750 he was governor of Connecticut. He was five times married, his fifth wife being Eunice (Hall) Andrew (widow of Samuel Andrew, Jr.), daughter of John Joseph Hall, of Wallingford. Governor Law died at Milford, November 6, 1750.

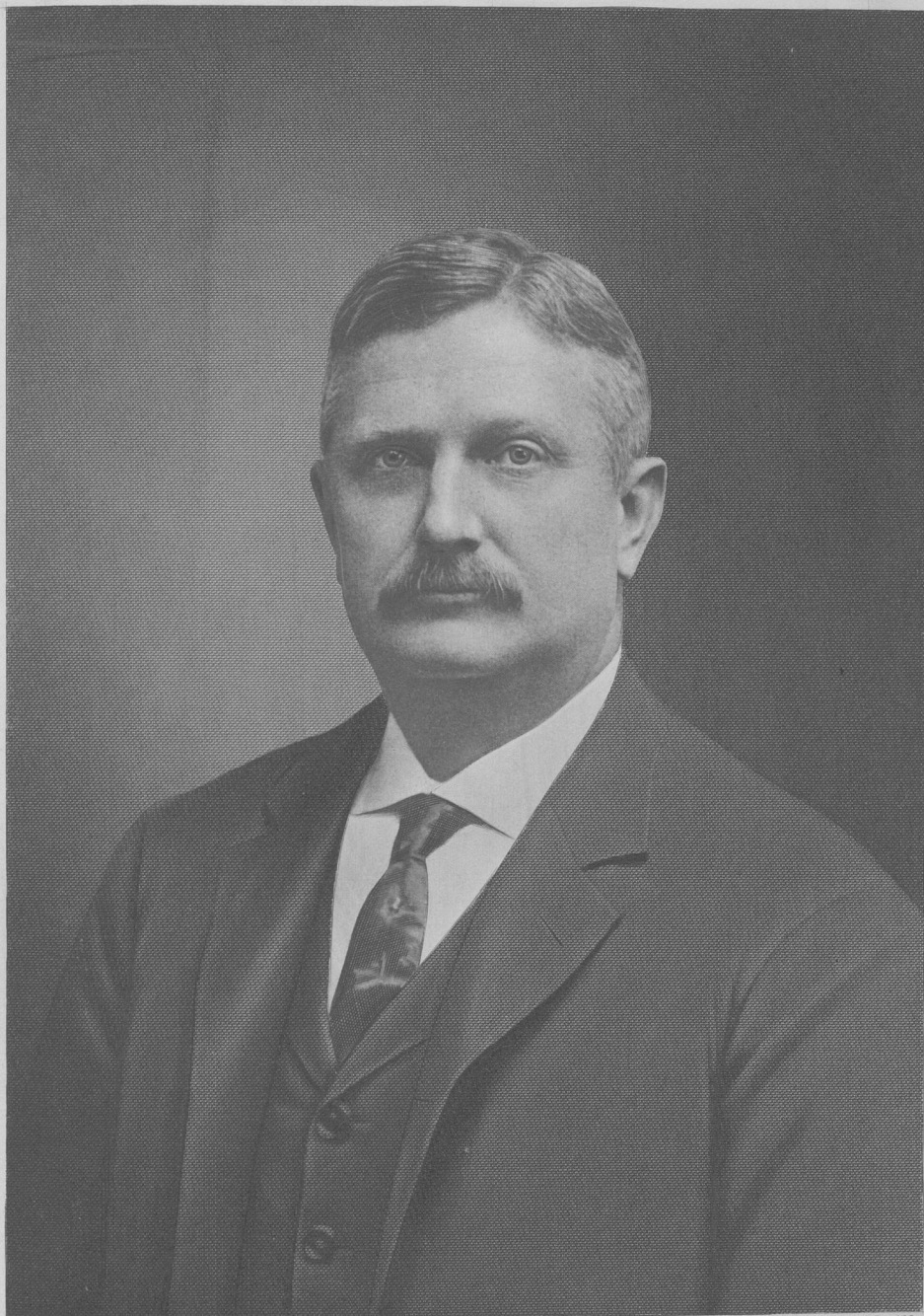
(IV) Richard (2) Law, son of Jonathan (2) and Eunice (Hall) Law, was born March 17, 1733, at Milford, and in 1751 graduated at Yale College. He married, September 21, 1760, at New London, Anna, daughter of Captain John and Sarah Prentis. Mr. and Mrs. Law were the parents of twelve children. Richard Law died at New London, January 26, 1806.

(V) Lyman Law, sixth child of Richard (2) and Anna (Prentis) Law, was born August 19, 1770, at New London, and in 1791 graduated from Yale College. He married, October 12, 1794, Elizabeth, daughter of Amasa and Grace (Hallam) Learned. Mr. Law died February 13, 1842, at New London, leaving nine children.

(VI) Edward E. Law, son of Lyman and Grace (Hallam) Law, was born March 11, 1801, and graduated from Harvard College. He became a prominent lawyer of Philadelphia, and married, May 22, 1841, in that city, Mary, born August 7, 1815, in Philadelphia, daughter of Captain James and Sarah Cooper. Mr. Law was president of the old Athenæum.

(VII) Ernest Law, son of Edward E. and Mary (Cooper) Law, was born March 28, 1858, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania,





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Ernest Law-



Alfred M. Collins



## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

and received his preparatory education at the Episcopal Academy, whence, after graduating, he entered the University of Pennsylvania, taking his degree with the class of 1877. Choosing to follow a business career, he early associated himself with the iron and steel industry, founding the firm which bears his name, and as its leader, placing and maintaining it in a position of unquestioned power and importance.

In the family of which Mr. Law was a representative, public service has been traditional for generations, several of its members having represented their communities in Congress. This Philadelphia merchant, however, had neither time nor inclination for office-holding and chose to do his duty to the State as a private citizen. In the work of civic reform he was actively interested, and philanthropic institutions and movements never lacked his encouragement and aid. He belonged to the Pennsylvania Society of Colonial Governors, the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, and his clubs were the Philadelphia, Union League, and University Barge. He was a member of St. Mary's (Protestant Episcopal) Church, Wayne, Pennsylvania.

Perhaps no one sentence would convey so true an idea of Mr. Law's personality as the simple phrase, "the gentleman in business." Keen, aggressive, quick to decide and prompt to act, but invariably courteous and considerate of the rights and feelings of others, he combined the attributes of the high class twentieth century business man with those of the man of ancient and honorable race.

Mr. Law married, June 11, 1889, Rosalie Eugenia, daughter of Bernard and Mary (Ridgely) Carter, of Baltimore, Maryland. Mr. Carter, who is now deceased, was a leader of the Maryland bar. Mr. and Mrs. Law were the parents of two

sons and two daughters: Edward; Bernard Carter; Eugenia Carter, wife of Livingston Ludlow Biddle, of Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania; and Mary. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Law was founded on mutual fitness and perfect congeniality, and their home was a centre of genial hospitality.

It was in his home, "Edgefield," St. Davids, that Mr. Law, on April 4, 1919, breathed his last, passing away in the full maturity of his powers and ere old age had laid its withering hand upon him. The stamp placed by Ernest Law upon the life of his community is not one that will fade with the passing years. With the lapse of time it will appear in stronger colors and bolder relief and will lead to a more complete understanding of the work and personality of one of Philadelphia's most valuable citizens.

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### **COLLINS, Alfred Morris,**

#### **Business Man, Scientific Traveler.**

It would, perhaps, be impossible to find, within the limits of the metropolis, a more typical representative of the younger generation of Philadelphia business men than Alfred M. Collins, of the widely known A. M. Collins Manufacturing Company. Mr. Collins is also known as the leader of expeditions to Africa, the Arctic and South America in the interest of natural sciences and he is, at the same time, closely and helpfully identified with the most essential elements in the life of his home community.

Alfred Morris Collins was born May 3, 1876, in Philadelphia, and is a son of Henry Hill and Edith Earl (Conrad) Collins. The education of Alfred Morris Collins was received at Haverford (Pennsylvania) College, from which he graduated in 1897 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

For many years he has been one of the leaders of the A. M. Collins Manufacturing Company, his connection with it dating from the year of his graduation. Since 1899 he has been vice-president and general manager. The A. M. Collins Manufacturing Company is a concern devoted to the manufacture of cardboard, paper boxes and photographic mounts, all its productions being of a high order of excellence, the photographic mounts, in particular, being internationally celebrated. Of the benefits which the business has derived, in assured standing, in the superiority of its products and in the expansion of its trade, from the skillful management of Mr. Collins, who directs its manufacturing end, it would be impossible to speak with accuracy, so far-reaching has it proved itself to be.

The political principles of Mr. Collins are those advocated and upheld by the Republican party, but he has never taken any active part in the work of the organization, though always and unfailingly public-spirited. From 1905 to 1912 he served in the First Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry, and on January 18, 1918, he was commissioned major of the Ordnance Reserve Corps. He is a fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, a patron of the Field Museum of Natural History (Chicago), an honorary life member of the Academy of Natural Sciences and the Zoological Society (Philadelphia), and the American Museum of Natural History (New York).

Mr. Collins is a most enthusiastic polo player and big game hunter, and he is also a devotee of science, and this combination of traits resulted in his taking charge, in 1911-12, of a hunting and scientific exposition to British East Africa in the interest of the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia. In 1914 he made

a hunting trip through Alaska, North-eastern Siberia and as far north as Wrangel Island. In 1916 he was a director of the Collins-Day South American expedition, traveling four thousand miles across South America in the interest of the American Museum of Natural History, New York, and the Field Museum, Chicago. In 1917 he sent an expedition to West Africa in the interest of the Smithsonian Institution, of Washington. As a worker, Mr. Collins appears to have a dual personality—one that of the thorough, twentieth century business man, the other that of the adventurous hunter and scientific traveler. At the outbreak of the World War, Mr. Collins was commissioned major in the Ordnance Reserve Corps. This was followed by six months' training in this country, and by service abroad, first as division ordnance officer, and then corps ordnance officer.

Among the different organizations in which Mr. Collins is enrolled are: The Alumni Association of Haverford College, of which he was president in 1917-18, the Philadelphia Geographical Society, of which he was vice-president in 1917, and the Main Line Citizens' Association, of which he was president in 1916-17-18-19. His clubs are: The Rittenhouse, Racquet, University, Philadelphia Barge, Philadelphia Country, Merion Cricket, Bryn Mawr Polo and Radnor Hunt, all of Philadelphia, and the Boone and Crockett, African Big Game and Explorers clubs of New York.

Alfred Morris Collins has done his part toward strengthening the position of his native city as one of the world's manufacturing centers and he has also aided in increasing her international renown as a power for the advancement of science and the enlightenment of humanity.



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The American Historical Society

Engraved by G. S. ...

*Lewis Dancy Jr*



**EMERY, Lewis, Jr.,****Man of Large Affairs.**

*Emery Arms* (Little Baddow, County Essex, England)—Argent, three bars nebuly gules, in chief as many torteaux.

*Crest*—Out of a mural crown proper a demi-horse argent, maned or, collared gules, studded gold.

*Motto*—*Fidelis et suavis* (Faithful and gentle).

Were the biographer confined to a consideration of the business career of Lewis Emery, Jr., he would be confronted by a task worthy of his best efforts. How much greater then becomes that task, when, within a few pages, he attempts to confine the record of a life so broad and so lofty that it extends far beyond local limits, and in its course has influenced legislation, touching the interests of a Nation. He led in his business world and along lines of activity common to Western Pennsylvania, but in one particular he departed from the usual and threw himself into the creation of a new industry, the manufacture of oxalic acid. When every associate cried enough and acknowledged failure, he supplied courage and capital to continue perfected processes, secured needed legislation, and from failure won a great commercial victory. With the overthrow of the German competition his great reward came, not alone a pecuniary one, but the rich satisfaction of knowing he had added greatly to the strength of our national defense and vanquished an enemy of his country.

Passing from the commercial aspect of a wonderful life, there is found much to interest, commend and applaud. As Representative and Senator from McKean county, he became the acknowledged leader of those working for the interests of the oil region, and came personally into contact with those forces which opposed the public good for the sake of pri-

vate gain. From his legislative experiences grew his conviction that laws must be devised that would check the growing power which menaced the public, and in its train was born the idea of the Inter-State Commerce and Trade Commission laws. With a lawyer he spent months in investigation and planning, and when public sentiment demanded congressional action, Lewis Emery, Jr., was the one man ready, and to him the President turned for conference and counsel. He appeared before congressional committees, and from his testimony, statements and arguments, both in committee and in court, legislators were guided largely in preparing the laws we now know as the Inter-State Commerce Act. He is the true father of that law, and when brought forward by the Lincoln party and endorsed by the Democratic party as their candidate for Governor, partisan lines were effaced, the powerful interests he had fought opposed him, and the campaign was memorable for its bitterness. Senator Emery dealt heavy blows to the dominant party organization, and although defeated by a small majority, he awakened the public conscience, and later, another independent candidate, Theodore Roosevelt, carried the State as the Progressive candidate for President. So Nation and State have felt the influence of this strong man, while his own city, Bradford, Pennsylvania, knows to the limit his public spirit and generous interest in all that pertains to her welfare. The battles he has fought have been waged, not with a selfish motive but with the ultimate good of the public in view, and from each contest he has emerged with stainless record, stronger with the people than ever. In a State less firmly held under organization control, Mr. Emery would have been accorded the highest political honors within the gift of the people, but

the "powers which rule" in Pennsylvania have effectually blocked the public will in its desire to honor the man who has ever made their Cause his Cause.

Mr. Emery is a descendant of John Emery, born in England, September 29, 1598, who landed in Boston, Massachusetts, June 3, 1635, later settling in Newbury. This old Pilgrim ancestor was himself a fighter for human rights, and was presented at court for entertaining Quakers. In the sixth generation in America, Lewis Emery, son of Samuel and Sallie (Densmon) Emery, was taken from the New England home in New Hampshire to Ohio by his parents, but in manhood finally settled in Chautauqua county, New York, where his son, Lewis Emery, to whose valuable life and service this review in a measure testifies, was born.

Lewis Emery, Jr., son of Lewis and Maria (Gilson) Emery, was born at Cherry Creek, Chautauqua county, New York, August 10, 1839. He was very young when his parents moved from New York State to Hillsdale county, Michigan, where the elder Emery established a woolen mill at Jonesville. He attended the district school until nine years of age, then his father built a second woolen mill and bought a large farm near Hillsdale. There Lewis Emery, Jr., lived until 1864, when farm and factory were sold, Lewis Emery, Sr., locating in Hillsdale, where he died, August 21, 1886. Lewis Emery, Jr., in the meantime had completed his studies, learned the details of woolen manufacture, taught school, and jointly, with his father, owned a flour mill. After the sale of the farm in 1864, he moved to Illinois, where in lumbering and farming he continued until coming East the following year.

Mr. Emery, after leaving Illinois, came to Pennsylvania, attracted by the oil discoveries, and in the oil fields spent sev-

eral years with but indifferent success. In the rich Bradford field he won success, and thenceforth "Dame Fortune" was exceedingly kind to her hardworking, energetic, capable son, and it is not possible to overestimate the value the life of Lewis Emery, Jr., has been to the Bradford region as a business man. In 1872, as a leader of the group of oil operators of Northwestern Pennsylvania, known as the Oil Producers Association, he was the center of the opposition to the methods of the Standard Oil Company, this association being composed of men who had resisted the offers of the Standard, preferring to wage battle rather than surrender their rights. The great strength of the Standard Oil in its successful up-building of a monopoly in both crude and refined oil had been its ability to coerce the railroads and to control transportation absolutely against the independents. In Lewis Emery, Jr., was met one of the most implacable and intelligent opponents Mr. Rockefeller's pretensions ever encountered. While the producers of the western part of the State were battling for freedom, he planned a double pipe line to the sea, one for crude oil, the other for refined. His plan first called for a pipe line from Bradford to a connection with the Reading Railroad at Williamsport, Pennsylvania, but the Reading management would not give him guarantees that they would receive the oil and carry it to the seaboard. Mr. Emery then planned a new route, starting from Bradford and terminating in a junction with the New York, Ontario & Western Railroad at Hancock, New York, thence over the rails of that company to the Hudson river at Cornwall, thence by water to New York harbor. The New York, Ontario & Western Railroad welcomed the proposal and, as the pipe line must cross the Erie at Hancock, Mr. Emery saw the presi-



dent of that road, who said, "Yes, go ahead," adding, "we wish to encourage all new means of transportation." He went ahead and in the face of the Standard's opposition organized the United States Pipe Line Company, with a capital of six hundred thousand dollars. With the stock in strong hands it looked as if the pipe lines would be built, but an independent pipe line to the seaboard the Standard deemed too great a menace, and prompt and drastic measures were taken to hinder the work. There is no space here for an account of the wearisome and obstructive litigation which confronted Mr. Emery, of the constant interference, even by force, which followed the Pipe Line Company for months. It culminated when an attempt was made to join the pipe laid to each side of the Erie tracks at Hancock, New York, the eastern terminus of the pipe line. Mr. Emery, relying upon the promise made by the Erie's president to allow a crossing, sent his men to the railway to connect the pipes. Hardly had they arrived before there descended upon them a force of seventy-five railroad men, armed for war. These men took possession of the territory at the end of the pipes and intrenched themselves against an attack. The pipe line men camped nearby for three months, but they never attempted to join the pipe. Mr. Emery had concluded that the Erie officials, like the Reading's, had found it unwise to disturb their relations with the Standard, and while the men were keeping attention fixed on Hancock he was executing a flank movement, securing a right of way from a point seventy miles back to Wilkes-Barre on the New Jersey Central. This new movement was executed with such celerity that in June, 1893, the United States Pipe Line Company had a crude line one hundred and eighty miles long connecting the Brad-

ford oil fields with a friendly railway, and a refined line two hundred and fifty miles long connecting the independent refiners of Oil City, Titusville, Warren and Bradford with the same railway.

This settled the vexed question, "Can refined oil be pumped so great a distance without deteriorating?" and settled it in the affirmative, the consensus of expert opinion being that the agitation of pumping and being forced through the pipes improved rather than depreciated its quality. Thus came about a great advance in the oil industry, the most substantial and revolutionary since the day the first oil was pumped from the famous Pithole to the Miller farm on the Oil Creek Railroad. A result of Mr. Emery's action in thus effectually blocking the Standard's plan was the loosening upon his head of vials of wrath through the columns of newspapers subject to their control. The "Oil City Derrick," edited and owned by Patrick C. Boyle, was so vituperative that the editor was sued for libel by Mr. Emery and two of his associates. All obtained a judgment and Patrick C. Boyle was put under a five thousand dollar bond and compelled to sign a complete retraction of the charges he had made.

From this opposition to corporate monopoly led by Mr. Emery there came beneficent results, and it is not exaggeration to state that benefit from that opposition has accrued to every citizen of the United States, for from this local fight came the greater battles in the Legislature of the State, and the final Congressional enactments forever curbing corporation greed and usurpation of power. But to continue along strictly commercial lines, there is scarcely an industry or an enterprise of the Bradford region in which he has not been dominant with his capable sons. The compan-

## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

ies which are grouped under the Emery management are all located in the Emery offices at Bradford, as follows: The American Alkali and Acid Company, Emery Manufacturing Company, Emery Oil Company, Emery Pipe Line Company, Minard Run Oil Company, Quintuple Oil Company, Inca Mining Company, Inca Rubber Company, Bradford Gas Company, Delevan Oil Company, and Emery Hardware Company. Particular interest attaches to the American Alkali and Acid Company, as through Mr. Emery's interest in this firm and his determined will the oxalic acid manufacturing industry in this country was saved from utter ruin through German competition. He not only withstood heavy inroads upon his capital, and with characteristic energy and courage kept his plant going, but he personally appeared before congressional committees and pressed home upon legislators the importance of a tariff protection against the German product, which was being forced upon the United States through a system of price reduction, imperiling the American mills. With this help and his own indomitable will, the American Alkali and Acid Company, together with other chemical companies manufacturing acid, remained in the field, and when the German supply was shut off by the World War, they were capable of meeting every demand. The American Company expanded vastly and it is now the only oxalic acid manufacturing plant in the United States, and is wonderfully productive. The great financial reward he had reaped through this company is richly deserved, as for years he faced what seemed certain severe loss, the company never paying a dividend, and Mr. Emery personally carrying the heavy financial obligations the firm had incurred. The company is now under the charge of Mr. Emery's son, Earle

C. Emery, he having been appointed superintendent in 1916.

The foregoing may be called Mr. Emery's local interests, widespread as they are, but his activities cannot be localized, a continent not limiting his field. South America has been a fruitful field of commercial operation, Peru and other countries having been greatly aided in their development through his interest and activity. All his business interests are centered in Bradford, where he maintains his home, his winters being spent in Jamaica, West Indies, where he has erected a palatial house, and in South America. The years have touched him lightly, and he seems untiring in his energy. In association with his sons, Earle C. and Lewis (3) Emery, he keeps in close touch with every phase of his business.

Mr. Emery's political career vies with his business record in interest and excitement. A Republican in politics, he served in the Pennsylvania Legislature, either as Representative or Senator from 1878 until 1889. During that period "the member from McKean" was rarely without a fight on his hands, and to his record more victories than defeats are placed. Strictly upright and honorable in his private life, he despised both graft and the grafter, and favor-seeking corporations were his especial abhorrence. Harrisburg, never free from corporation influences, was particularly infested during Mr. Emery's term of office, and he was kept continually on the alert. Probably his fiercest fight was in the House during his first session, 1878-79. The railroad riots of 1877 had hit the Pennsylvania Railroad hard, and smarting under their losses they presented a bill, asking that the State of Pennsylvania pay the railroad \$4,000,000 for damages done to their property during the strike. This was con-



trary to an act of the Legislature, which placed the loss upon the counties in which the losses occurred, and at once was confronted by opposition in the person of Lewis Emery and the members from the oil counties. To club them into submission a bill was presented, placing a tax of fifty cents on each barrel of crude oil produced, but that failed to deter Mr. Emery and his associates, their determined opposition finally defeating the Pittsburgh Riot Bill, as the measure was called, the damage caused by the rioters being paid by Allegheny county. Every weapon that was then in use by corporations to coerce a legislature was employed to force this bill through—bribery, personal attack, newspaper abuse—bringing about one of the first investigations ever conducted by the Legislature of the State. William H. Kemble, then State Treasurer, was accused of bribery, and as a result was tried and sentenced. Mr. Emery was in the thick of the fight, a liberal one at times, with blows both received and given, so intense was the interest and great the excitement at the meetings of the committee appointed through the efforts of Mr. Emery and his friends. The committee met in the Capitol at night, the roll of members being called alphabetically, which compelled his early attendance at every session of house and committee. He was equal to the occasion and was rewarded by a triumph over the foes of righteousness in government.

Far more reaching than his defeat of the Pittsburgh Riot Bill were the results of his legislative experiences and his determination to conduct his oil business, regardless of the wishes of the Standard Oil Company. When he elected to fight rather than serve, he soon found that his foes were too strongly entrenched politically to be successfully fought privately.

Then originated the idea which he suggested first to the Oil Producers Association, that they seek a law from Congress which should compel railroads to treat all shippers alike, the rebates allowed the Standard by the railroads being the strongest weapon in their armory which could be used against the producers and independent refiners. He employed the best legal talent, and for months worked with his lawyer in determining first what action was possible under existing law, they finally reaching the conclusion that there could be no relief save through entirely new congressional legislation. The first result was the bill drawn by W. H. Hubbard, and presented to the Pennsylvania Legislature and referred to the committee of which Mr. Emery was a leading member. He led in the support of the measure in committee and on the floor, Congressman Hopkins, of Pittsburgh, finally being prevailed upon to present the bill in the Lower House of Congress. There it met a foreordained fate, but Mr. Emery never faltered, continuing his fight for the small producer and the independent refiner and manufacturer. The bill reappeared in Congress as the Watson Bill, then as the Reagan Bill, this lastnamed one being the basis of the Interstate Commerce Act of 1895. Although his fight for governmental control of corporations was waged in the open for years, and he, being personally invited by the President and by congressional committees to conference upon the subject, his part was for a long time little known by the public. But later he received a portion of the credit due him, and it is known to many that his views, his presentation of facts, his arguments, and his testimony before committees and judicial bodies, influenced the legislation and moulded the policy of the administration

## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

towards the evils of corporate monopoly, aggravated as they were by their formation into powerful trusts and combinations. He is the father of interstate commerce legislation, although no act bears his name, for he first led the fight which created a sentiment demanding such legislation, and then aided in shaping the laws which brought relief.

The winning of this fight for the rights of the people brought down upon him the wrath of the Pennsylvania political machine, and after his retirement from the State Senate in 1889 until 1906, Mr. Emery was prominent politically only as a leader of reform movements directed toward the overthrow of the party organization which was dominant in the State. When William H. Berry was nominated for State treasurer by the democracy, Mr. Emery warmly espoused his cause and contributed largely to his election. The exposé of the "Capital frauds," revealed through Treasurer Berry's access to the records, was one of the results of that election, the appearance of the Lincoln Republican party in State politics another. When Governor Pennypacker's term expired and a successor was to be chosen, the Republicans, seeing the plight they were in through the revelation of the "Capital Steal," brought forward a man of unimpeachable character, Edwin S. Stuart, of Philadelphia, as their candidate. The Lincoln Republicans nominated Lewis Emery, Jr., who was endorsed by the Democratic State Convention. A battle royal followed and everyone of Pennsylvania's sixty-seven counties was a battlefield. This campaign of 1906 for gubernatorial honors was one long to be remembered, and in the result was far reaching. Mr. Stuart won the decision by a small majority, but a spirit of independence was engendered that will never die

even in Pennsylvania, the most loyal of all States to organized political rule. Theodore Roosevelt carried the State against the regular Republican nominee for President in 1912, a result impossible save for the educational influence of the campaign of 1906, under the banner of independent thinking and voting carried into every part of the State by Lewis Emery, Jr.

So a useful life has been spent. While great business enterprises and public duty have rivalled each other for Mr. Emery's time, talent and energy, he has not neglected his responsibilities as a citizen of Bradford, but has generously supported all the city's religious, philanthropic, educational and social institutions. Many of these organizations he has served in executive capacity, and freely has he drawn upon his time and substance in their behalf. That interest has never abated, and Bradford has no more loyal citizen or devoted friend than he. Nor has his public spirit grown less with his withdrawal from the political field, but he is still the interested citizen, interested in all public affairs, loyal to the core, and a true type of the best class of American business man, his citizenship in the greatest of democracies his most cherished possession.

Mr. Emery married, December 29, 1863, Elizabeth A. Caldwell, who died October 16, 1915, daughter of William and Sarah (Wilson) Caldwell, of Vistula, Indiana. Mr. and Mrs. Emery were the parents of: Clara Louise, who died in infancy; Delevan, of whom further in a following sketch; Grace Elizabeth, born January 27, 1874; Earle Caldwell, born December 12, 1875; Lewis (3), born August 27, 1878. These sons, Earle C. and Lewis, are closely associated with their



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The American Historical Society

Engraved by J. S. Cady, N.Y.

*Delewan Emery*



father in business, and are his trusted lieutenants in his absences from Bradford.

Can Mr. Emery's opposition to wrong and his fighting quality be traced to the John Emery who defied the law and was humane in his entertainment of Quakers? There is a great deal to support that theory and the conclusion is not far-fetched. There are other facts in the life of Mr. Emery that deserve especial notice. He came to the oil region with little money, but later, when he needed capital, his practical knowledge of the oil business and personal experiences in various branches connected with it, his unbounded energy, positive character and qualities of leadership, proved equivalent, and capital and credit were his. His co-operation was sought, and he was able to effect desirable copartnership with men of means who lacked the qualities which he possessed. Thus his success was assured and he soon reached a position of financial independence. This fact, allied with his independence of character, made doubly galling the oppression he and his associates suffered from, rebates and discrimination in freight rates, and he soon raised the banner of revolt against the evils of corporate monopoly. Then came his election to the Legislature, and his leadership of the oil country's representatives, with whose support he was able to wage the fight which at last won. It was no small honor for a civilian to be called into conference by the President of the United States, nor to be summoned before congressional bodies, not only as an expert in the business world, but as a man who had given deep study to the legislative side of the problem and had formulated plans. Few men in public office all their lives can show such valuable service, but with him it simply was a duty which fell to his lot and must be

performed. Success is written large over his entire life, and Pennsylvania may well be proud of her adopted son.

## EMERY, Delevan,

### **Man of Enterprise.**

It falls to the lot of few men to command the lasting respect of his acquaintances, absolute confidence of his associates in the broad field of business, and the whole-hearted love of his friends. Yet, such a man was Delevan Emery, who was indeed favored with qualities that make the exceptional man.

Mr. Emery was born in Pioneer, Pennsylvania, September 26, 1867, the eldest son of the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Emery, Jr. His early years were spent in Bradford, Pennsylvania, under influences and conditions which were to direct his future. He entered Lehigh University in 1887, taking a special course in chemistry preparatory to taking over the management of his father's extensive oil refining interests, and graduated in the class of 1891. Throughout his life he kept pace with the growth of knowledge and the rapid spread of new ideas and improvements, and was associated with men whose aims were to maintain a progressive spirit. Besides having the direct management of the Emery Manufacturing Company, he was interested in many local industries and extensively occupied in the production of crude oil in the various fields. His keen business acumen was recognized by his associates in making him a director of the Pure Oil Company, the Bradford National Bank and many other institutions of high standing in the business world. His charities were extensive. He was always open for appeal and advice, and no institution or individual worthy of encouragement or

## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

support was ever turned away. His early death was a great loss, for he was a steadfast friend and an interesting companion to all who knew him. His death occurred August 15, 1911.

### JONES, Joseph T.,

#### **Civil War Veteran, Man of Affairs.**

Some men there are whose careers are so full of things accomplished, who have undertaken and carried on to successful conclusion so many and so varied enterprises, that it seems almost as though one were reading an account of a number of individuals when we look over the statement of what they have done, and we cannot but marvel not only at the versatility of one who can apply himself to such diverse matters, but actually how it is possible for a man to find strength and time to do so. This is markedly the case with the late Captain Joseph T. Jones, of Buffalo, New York, whose death on the sixth day of December, 1916, was felt as a severe loss in several communities and throughout the commercial, industrial and financial worlds.

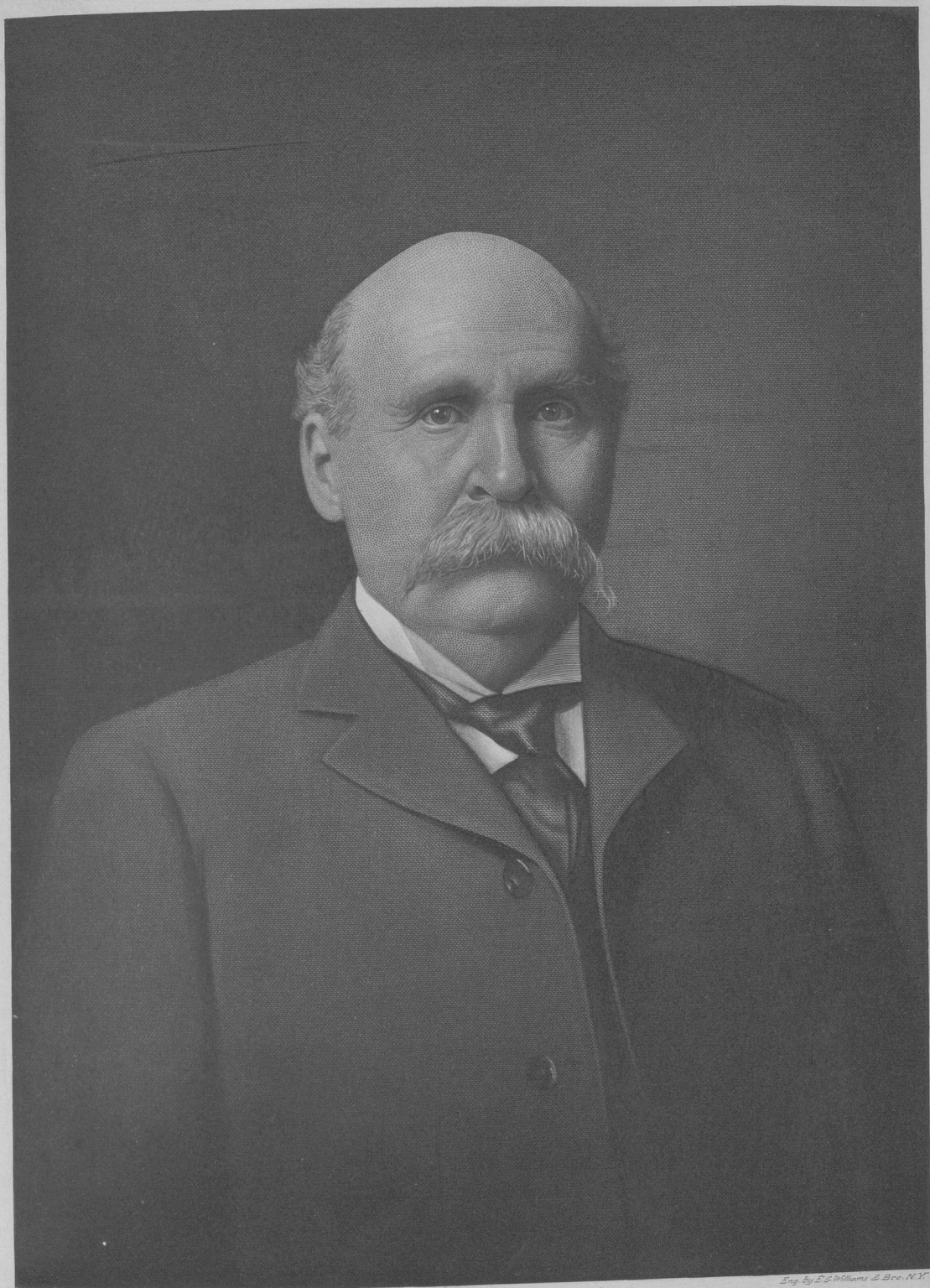
Joseph T. Jones was born June 11, 1842, in the city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He was a member of a family of English descent, and the son of Albanus A. and Jane (Thomas) Jones. Mr. Jones, Sr., died early, leaving his wife with two young children, one of whom was a daughter and the other the Mr. Jones of this sketch. The mother continued to make her home in Philadelphia, and it was here that the child's earliest associations were formed and that he grew up into a strong and wholesome youth. It was here also that his education was received at the local public schools, and here he was living, a youth of nineteen years of age, at the time of the outbreak

of the Civil War. The young man felt keenly the peril of his country and responded at once to the call for volunteers.

He enlisted on September 10, 1861, in Company H, Ninety-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and with his regiment was soon at the front. He saw a great deal of active service and took part in many engagements, among which should be included some thirteen of the most famous battles of the Civil War. Of these, the most prominent were the battles of Fredericksburg, Antietam and Gettysburg, to say nothing of the battle of the Wilderness, and that at Cold Harbor. In the battle of the Wilderness he received a slight wound, but at Gettysburg, although in some of the most perilous parts of that desperately contested field, he was unhurt. He was in command of the picket guard in front of the summit of Round Top. At the battle of Cold Harbor, however, he was severely wounded in both feet, and never recovered from this hurt, but was more or less incapacitated from active physical work throughout his life. At Alexandria, Virginia, he was promoted to the rank of quartermaster-sergeant and later to that of second lieutenant, and finally to captain. At the time of receiving his wounds at Cold Harbor, he was in command of two companies, in spite of the fact that he was little more than a boy in years. His service with the old Ninety-first Regiment lasted for three years and two weeks, but upon his partial recovery from his wounds he was honorably discharged, and at once returned to the north to resume his civil life; this was in the year 1864.

Captain Jones, after staying for a short time in Philadelphia, joined the great throng of discharged soldiers who were at that time making their way to the oil





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*J. D. Jones*





fields of Pennsylvania, where it seemed that great fortunes were awaiting the enterprising or fortunate. There were indeed thousands of such men, but Captain Jones labored under the disadvantages of being unable to do physical labor himself, owing to the injury to his feet. Nothing daunted, however, he left Philadelphia and made his way to Oil creek, in Venango county. His first efforts to strike oil met with failure, and indeed he drilled as many as thirteen wells without striking anything worth having, and by that time his initial capital was practically used up. But although he could not work as other men in the same predicament did and thus recoup his fortunes, nevertheless Captain Jones possessed one great advantage. He was a man of the utmost integrity, and his advantage was that this quality was apparent. It existed as it were on the surface, so that those with whom he associated recognized it and felt confidence in him. He was, besides, a man of strong character and personality, of broad sympathies and interest, and of indefatigable industry in pursuing whatever end he set himself. It is such men who of necessity exert an influence on all those with whom they come in contact, and it thus occurred that he was able to secure further financial backing. His courage in proceeding with the venture was extraordinary, when it is remembered that at this time his recent wounds were giving him great pain and inconvenience, but, depending upon sheer force of will, he kept steadily to his purpose with the result that, at the end, success came to him. Once more, with his new backing, he started drilling wells, and it is interesting to note that he was almost as uniformly successful this time as he had been unsuccessful previously. Every place where he low-

ered a well, it responded with oil, and he rapidly grew to be one of the large producers in that region. In the year 1877, when the great oil development at Bradford, Pennsylvania, was under way, he came to this city and there engaged in operations in what was then one of the richest oil fields in the world. He organized the Bradford Oil Company, and during most of the time since its incorporation was its sole owner. At one time he was the largest individual operator in the Bradford field, being the owner of no fewer than five hundred producing wells, and with room for two hundred more in territory which was rich beyond question. This region has since been drilled and the results have reached up to the highest expectations. Captain Jones also purchased and became the sole owner of the Mitchell & Jones Oil Company, and he was a heavy stockholder in the Atlantic Pipe Line Company in the early days of that pioneer oil carrying concern.

It was about the year 1893 that Captain Jones came from Pennsylvania to the city of Buffalo, New York, where he made his permanent home with his family, and eventually died. He first moved into a home on Delaware avenue, Buffalo, in which for a time the family resided, but later moved to North street, one of the very beautiful residence sections of the city, and this continued to be his home during the remainder of his life. From the outset of his residence in Buffalo, Captain Jones identified himself with the life of this community and especially with its commercial and industrial aspects. He became largely interested in the Gulf & Ship Island railroad in Mississippi, as well as in many concerns nearer at home, and this became one of his largest enterprises. He was also interested in the Gorge Route & Niagara Falls railroad,

## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

and in the Pettibone & Cataract Paper Company and the Cataract City Milling Company of Niagara Falls, as well as in many other large and important manufacturing corporations. The personal attention which he gave to all of these was certainly most remarkable, considering the diversity and magnitude of the enterprises, and no amount of mental labor was too great for him to accomplish.

One of the most interesting chapters in the career of Captain Jones was his long and intimate association with the Gulfport region in Mississippi. It has already been mentioned that he was interested in the Gulf & Ship Island railroad there, which extends from Gulfport into the interior of the State for a distance of some three hundred miles. He was at first one of a number of owners, but his project of developing the region became more and more complete in his mind, he gradually bought out his partner and became the sole owner of the road. He believed that there was a great future in store for this region, if only there were possible certain modifications in the conditions which obtained there, and these, with characteristic energy and courage, he proceeded to make. The first thing that he did was to develop a deep water harbor which opened up the locality to ocean commerce, and he then secured railroad connections between Gulfport and the interior. This town, a mere hamlet at the time when Mr. Jones first became interested in it, began at once a most extraordinary development in response to these altered conditions, and it may practically be said that he built the city. It is now a modern and progressive community, and at the time of its benefactor's death numbered some twelve thousand inhabitants. He also built and operated the Gulfport and Mississippi Trac-

tion Company, which opened up many miles of rural territory theretofore untouched by railroad. But it was not alone Gulfport; throughout that entire vicinity there sprang up new and prosperous communities in response to the magic of his initiative, and commercial and industrial opportunities arose, unknown in the community before. In the year 1908, however, his health began to fail somewhat, and Captain Jones withdrew slightly from the personal supervision which he had hitherto exercised over all of his great interests. This he found it the more possible to do as his son, Joseph Albert Jones, then a young man, displayed much the same talents and abilities as had his father before him, and it was not long before he had assumed the entire management of the great interests centered at Gulfport. Unfortunately, however, the life of this brilliant young man was brought to an abrupt termination in 1910, and once more Captain Jones had to take the helm of his great enterprises personally. Once more was the extraordinary courage and strength of the man manifested in thus taking up again burdens which he had discarded, and which at his time of life it would seem he had the right to believe he had put aside for good. The task was doubly difficult owing to the death of his beloved son, in whom he had come to place entire confidence in connection with the management of these great affairs. Without hesitating and without complaint, Captain Jones resumed the great burden, and continued to uphold it until almost the very end of his life.

Both in youth and in age, Captain Jones exhibited the qualities of the leader of men. Not, indeed, the type of leader who imposes his will upon others through an aggressive energy, which, although obeyed



## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

is resented, but rather that far more effective kind who, through clear reason and an infectious enthusiasm, win their following. Possessed of the truly democratic outlook which sees all men as brothers, without regard for their exteriors or the distinctions of class, his manner and bearing frank and open, he was extremely easy of approach, and instantly won the confidence of those with whom he had any relations. He was an extraordinarily public-spirited man, and gave with the utmost liberality to such organizations and movements as had for their aim and object the betterment of civic conditions, or the uplifting of any class in the community, and the extent of his charities, although great, will probably never be fully known. He was quite unambitious for political preferment or public office, and consistently remained in private life, contenting himself with the management of the great enterprises which he had himself built up. He was, however, at one time one of the Republican presidential electors, and was a staunch supporter of the principles and policies of this party.

Captain Jones was united in marriage, October 15, 1876, in Venango county, Pennsylvania, with Miss Melodia E. Blackmarr, a daughter of the Reverend R. L. Blackmarr. Captain and Mrs. Jones were the parents of two children, as follows: Joseph Albert, who has already been referred to above as managing his father's great interests between 1908 and his death in 1910; and Grace. Mrs. Jones and her daughter survive Captain Jones.

The death of Captain Jones was an occasion of great sorrow not only to his own household and more intimate personal friends, but to that great host of acquaintances and associates who had been con-

nected with him in the management of his various enterprises, and, indeed, to the city at large. There were many notable tributes at that time, among which should be quoted an editorial appearing in the "Buffalo Express" of Thursday, December 7, 1916, the day after Captain Jones' death:

Captain Jones, as he was generally called, had been ill for several years, but continued to the last to give more or less attention to his large and diversified business interests. He had served his country in time of war, but he was essentially a business man, and one of the most successful that ever made Buffalo his home. His accumulations were of the sort that are beneficial to a community and a country, as they were the result not of speculation, but of the development of new industrial and transportation enterprises.

Captain Jones's main activities for some years past had been displayed in other parts of the country, but he remained the owner of several large enterprises hereabouts, where his home and principal offices continued to be.

His was a typical American career—small beginnings, growing into great results, due to capacity and courage as well as to industry and foresight. Moreover, he was a good citizen, a good friend, a good husband and father.

The achievements of Captain Jones in the community of which he was so active a member, cannot be more than most briefly suggested in the compass of an article of this length, and if it has been difficult to adequately state the mere material deeds, it is certainly not less so to give anything like an adequate idea of his character and the influence he exerted upon his associates. That these were of an unusually pure character and high potency is unquestionable, for to the essential honor and sincerity, without which all else is profitless, he added a vivid and winning personality that men found irresistible. He was thus a leader among men for the only legitimate reason that a

man can possess for leadership—the desire of his fellows to follow, and he made the only legitimate use to which leadership should be put—the advantage of others. He is not likely to be forgotten in the community where he dwelt, so long as there remain alive any who knew him personally, but it is the task of such memorials as this to keep that memory green beyond the lifetime of these, and preserve it as an example for the youth of the community for an indefinite period.

**HAMSHER, Lewis Edmond,**

**Prominent in Oil Industry.**

Lewis Edmond Hamsher, one of the most capable and successful of the business men of Bradford, Pennsylvania, and one of the most estimable and public-spirited citizens of that place, was for many years most intimately identified with the general development of that part of Pennsylvania, so that his death was felt as a very real loss by the entire community.

On the paternal side, Mr. Hamsher was descended from Pennsylvania ancestry, the Hamsher family having come originally from Holland; later this branch of the family removed to New York State. The arms of the Hamsher family is as follows:

*Arms*—Or, a fleur-de-lis argent between two horns azure.

*Crest*—A fleur-de-lis argent between two horns azure.

On the maternal side he was descended from English stock, his mother's family having come from that country and settled in New York State. His parents were Reuben and Martha (Bush) Hamsher, and were born in Pennsylvania and New York State respectively.

Mr. Hamsher was born near the city of

Danville, in Livingston county, New York, December 31, 1843. He was the eldest son of four children, and while he was still a child his parents removed to Elkhart county, Indiana, and it was in that western region that he grew to manhood. For his education he attended the local public schools of Elkhart county, and there received an excellent all-around education, being particularly fitted for business life. Upon completing his studies at these institutions he secured a position in a store at Bristol, Indiana, and there worked in a clerical capacity for some time. The Civil War, however, brought an interruption to his peaceful business life, as it did to that of so many other young men, and in the year 1862 he enlisted as a private in Company I, of the Eighty-eighth Regiment of Indiana Volunteer Infantry. But, however willing Mr. Hamsher may have been to serve his country, this was rendered out of the question by the fact that he was not in good health, and shortly after his enlistment he was discharged honorably for that reason. The malady of which he was suffering at the time was the same which remained with him during all the rest of his life and eventually caused his death. He returned to Bristol, Indiana, and there in 1867 engaged in the hardware business on his own account, continuing in this line for something over two years.

In 1869 his attention was forcibly drawn to the subject of oil production in Pennsylvania, an industry which at that time, although in its infancy, was experiencing a rapid development. Accordingly, Mr. Hamsher came to the oil producing region of Pennsylvania about this time, together with R. R. Caldwell, and the two settled at Shamburg, in the hills, where Mr. Hamsher was employed by Emery Brothers to work on the latter's oil wells.





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*L. E. Hausker*





## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

Here he secured a very complete experience with the work connected with the industry, and came to have an unusually large knowledge of oil conditions. Here also he put aside a large proportion of his earnings, and in the year 1870 located at Church Run, in the vicinity of Titusville, where he formed an association with Mr. Caldwell, and the two young men engaged in oil producing on their own account. Their first attempt was with wells in the vicinity of Turkey City, Clarion county, where he remained for about two years. Mr. Hamsher eventually had his attention directed to the Bradford region, then comparatively undeveloped, and his knowledge of the situation led him to believe that great possibilities awaited the pioneer in that region. Accordingly, he became himself one of the pioneers there in the year 1876, forming a partnership with Mr. W. R. Weaver, and purchasing the interests of E. G. Batterson, a partner of Lewis Emery, Jr., one of his old employers. The firm of Emery, Batterson & Company was formed, which some time afterward was incorporated under the name of the Emery Oil Company. This well known concern rapidly grew until it became the largest and most prosperous producing company in the entire State. This great success was due in no small part to the efforts of Mr. Hamsher, whose organizing ability, knowledge of the situation and skill in all business matters, made him an invaluable factor in the concern up to the time of his death. He was also identified with many other oil interests, among which should be mentioned the following concerns: The Matson Oil Company, of which he was the president; the Minard Run Oil Company, of which he was treasurer, and the Inca Gold Mining Company of Peru, of which he held large quantities of stock. He was also a

partner in the oil producing firm of Caldwell, Hamsher & Company, and his interests were spread throughout the entire oil region of the State.

But Mr. Hamsher was not the man to allow his interests in business matters to obscure his concern in public affairs. On the contrary, he took a very keen and active part therein, and as a staunch supporter of the Republican party made himself a factor to be reckoned with in the political situation in his region. He became a member of the city council, and performed a very considerable service to the community in that capacity. He was also prominent in social and fraternal circles in Bradford, and was affiliated with the Masonic order, in which he had taken the thirty-second degree.

Lewis Edmond Hamsher married, at Bristol, Indiana, January 19, 1869, Sarah G. Caldwell, a daughter of William Caldwell, a well known and highly respected citizen of that place. Mr. Hamsher is survived by his wife, who continues to reside in the Hamsher home at Bradford, Pennsylvania.

The death of Mr. Hamsher, which occurred December 8, 1907, was felt as a very real loss by the entire community, where he had resided and been active so long. At this time the following words were spoken of him by one who knew him well: "In the death of Mr. Hamsher the community has suffered a severe loss, which will be keenly felt. He was a man of high integrity, broad-minded, generous, amiable and helpful. All who knew him were his friends. In a quiet way he gave freely of his fortune to those in distress, and for all objects that seemed deserving. His contributions were easily obtainable and for substantial amounts."

The great group of cities that one passes in traveling through the northern part of

## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

Pennsylvania and which, though separated one from another by stretches of the charming rural scenery for which that region is famous, are yet sufficiently near to one another to form a sort of living chain of prosperous human industry and endeavor; are certainly a wonderful monument to the enterprise of the sturdy men whose efforts have converted what was, historically speaking, but a few years ago an untracked wilderness, into a community where all the activities of civilization are to be found at work in the most concentrated form and at the highest level of efficiency. Of all these cities there is not one that has not its fullest of names, of the men, idealists and practical men of affairs, whose efforts for their own success and the betterment of their fellows have been responsible for the striking results that we view. Bradford, for example, may boast of any number of talented persons identified with its progress to whom the general gratitude and honor of the community is due. Among these men no name stands out of recent years more worthy of respect because of the sterling morality which it represents than that of Lewis Edmond Hamsher, in whose death not only Bradford, but the whole surrounding region, lost a prominent citizen and a conspicuous figure in its life.

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### **MALLORY, Lewis Elmore,**

#### **Leader in Oil Industry Development.**

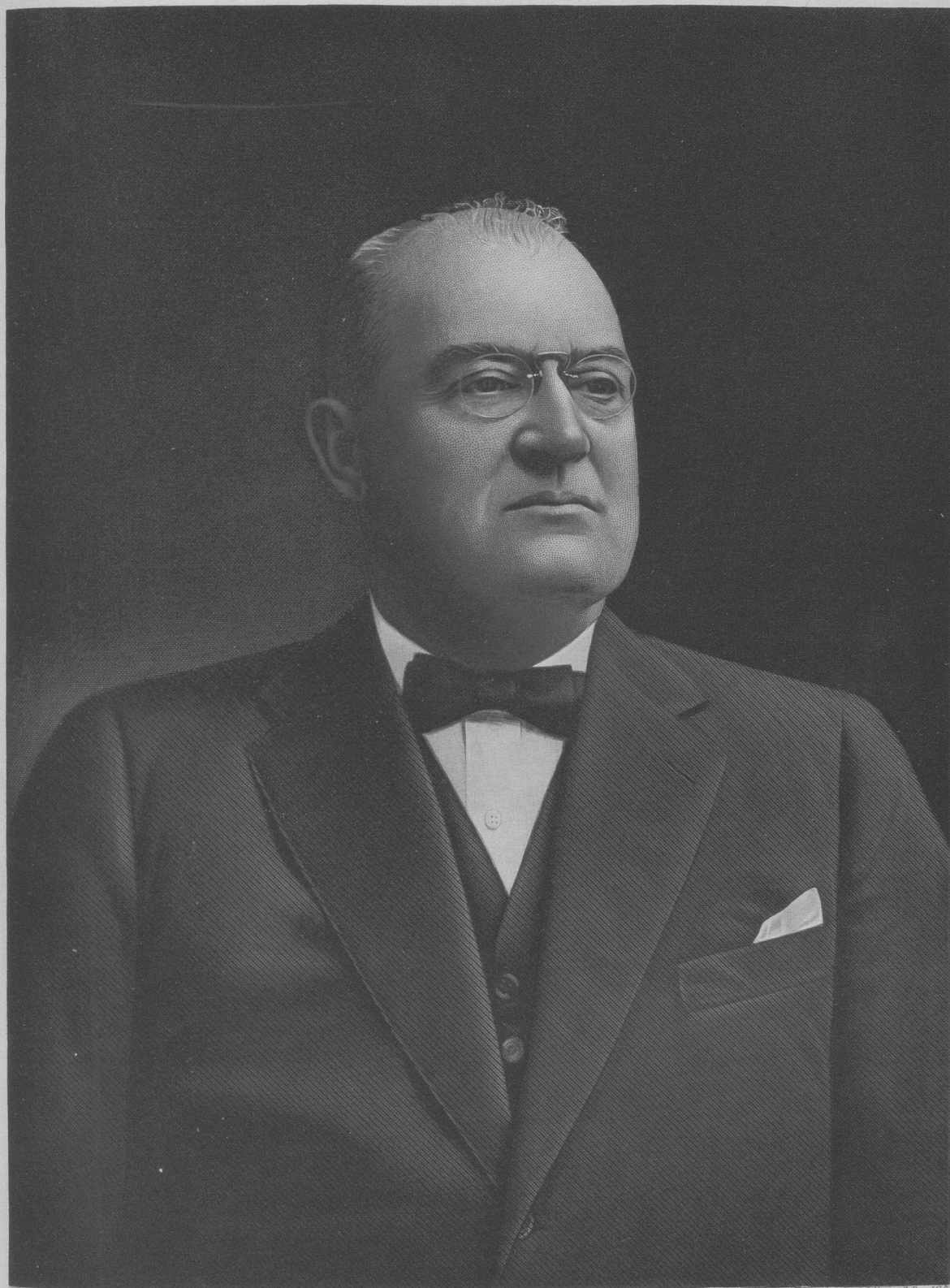
Now that petroleum with its many by-products has become so valuable an addition to the natural resources of the United States, it hardly seems credible that the early operators in the Pennsylvania fields are still upon the scene of action. This wonderful source of wealth was first discovered and brought to public knowledge by Edwin L. Drake, who on Saturday

evening, August 27, 1859, found oil in the well he had first started to dig, but ended by drilling to a depth of seventy feet, hardly more than half a century since elapsing. This well on Oil creek, Crawford county, Pennsylvania, was the first well drilled for oil, and produced about fifteen barrels with the aid of a tin pitcher pump worked by Drake and his young son. The world was waiting for the discovery of a better artificial light, and that little well meant not only wealth but a means to better living wherever homes existed.

Among the men who rose to the opportunity the discovery offered, was Lewis Elmore Mallory who, when Edwin L. Drake sent his iron drill into the golden stream, was a lad of but ten years. Five years later he was a worker in the oil field and from that time until the present he has been connected with oil and gas development as worker, contractor and operator in many fields, his interests now covering the entire or partial ownership of over a thousand wells, many of them in the Bradford district. His success has been fairly earned and comes not through Fortune's favor but through well directed, constant effort, broad vision and wise management.

Mr. Mallory comes from a family long seated at Studley Manor, Yorkshire, England, from which sprang Captain Roger Mallory, who founded a family in Virginia about the year 1660, a branch settling in Pennsylvania. He is a son of Truman and Charlotte Lydia (Phelps) Mallory, grandson of John and Anna (Irish) Mallory, and great-grandson of Nathaniel Mallory, born in Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, who was the first of the family to settle in Cambridge Springs, Western Pennsylvania. John Mallory, a farmer of Erie county, Penn-





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## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

sylvania, was there born in 1794, and died in 1880, at Cambridge Springs, leaving sons and daughters.

Truman Mallory, born in Le Boeuf township, Erie county, April 12, 1824, died at Phelps Corners, Pennsylvania, March 17, 1899. He began business life as a lumberman, but later located at Mecca, Ohio, and engaged in oil production. His wife, Charlotte Lydia Phelps, born February 15, 1829, at Phelps Corners, died there March 27, 1903, a daughter of Theodore and Lydia Phelps, her father a wealthy farmer and noted hunter. Truman and Charlotte Mallory were the parents of four sons and two daughters; the sons all engaged in oil production in Pennsylvania, California, Oklahoma and Western Pennsylvania fields; the daughters both married men engaged in the same business. One of the sons, the eldest, Lewis Elmore Mallory, by his life and deeds is the inspiration of this review, and to his worth the biographer pays deserved tribute.

Lewis Elmore Mallory was born at Cambridge Springs, Pennsylvania, April 6, 1849. He attended the public school at Phelps Corners, his mother's ancestral home, until fifteen years of age, then followed the general practice and began work in the Venango county oil district at Bull Run. The oil fever started by the Drake discovery in 1859 had fired the mind of the boy, and he became one of the men who have persistently aided in the development of the oil industry in many fields. He soon rose from the ranks of the employed and became an oil contractor, and at Bully Hill drilled to sand a well with 5 $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch casing, without striking water, the first of its kind below Oil City.

In 1876 Mr. Mallory located in Bradford and became one of the largest and

most successful individual operators of the oil and gas country. Large as were his operations in the Bradford region both as an individual and in corporate enterprises, he has not confined himself to that section but has invested wherever his judgment advised. He opened up the Watsonville pool near Marshburg, in McKean county, Pennsylvania; the rich pool in Chipmunk and second sands on Nichols Run in Cattaraugus county, New York; the Turkey Mountain pool in Tulsa county, Oklahoma; operates in Ohio through the Ohio Fuel Supply Company, of which he is a director; and in West Virginia through the Ohio Fuel Oil Company, located on Blue creek, in Kanawha county. From a boy of fifteen years he has worked his way to fortune, his experience covering every phase of gas and oil production. His success has not been meteoric nor spectacular, but each step has been one in advance, and there are none to cavil at the prosperity which is his. In many of his enterprises he has had the assistance of his capable son, Lewis Elbert Mallory, who under his father's guidance has become one of the strong men of the oil district.

Mr. Mallory even in his more active years did not give himself exclusively to business, but in club and fraternal life catered to the demands of his social nature. As a heritage from his grandfather Phelps, a noted hunter, he received a love for shooting and skill as a marksman that was in turn handed down to his son. Both were members of the Bradford Gun Club, and their skill aided the club to make and maintain high reputation in marksmanship against picked clubs of the United States and Canada. In Freemasonry he holds all degrees of the York and Scottish rites up to and including the thirty-second; is a noble of Syria Temple,

## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; and a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is a popular member of the various Masonic bodies—lodge, chapter, council, commandery and consistory, and takes a deep interest in all, his life being an exemplification of the best tenets of the ancient and honorable order with which he has long been affiliated. He is a Republican in politics, a member of the Presbyterian church, the Duquesne Club of Pittsburgh, the Merchants, Country, and Gun of Bradford.

Mr. Mallory married, January 1, 1873, Emma Janet Crawford, born in Emlenton, Venango county, Pennsylvania, May 23, 1853, daughter of Ebenezer (2) and Elizabeth (Wilson) Crawford, her father a "Forty-Niner." Her grandfather, whose name was Ebenezer, also, was a great-grandson of Colonel John Crawford, who came to America in 1728 from Ayrshire, Scotland, and settled in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, where Chambersburg now stands. His ancestors are buried at Kilburn Castle Kirk Yard. His son, John, father of Ebenezer, was a major of the Pennsylvania Continental Line, a member of the convention of July, 1776, which framed the first constitution of the State, was sheriff of Northumberland county, county commissioner, and justice of the peace.

Mr. and Mrs. Mallory are the parents of three children: 1. Lewis Elbert, a resident of Bradford; associated in business with his father and in other lines; married Mabel DeHarte, and has children: John Truman, deceased; Thomas DeHarte, Marjorie Crawford, and Lewis (3). 2. Nellie Emma, married Frederick G. Crittenden, and has a daughter, Janet Mallory Crittenden. 3. Maude, died in infancy.

### HAZELTON, Courtney Earle,

#### **Man of Enterprise.**

The Hazelton family is a very ancient one and resided in England during the Middle Ages, where we find the name in several different localities and under several different forms, as indeed is common with almost all surnames of that period. It probably had its origin in the name of the ancient manor of Hazelden at Dalington, in Sussex, the place name being undoubtedly composed of the two words Hazel and Den, to describe a portion of the woodland of that region. According to Lower, it was then corrupted to Haseldine and from that again to Haseltine and Hesseltime; the forms in which we find it afterwards in England are almost unlimited, and it is possible that several different families originally bore the name. Lower says, "The original name of Hazelden seemed to me the most appropriate, but as no American family has adopted this method of spelling it, I thought it best to adopt the spelling which in sound and etymology came the nearest to the original method, and this was Hazelton." The transition from Hazelden to Hazelton is quite easy and natural, and this was probably the first change made in the method of spelling the name. Although neither of the immigrants nor any of their immediate progeny adopted this method of writing the name, many in both lines have since adopted it, and it has an increasing popularity.

*Arms*—Gules, a cross patonce or; on a chief azure three round buckles or.

*Crest*—A talbot's head couped argent.

The Hazelton family in America was founded in the year 1637, when there landed at Salem, in the Province of Massachusetts Bay, two brothers, of the name





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## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

of Robert and John Hazelton, or Haselton, as it was then spelled. They came in the party of the Rev. Ezekiel Rogers, who with about sixty families from the counties of Yorkshire and Devonshire came with the purpose of planting a colony in the wilds of the New World. Robert and John Hazelton are said to have been herdsmen, and the record has come down to us that they were hardy, thrifty and upright men, who became valuable members of the community. They were admitted as freemen in the colony and took the oath, May 13, 1640. In the year 1649 the colony extended its borders to the Merrimac river, in which territory there were fine meadows for the pasturage of their increasing herds. Robert and John Hazelton, in consideration of certain grants of land, settled on the banks of that river and there erected dwellings and commenced a clearing of the land. They, with William Wilde, were the first settlers of what has since become the town of Bradford, and they were later pioneers in the development of the lands of Rowley, still further to the west. Their first home at Bradford was on the westerly slope of the grove which still stands near the site of the old town house, but a few years later they erected more substantial houses on Indian Hill, where also was built the first meeting house of the little settlement. They were the owners of large tracts of land which included the site of the present village and the academy.

(I) John Hazelton, who was the ancestor of the line with which we are here concerned, continued to live at Bradford for a number of years, but prior to 1660 he had crossed the Merrimac river, and taken up his abode at Haverhill, which was then known as Pentuckett. Pentuckett was settled in 1640 by twelve

men who came there from Newbury and Ipswich, and two years later the settlement was increased to thirty inhabitants. Robert Hazelton built a ferry there and operated a boat across the river from a place situated a little east of the foot of the present Kent street, which connected Pentuckett or Bradford with Haverhill. In 1665 he gave to the people of Bradford an acre of land for the erection of a meeting house on condition that the grantees should care for it and keep it properly fenced, a condition that they were subsequently released from by Samuel Hazelton, the son of John. John Hazelton died December 23, 1690, at the age of seventy years. He married Joan Auter, who is said to have come from Biddeford, England, and they were the parents of the following children: 1. Samuel, mentioned at length below. 2. Mary, born October 9, 1648, and became the wife of Nathan Webster, of Ipswich. 3. John, born about 1650, and married, in 1682, Mary Nelson. 4. Nathaniel, born July 20, 1656, married (first) in December, 1680, Deliverance Robie, and (second) in July, 1687, Ruth Jaques, a widow.

(II) Lieutenant Samuel Hazelton, eldest child of John and Joan (Auter) Hazelton, was born December 12, 1645. He resided at Bradford, on part of the old homestead, and there died in 1717. He was one of the original members of the church at Bradford, and a prominent man in the community. He married, at Haverhill, December 28, 1670, Deborah Cooper, daughter of Peter Cooper, of Rowley, and they were the parents of the following children: 1. Deborah, born July 17, 1672, and became the wife of James Wallingford. 2. Sarah, born March 22, 1674, and married, December 25, 1693, John Hutchins, of Haverhill. 3. Samuel, born May 30, 1676, and died in early youth. 4.

## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

John, mentioned at length below. 5. Samuel, born May 18, 1680, and married Emma Kent, of Newbury. 6. Hepsibah, born May 18, 1680. 7. Nathaniel, born June 24, 1683, and married (first) Joanna Weed, and (second) Sarah ———.

(III) John (2) Hazelton, son of Lieutenant Samuel and Deborah (Cooper) Hazelton, was born March 28, 1678, and resided for a time at Bradford. He afterwards removed to Rowley, where he died probably before 1715, though the date is not available. He married, August 21, 1701, Abigail Ross, and they were the parents of the following children: 1. John, mentioned below. 2. Mehitabel, married, November 2, 1744, Joseph Emerson. 3. Moses, died April 13, 1742. 4. Samuel, married Lydia Webster. 5. David, died August 30, 1736.

(IV) John (3) Hazelton, son of John (2) and Abigail (Ross) Hazelton, was born at Bradford, 1702, and was an early resident of Sutton, where his name appeared on the town records in 1728 and where he became the owner of a large property. On petition of John Hazelton and others in 1735, a new town was incorporated, made up of parts of Hopkinton, Mendon, Sutton and Uxbridge, and he became a resident of Upton. In 1762 he was residing at Uxbridge, where he had leased the iron works of John Merrill, a merchant of Providence, Rhode Island. In the following year, however, he removed to Litchfield, Connecticut, where he was prominent in the affairs of the town. He married Jane Wood, who died at Townshend, Vermont, February 16, 1810, at the venerable age of one hundred and four years. They were the parents of the following children: 1. Paul, mentioned below. 2. Rachel, born February 26, 1731, and became the wife of Dr. Joshua Wood. 3. Abigail, born

March 14, 1732, and became the wife of Joshua Barnard. 4. Elizabeth, born August 9, 1733, and became the wife of Joshua Fish, of Mendon. 5. Silas, born November 9, 1735, and married Judith Morse. 6. John, born May 14, 1738, married (first) Lucy Doolittle, and (second) Tapha Weeks. 7. Asa, born November 20, 1740, and married Mary Woodward. 8. Peter, born March 13, 1744, and married Mary Saddler. 9. Daniel, born March 19, 1747. 10. Jane, born April 17, 1749, and married, November 11, 1766, Jonas Butterfield. 11. Mehitabel, born November 16, 1751, and married, April 14, 1768, Samuel Fletcher.

(V) Paul Hazelton, eldest son of John (3) and Jane (Wood) Hazelton, was born November 20, 1728, settled at Townshend, Vermont, and was the administrator of his father's estate. He married, July 25, 1754, Mary Rice, and they were the parents of the following children: 1. John, born November 5, 1758, and married (first) in July, 1784, Abigail Wood, and (second) November 8, 1792, Mehitabel Cone. 2. Thaddeus, born September 13, 1760. 3. Royal, born August 11, 1762. 4. Paul, born August 11, 1764, and married, November 7, 1788, Miriam Harden. 5. Mary, born August 3, 1766. 6. Elisha, born October 19, 1769. 7. Submit, born July 31, 1771. 8. Beriah, born December 12, 1774. 9. Alpheus, mentioned below. 10. Stephen, born June 29, 1780. 11. Solomon, born December 8, 1782.

(VI) Alpheus Hazelton, son of Paul and Mary (Rice) Hazelton, was born June 28, 1777, at Townshend, Vermont. He was engaged in the lumber business in that State, but afterwards removed to Glens Falls, New York, where his death occurred in the year 1814. Alpheus Hazelton married Nancy Black, whose death occurred at Yorkshire Center, New York.



## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

July 28, 1846, and they were the parents of the following children: 1. Thaddeus. 2. Malinda. 3. Beriah. 4. Jane, born September 29, 1806, and married, January 1, 1826, Howard Peck, of Lebanon, New Hampshire. 5. Orman J., mentioned below. 6. Eliza, became the wife of Henry Kames. 7. Sally Maria, became the wife of David Potter. 8. Rosanna, became the wife of George Ide.

(VII) Orman J. Hazelton, son of Alpheus and Nancy (Black) Hazelton, was born December 21, 1808. The early part of his life was spent in New York State, but he afterwards removed to Wisconsin and settled at the town of Oconomowoc, where his death occurred December 2, 1869, and where he took a prominent part in the affairs of the community. He married, in the year 1830, Phebe Annis, whose death occurred June 20, 1866, and they were the parents of the following children: 1. Amanda J., born in 1832, and died in the following year. 2. Amanda Malvina, born in 1834, and married, in 1860, William Smith. 3. James Orman, born December 24, 1836, and married Araminta A. Edwards. 4. Albertus L., born August, 1838, and married Tillie Smith, in 1866. 5. William Henry, born in 1840, and married, in 1860, Jennie Kingan. 6. Harriett Celinda, born in 1842, and became the wife of Nelson Moor. 7. Helen Maria, born in 1846, and became the wife of Charles Lockwood, in 1866. 8. Benjamin Franklin, mentioned below. 9. Ambra Alsina, born August, 1848, and married Eben Thomas, in 1869. 10. Charles Wesley, born December, 1851, and married Clara E. Taylor, in 1877.

(VIII) Benjamin Franklin Hazelton, son of Orman J. and Phebe (Annis) Hazelton, was born March 26, 1847. The early portion of his life was spent in Wisconsin, but in the year 1878 he came with

his family to Bradford, Pennsylvania. He married, September 7, 1869, at Watertown, Wisconsin, Clarissa Florence Purple, daughter of Hon. Chauncey H. and Mary (Patterson) Purple, of Madison, Wisconsin. Mr. Purple for two terms was representative in the Legislature from Milwaukee District, and later was assistant treasurer of the State of Wisconsin, at the Capital, Madison, for twelve years. Mr. and Mrs. Hazelton had the following children: 1. Franklin Purple, born at Watertown, Wisconsin, April 12, 1872. 2. Courtney Earle, mentioned below. 3. Bessie Florence, born at Bradford, Pennsylvania, December 29, 1880. 4. Benjamin Franklin, Jr., born December 30, 1890. 5. Clarissa Florence, born July 17, 1897.

(IX) Courtney Earle Hazelton, second son of Benjamin Franklin and Clarissa Florence (Purple) Hazelton, was born September 22, 1877, at Green Bay, Wisconsin, and died in the city of Buffalo, New York, June 11, 1916, to which place he had gone to the Homœopathic Hospital to undergo a serious operation from which he did not recover. He was but one year of age when he accompanied his parents in 1878, to Bradford, Pennsylvania, and it was in this city that practically his entire life was spent. As a child he attended the local school, passing through all the grades. Upon completing his studies at these institutions, Mr. Hazelton attended for two years the DeVoe Military Academy at Niagara Falls, where he gained a strong taste for military life, and in 1896 he enlisted as a private in Company C, Sixteenth Regiment, Pennsylvania National Guard. He was promoted until he became battalion sergeant-major. When, in 1898, the Sixteenth Regiment volunteered for service in the Spanish-American War, Mr. Hazelton was mustered

## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

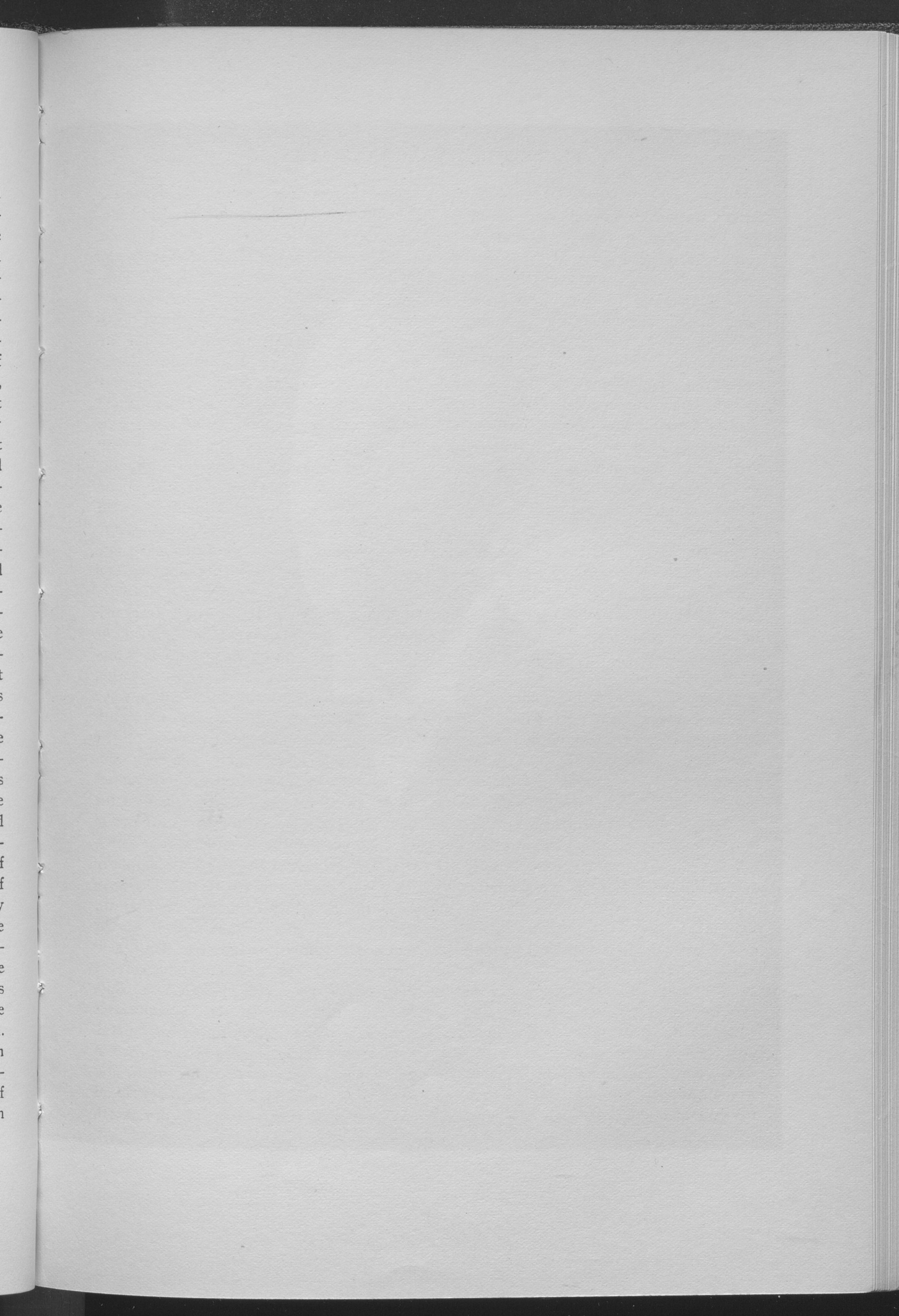
into the regular army of the United States, but as the rank of sergeant-major did not exist in the regular army he promptly enlisted as a private, and accompanied the regiment to Porto Rico. He returned to Bradford with his company in October, 1898, after being mustered out of the United States service at Philadelphia. A year later he again entered the Pennsylvania National Guard as battalion adjutant on the staff of Major Burns, with a commission as lieutenant. He was later promoted by Colonel Rickards to the post of regimental inspector of rifle practice, with the rank of captain, a position which he held until 1915, when the demand of his business compelled him to resign. Mr. Hazelton was very popular with his comrades in the regiment, and when the time came to take in the last honors, the United Spanish War Veterans of Bradford Camp, of which Mr. Hazelton was a member, he marched in uniform as an escort.

Mr. Hazelton began his business career after his return from Porto Rico in 1898, and from the start met with a most extraordinary success. He had a natural aptitude for business and, after becoming associated with the Berney-Bond Glass Company, manufacturers of bottles, he threw into the direction of its affairs so much energy and grasped so broadly its business details that he was rapidly advanced until eventually he became its principal stockholder, president and general manager. From the manufacture of bottles it was but a step to that of flat glass making, and he became interested in the Consolidated Window Glass Company, of which he purchased a considerable interest and became a director. The Consolidated Machine Company was later organized by him and was allied with the Consolidated Window Glass Company,

and of the younger concern Mr. Hazelton became vice-president and general manager. He afterwards was elected to the same position in the Glass Company and held them at the time of his death. During the organization of the former company Mr. Hazelton met with much opposition from various interests in the industry, which opposed it, but in spite of this he achieved a remarkable success, and it has since proved a great benefit to the industry in general, which is now willing to recognize the great credit which he deserves for his foresight and wisdom. Mr. Hazelton was also financially interested in and a member of the board of directors of the Kendall Refining Company, the Smith Chemical Company, the Corliss Carbarn Company, and the Healy-Hazelton Company. Notwithstanding the weighty business responsibilities which Mr. Hazelton carried, he never became one of those men so wrapped up in commercial affairs as to forget the other aspects of life, but always mingled with his fellow-men in many different aspects and departments of the community's affairs, and was a prominent figure in social and religious circles at Bradford. He was a vestryman of the Church of the Ascension, a member and ex-president of the Young Men's Christian Association of Bradford, a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Bradford Club and the Country Club, and in all is remembered as the generous, kindly-hearted, courteous gentleman. He was also a member of the National Association of Window Glass Manufacturers, which sent a committee to represent the association at his funeral.

Courtney Earle Hazelton was united in marriage, December 6, 1899, with Mabelle Elizabeth Weaver, a daughter of William R. Weaver, of Bradford, a sketch







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## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

of whom follows. Mrs. Hazelton survives her husband and continues to make her home at Bradford. The married life of Mr. and Mrs. Hazelton was an ideal one and their home in this city was the abode of hospitality and good cheer, and it was there that Mr. Hazelton found the greatest happiness of his life. Mr. and Mrs. Hazelton were the parents of the following children: 1. Alan Weaver, born February 28, 1903, at Bradford. 2. Robert, born May 25, 1904, died in infancy. 3. Helen, born October 21, 1905. 4. Courtney Earle, Jr., born August 11, 1909, died at the age of three years.

Courtney Earle Hazelton was one of those men who by sheer force of character won their way to places of esteem and honor in the community, and is of that type which has become familiar to the world as the "successful American," practical and worldly-wise, yet governed in all matters by the most scrupulous and strict ethical code, stern in removing obstacles from the path, yet generous, even to his enemies, and has carried down into our own times something of the substantial qualities of the past. The successful men of an earlier generation who were responsible for the great industrial and mercantile development of Pennsylvania, experienced, most of them, in their own lives the juncture of two influences calculated in combination to produce the marked characters by which we recognize the type. For these men were at once the product of culture and refinement and yet so placed that hard work and frugal living were necessary conditions of success. These same influences combined in the early life of Mr. Hazelton, and produced in him the same admirable result. Mr. Hazelton was one of the most successful and influential men in this community and enjoyed the highest kind of commercial standing, while his social po-

sition was a most enviable one. Virtuous, honorable, public-spirited, his life and career exhibited strikingly those virtues and talents typical of the best strains which have contributed so materially to the prosperity and development of this country. Normally, but not unduly ambitious to occupy a position of prominence in the community where he lived, he bent to that end his native gifts of mind and body and an energetic temperament which acknowledged no disappointment, yet never during the entire course of his successful achievement was he forgetful of the rights or interests of others or disposed to sacrifice them to what might have seemed his own. He was far too much of a philosopher to strive unduly or to make others unhappy by his striving, yet he succeeded in making himself a leading citizen and an acknowledged power in the industrial world, and thus proved himself of the most valuable type of citizen. He did not make haste to be rich, but was one of those whose energies are normally employed and whose advantage is so closely allied with that of the community-at-large that both are subserved by the same effort.

### WEAVER, William Riley,

#### Leader in Important Enterprises.

*Weaver Arms*—Barry of four argent and sable, on a chief of the last a garb or.

*Crest*—A ram's head erased argent crowned or.

The Weaver family, represented during the past generation at Bradford, Pennsylvania, by William Riley Weaver, whose death occurred at his home in that town on March 19, 1905, is of English origin, the early ancestors having come to New York State and from there went to Michigan, eventually returning and settling in Vermont. Here, during the lat-

ter part of the eighteenth century, and early years of the nineteenth, lived William Weaver, father of William Riley Weaver, in the town of Clarendon, and the county of Rutland. His birth occurred in that place, August 1, 1800, and he married, December 25, 1821, Mary W. Earl, a native of Benton, Ontario county, New York, where she was born November 25, 1805. Mary W. (Earl) Weaver was a daughter of Richard and Mercy (Willetts) Earl, the former having been born February 17, 1773, at Hillsdale, Columbia county, New York, and the latter June 22, 1770, in the township of Stafford, Monmouth county, New Jersey. To William and Mary W. (Earl) Weaver the following children were born: 1. Richard E., born November 12, 1822, at Hartland, Niagara county, New York. 2. Loamy, born December 13, 1824. 3. Elizabeth M., born October 24, 1827. 4. Clement E., born July 18, 1832. 5. Sally Ann, born May 10, 1834. 6. William Riley, mentioned at length below. 7. Charles Mortimer, born October 24, 1843, at Adams, Hillsdale county, Michigan.

William Riley Weaver, son of William and Mary W. (Earl) Weaver, was born in Hillsdale county, Michigan, March 24, 1840, and spent his childhood in his native region. He attended the local public schools, but on account of the circumstances of his family was obliged to engage in some remunerative line of work in order to obtain the funds to carry on his studies through college as he intended to do. Until the year 1867 he taught and studied alternately, attending the Hillsdale College and the Michigan State University, at Ann Arbor, during that period. Finally, after completing his courses at these two institutions, he began his business career in earnest, and secured a clerical position in a store at Hudson, Michigan, owned by Lewis Emery, Jr., of Brad-

ford, Pennsylvania. This was the beginning of his long business association with Mr. Emery, one result of which was that he came to Bradford and here made his home. He worked in the Hudson Store from 1867 until 1870 and then, when Mr. Emery sold out the business, he was induced by that gentleman to become manager of his financial interests at Titusville, Pennsylvania. He gained with unusual celerity a broad knowledge of business and financial methods, which made him quite capable of discharging the duties of this responsible position, and he remained thus engaged at Titusville from 1870 to 1876. Mr. Emery then made him his partner in the hardware and oil-well supply business at Bradford. The firm was known as L. Emery, Jr. & Company. Some time after that the two gentlemen engaged in the business of oil production, under the name of the Emery Oil Company. These two enterprises, of which Mr. Weaver was the financial manager, formed his introduction to those large business affairs with which he was connected from that time until his death, and which formed so important a part of the business development of this part of the State. The oil industry in particular was at that time undergoing its period of most rapid development, and the Emery Oil Company was one of the most successful engaged in this line of business, carrying on its operations in several States. Mr. Weaver also acquired large oil-producing interests independently. About this time also he became interested in South American industries, and became an owner in gold mining companies in Peru and in rubber forests and railway corporations in that country and other South American states, and in mining interests in California. He was secretary-treasurer of the Inca Mining Company, and was interested in several



## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

pipe line companies, which established and owned pipes for the transportation of oil from the oil regions to distant parts. He was secretary-treasurer of the Citizens' Light and Heat Company of Bradford, and an investor and official in many other corporations. He was a power and compelling force in the business community and numbered among his associates the men who have made Pennsylvania the synonym for industrial expansion.

In spite of his enormous interests, Mr. Weaver remained essentially democratic to the last and his retiring and unostentatious manner, together with his wide sympathies and outlook on life, endeared him not only to his personal friends, but to the entire community in which he made his home. As a business man Mr. Weaver was distinguished for his ability to organize large enterprises, and to conduct them with system and efficiency, and he enjoyed a degree of success to which his knowledge and experience as an expert in the various lines of his endeavor largely contributed. Mr. Weaver was a Republican in politics and there is no doubt had he possessed political ambition that he could have taken a very prominent place in the public life of his State. He did indeed interest himself to the extent of becoming identified with the local political organization of his party, and as chairman of the McKean County Republican Committee, in 1888-89, gave the Republican ticket record-breaking majorities here. He was, however, quite unambitious for himself and not only did not seek public office, but refused to accept the same when urged. In his religious belief Mr. Weaver was an Episcopalian, and was a prominent member of the Church of the Ascension at Bradford. He was very active in the parish and served for many years as a vestry-

man, contributing liberally in support of his church and of its philanthropic and benevolent undertakings. He always took a deep interest in the cause of education, and served for many years as president of the Bradford Board of Education, and was a public-spirited supporter of all enterprises undertaken for the general welfare of the community. In fraternal circles Mr. Weaver held a high rank in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and was a past officer of both lodge and encampment. He was especially interested in Free Masonry and pursued its mysteries far beyond the York and Scottish Rites, to the ninety-fifth degree of the Memphis Rite, which is not recognized in this country, but in search of further light Mr. Weaver followed every path to its ending. He was a member of Bradford Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; past high priest of Bradford Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; member of Bradford Council, Royal and Select Masters; past eminent commander of Trinity Commandery, Knights Templar; member of Syria Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and in Scottish Rite Masonry held all degrees up to and including the thirty-second degree. At the death of Mr. Weaver, in accordance with his expressed wish, his brethren of Trinity Commandery held over him the beautiful rites of Knights Templar Masonry, both at the church and at the grave. His funeral was from the Church of the Ascension, the religious services being conducted by the rector, Rev. A. R. Kieffer, and the Masonic service being in charge of Eminent Commander H. E. Schomblom, and Excellent Prelate Lyman M. Finney. He was buried in Oak Hill Cemetery, Bradford.

William Riley Weaver was united in marriage, April 19, 1865, with Helen

## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

Annette Gilson, of Hillsdale, Michigan, a daughter of Samuel Carter and Susan (Aiken) Gilson, of Angelica, New York, Mrs. Weaver's birthplace. Mrs. Weaver survived her husband and continued to make her home at Bradford, Pennsylvania, until her death at the family home, June 21, 1918. Mr. and Mrs. Weaver were the parents of the following children, who survive them: 1. E. Genevieve, who became the wife of G. Ellsworth Greene, of Lockport, New York. 2. Clarence Earle, a resident of Bradford. 3. Mabelle Elizabeth, who became the wife of Courtney E. Hazelton, of Bradford, now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Hazelton were the parents of four children, Alan Weaver and Helen the only survivors.

### **CROSKEY, John Welsh,**

#### **Physician, Hospital Official.**

Among widely known physicians of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, is Dr. John Welsh Croskey, who for many years has been in active practice.

John Welsh Croskey was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, January 26, 1858, son of the late Henry and Ann (Dunnohew) Croskey. He received his early education in private schools, and was graduated from the Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia as M. D. in 1889. He is the senior ophthalmic surgeon to the Philadelphia General Hospital, was one of the surgeons to the Wills Hospital, consulting ophthalmic surgeon to the Prince of Peace Hospital and the Nugent Home, and first professor of ophthalmology to the Temple University. He has written many papers that have attracted the attention of the medical fraternity. He served as editor of the "Medico-Chirurgical Journal" and "International Medical Magazine." Dr. Croskey is a member of the Philadelphia County Medical

Society, Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, a fellow of the American Medical Association, and the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology, member of the West Philadelphia Medical Association (ex-president), the Masonic Order, the Pennsylvania Historical Society, Colonial Society, the Sons of the Revolution, the Genealogical Society and the Society Sons of St. George. He served as a director of the American Trust Company, and he is a director of the Gloucester and Woodbury Turnpike Company. In politics Dr. Croskey is a Republican, but has never accepted office.

On December 15, 1880, Dr. Croskey married, in Camden, New Jersey, Elizabeth Estes, daughter of Cooper and Jane Mary (Estes) Browning, and they have four children: Henry Browning, born January 12, 1882; Mary Elisabeth; Marion Langley; and John Welsh, Jr., born July 13, 1886.

### **COXE, Eckley Brinton,**

#### **Founder of "Coxe Publication Fund."**

Eckley Brinton Coxe, Jr., sustained the name and usefulness of one of the most distinguished families that this country has produced.

Dr. Daniel Coxe, of London, from whom he was directly descended, was in 1678 the proprietor of West New Jersey and of Carolina, which included all the territory between north latitude 31st to 36th parallels, and prepared the first general plan for a union of the colonies. He died in 1686.

Hon. Tench Coxe, the great-grandfather of Eckley B. Coxe, 1723-1801, was at the age of thirty-three, a member of the Continental Congress, assistant secretary of the Treasury to Alexander





Eng. by E. G. Williams & Bro. N.Y.

*Howe, Lewis*

Lewis Historical Pub. Co.





Hamilton in 1789, filled many important posts until his death in 1824, and it was said of him that he "was never forgetful of the duty of exerting his peculiar talents for the good of his country."

Charles S. Coxe, the grandfather of Eckley B. Coxe, was a judge of the District Court, noted for its eminent judges, and rendered, among others, a most important decision relating to the privileges of consular as distinguished from diplomatic officials, recognized generally by writers on international law.

Major Charles Brinton Coxe, the father of Eckley B. Coxe, was the youngest of the five sons of Judge Charles S. Coxe, all of whom were men of unusual force of character and distinction. The eldest, Brinton Coxe, was one of the most learned lawyers of his day, as shown in his work on Bracton, and his unfinished analysis of the Constitution of the United States. The second son, Eckley Brinton Coxe, Sr., an eminent mining engineer, born in Philadelphia, June 4, 1839, died May 13, 1895, was a life member of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, a vice-president from 1884 to 1895, and a liberal contributor.

Major Charles B. Coxe, born February 4, 1823, died January 3, 1873, in Egypt. He was a scholar of high order, having taken the highest rank in the University of Pennsylvania in the class of 1862, that included many of our most successful citizens, among them two provosts of the University. His services in the army, having been major of the Sixth Pennsylvania Cavalry, the only lancer regiment, were most conspicuous for bravery and unselfish devotion. He was equally popular with his fellow officers and men. Several of those in his company were long in the service of Coxe Brothers & Company, of which Charles B. Coxe was

a member. He married Elizabeth A. Sinkler, daughter of Charles Sinkler, of Eutawville, South Carolina, and his wife Emily, daughter of the late Thomas I. Wharton, of Philadelphia.

Eckley Brinton Coxe, their only son, was born in 1872. He was less than a year old when his father, Major Charles Brinton Coxe, died in Egypt. This event, with the circumstances attending it, was not without its effect in shaping the son's inclinations and achievements. Between the time when he was twenty-one and the time of his death he made many journeys in Egypt, and his taste for Egyptology grew with his personal knowledge of the ruins in the Nile Valley. In 1904, after the Soudan had been reconquered from the Dervishes and made accessible to Europeans, he traveled through that country and visited Khartoun. During this journey he saw for the first time evidences of an ancient and unknown civilization, which he was later to be instrumental in bringing to light.

In 1907 the "Eckley B. Coxe, Junior, Expedition to Nubia" was sent out by the Museum. Excavations were conducted at several points during a period of four years, under the immediate charge of Dr. D. Randall-MacIver. The results of this expedition and of the publications based thereon were to give the world its first knowledge of an extinct civilization that had flourished in ancient Nubia, and to place in the Museum a fine collection illustrative of that civilization. At the time when that collection was first exhibited it was the only one of its kind in existence. Since that time other museums, guided by the work of the Coxe expedition, have acquired similar collections, and thus the old Nubian culture, with its paintings and sculptures and inscriptions, has been made widely known.

## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

At the beginning of 1915 the "Eckley B. Coxe, Junior, Expedition" to Egypt went out from the Museum. Important concessions were granted to this expedition by the Egyptian government; a strong and efficient organization was formed for the purpose of working these concessions in the interest of science and of the Museum. This organization, with a splendid record of discovery already to its credit, was in full working order at the time of Mr. Coxe's death. The latest report from Mr. Fisher, written at the Ruins of Memphis and received the day before his death, lay under his pillow when he died.

In the field operations of this Egyptian work, as well as in its scientific bearings, Mr. Coxe took a deep personal interest. He visited the excavations in Egypt and Nubia, he followed closely the doings of the expeditions that bore his name, and he understood thoroughly the historical significance of the discoveries that were made under these liberal auspices.

In 1910 he was elected president of the Board of Managers of the Museum, a post which he held until the time of his death. Mr. Coxe's interests in the Museum were by no means confined to the Egyptian expeditions. That particular interest may be taken as typical of his larger participation in all of its activities. He entered into its labors with zeal, he shared its trials with a cheerful spirit, and he rejoiced with a heartfelt pride in the successful issue of its enterprises. In each person connected with its work he showed at all times the warmest personal interest, and by his fine sensibilities he won the affections of everyone.

Mr. Coxe, though not of vigorous frame, was full of determined energy and untiring in any work he undertook. Unlike many young men of independent

means, he had but one object in life, which was to be useful, following the example of his great-grandfather. Mr. Coxe did not limit his interest to educational fields, but every charitable movement appealed to him. The Children's Hospital, the College of Physicians, the Orthopedic Hospital, many fields of work in aid of the miners and their families in the anthracite coal region, and the Episcopal Diocese of Central Pennsylvania, are only some of those that could be mentioned to which he has contributed on a very large scale.

There was a quiet, dignified reserve, with a gentleness of character, in Eckley B. Coxe rarely met with. Firm and decided wherever he had a positive view, it was always a pleasure to him to meet the wishes of those who appealed to him. His generosity was not measured, but was indulged for the benefit of others, with little thought of himself. The concentration of wealth in the hands of such a man is productive of more good to the community than any possible distribution among many could produce. His life was spent for the benefit of others, and he maintained a reputation without a blemish. To those who learned to appreciate his generous thought and to his immediate family his loss is irreparable. He showed the value of inherited worth, and did not fail to sustain in every way what might have been expected of him.

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### DEAN, Arthur D.,

#### Lawyer, Man of Affairs.

Admitted to the bar in 1875, Arthur D. Dean, of Scranton, Pennsylvania, has since been continuously engaged in the practice of his profession, specializing in civil practice and long one of the leaders of the Lackawanna county bar. He has





Arthur D. Wean





## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

attained that pleasurable degree of success and prosperity which comes to a man after conscientious attention to professional duty and in his business affairs has also prospered. Of pleasing personality, he possesses the rarer gift, holding the friendship of the men he attracts, and in his circle of intimate friends are Scranton's most talented professional and successful business men. His home is on a farm in the borough of Waverly, Lackawanna county, Pennsylvania, and his residence there covers a period of twenty-five years.

(I) He is of the eighth generation of the family founded by Walter Dean, who was born in Chard, England, between the years 1615 and 1620, and took the oath of freeman in Massachusetts, December 4, 1638. He was deputy to the Plymouth Court in 1640, selectman in Taunton, 1679-86, inclusive, and otherwise prominent in town affairs. He married Eleanor Cogan, of Chard, England, and they were the parents of four sons: Joseph, Ezra, Benjamin, and James.

(II) The line of descent to Arthur D. Dean is through James Dean, son of Walter Dean, blacksmith and iron worker of Taunton and Scituate, Massachusetts, and of Stonington, Connecticut. The town of Stonington voted him one hundred and twenty-four acres as an inducement for him to open a blacksmith shop there, but twenty-two years later, in 1698, he sold out to his son, James, and settled in what was then Plainfield in the Quinnebaug country, and there he died May 29, 1725.

(III) Jonathan Dean, youngest son of James Dean, was a prominent citizen of Plainfield, Connecticut, and there owned a great deal of land. He was deputy in 1750-51-53, and a member of the Susquehanna Company, although there is no evidence of his having ever visited the

Wyoming Valley. He married, at New London, Connecticut, Sarah Douglas.

(IV) Ezra Dean, son of Jonathan Dean, head of the fourth generation, died at Cranston, Rhode Island, aged eighty-eight years. He early bought the right of Barnet Dickson in the Susquehanna Company, and his name appears in the list of shareholders recorded in Volume 18, Pennsylvania Archives, series two, page five. It is quite probable that Ezra Dean joined the band of emigrants in the Wyoming Valley in 1763, for his name appears on a list of those early settlers, published by Stewart Pearce in his "Annals of Luzerne County." The Indians attacked these early settlers, October 15, 1763, and massacred twenty of them, while the remainder, after much suffering, escaped to their former homes. There was no further attempt made by the Susquehanna Company to occupy their lands in Wyoming until 1769, when Ezra Dean's name again appears on the list of settlers at Forty Fort. How long he lived there is not known, but it is believed that he never lived any great length of time in Pennsylvania nor ever realized any great profit from his holdings. His land was sold by himself and his son, Jonathan, before its true value was known. Although Ezra Dean had four wives, only the name of the last one, Phoebe Waterman, is known with certainty. He had one son who lived to marry and rear a family. He was a Revolutionary soldier. His name appears on an original roster of Captain Thomas Tillinghast's company, Greenwich, Rhode Island. The record is now preserved in the Library of the Rhode Island Historical Society at Providence, Rhode Island.

(V) There is no record of the early life of Jonathan (2) Dean, son of Ezra Dean, for the first record found is in a tax list of East Greenwich, Rhode Island,

## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

where he appears as a taxpayer in 1769-1770-71. He removed to West Greenwich, in 1772, where he was town clerk and justice of the peace. He moved to Abington, then in Luzerne county, now in Lackawanna county, in November, 1800, and was then in his sixtieth year. Twenty-two years later, in 1822, he died at that place. He did not purchase land under his own name in Abington, but his sons, Ezra, James and Jeffrey, took up land in that neighborhood. Jonathan Dean married (first) a daughter of Thomas Nichols, of North Kingston, Rhode Island. He married (second) Mary, daughter of Jeffrey and Abigail (Scranton) Davis, of North Kingston. The line continues through their son, James Dean.

(VI) James (2) Dean, son of Jonathan (2) Dean, was born at East Greenwich, Rhode Island, May 7, 1780, and died February 26, 1844. He settled with his father in Abington, Pennsylvania, in 1800, and later bought a farm of two hundred acres in what was then Tunkhannock, but later Abington township, Luzerne county. This farm, located about a mile and a half northwest of Dalton on the old Factoryville road, was owned until recent years by his son, Myron Dean, of Scranton. James Dean was a prosperous farmer, captain of the local militia company, director of the Waterford & Abington turnpike, a toll gate being erected at his home where he collected toll until the highway was made free. He also had an interest in the losing venture, the Factoryville Cotton Mill, and with others built the first grist mill in Abington proper. In 1802 James Dean with his father and a few others organized the First Baptist Church in that neighborhood and the second in the Abington Association. He married, December 28, 1803, Catherine Tripp, daughter of Isaac Tripp, the early

proprietor of Providence, Pennsylvania, and a granddaughter of Isaac Tripp, one of the pioneer settlers of Wyoming Valley, who with his son-in-law, Jonathan Slocum, was killed by the Indians on the site of the present city of Wilkes-Barre, December 16, 1778. This Jonathan Slocum was the father of Frances Slocum, "the lost daughter of Wyoming" who was carried away captive by the Indians, was reared by them, became the wife of an Indian chief, and reared a family. She never returned to her kindred, although in her old age she was discovered by her brother near Logansport, Indiana. Catherine Tripp was a cousin of this "lost daughter."

(VII) Isaac Dean, eldest son of James (2) and Catherine (Tripp) Dean, was born in Abington township, then Luzerne, now Lackawanna county, Pennsylvania, June 9, 1811, and died November 15, 1902. Being the eldest son, he early became inured to hard work and was early called to take a hand in the clearing of the ground and cultivating the land. Abington was then almost a virgin wilderness. He obtained his schooling during the few winter months of each year, but he was as fortunate as his neighbors. When quite a young man, he bought grain which he hauled to Carbondale and Honesdale, selling to the Delaware & Hudson Company. He aided in clearing the timber from his father's land, and on his own land near Lake Sheridan he erected a saw mill and converted his timber into lumber. He remained at home until he was thirty-two years of age, and was the mainstay of the large family. After his marriage in 1843 to Polly Searle Heermans, daughter of Henry Heermans, the first merchant to do business in Providence, Pennsylvania, he bought fifty acres from his uncle, George Gardner, and sixty acres from his father, adjoining the



## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

homestead, and there made a home for his bride. He lumbered, farmed, butchered, and dealt in live stock, and amassed a considerable fortune in his various dealings and by judicious investment. His wife also inherited a good property which they later sold, judiciously investing the proceeds. When the Second National Bank of Scranton was organized in 1863, Isaac Dean was one of the organizers, following the advice of his brother-in-law, W. W. Winton, in whose judgment he placed explicit confidence. He became also a partner in the private banking house, Winton, Clark & Company, which later obtained a charter under the name of Citizens and Miners Savings Bank and Trust Company of Providence. Both of these banks failed, involving the greater part of Isaac Dean's fortune. His wife, Polly Searle (Heermans) Dean, died July 8, 1868. They were the parents of a large family, of which Arthur D. was the third child and second son.

(VIII) Arthur D. Dean, son of Isaac and Polly Searle (Heermans) Dean, was born January 29, 1849, at the homestead farm in Abington, purchased by his father from George Gardner. He studied in the district school until fifteen years of age, then entered for a course of scientific study at the University of Lewisburg, now Bucknell University, completing the course there in 1867. He taught school the following winter at the school in the district near his home, now known as Laplume. In 1868 he became a student at the East Greenwich, Rhode Island, Academy, and at the beginning of the fall term of 1869 he entered Brown University, whence he was graduated, A. B., class of 1875. In the fall of 1872 he enrolled as a student of the law department of Michigan University at Ann Arbor, and afterward was a student of law

under Agib Ricketts, of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. He was admitted to the Luzerne county bar, January 5, 1875, and spent his first year as a practitioner in his preceptor's office. He then took office with Elliot P. Kisner and Frank C. Sturges, and continued in practice in Wilkes-Barre until 1879.

In 1878 Scranton was made the county seat of Lackawanna county, and a year later Mr. Dean moved to that city and has since been there continuously engaged in the practice of his profession for forty years, 1879-1919. Well versed in the law and all its technicalities, he assures clients that every honorable effort will be made in their behalf and that under his care no just cause will go down in defeat. He conducts a civil practice only, and appears in all State and Federal courts of the district. He has large business interests, principally in lumber, being a director of the United States Lumber Company, a corporation owning 300,000 acres of yellow pine timber in Mississippi. He is treasurer of the Board of Trade Real Estate Company of Scranton, a corporation owning the Board of Trade building. In Waverly he has been president of the school board for over twenty years. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and of Alpha Delta Phi and Phi Beta Kappa college fraternities. His other business interests which he serves in official capacity are: Director of the United States Lumber Company, Mississippi Central Railroad Company, and Scranton Board of Trade Real Estate Company, of which he has been treasurer since its incorporation.

Mr. Dean married, May 11, 1882, Nettie E. Sisson, who died November 25, 1901, only daughter of Arnold Clark and Isabel (Green) Sisson, of Laplume, Pennsylvania. She was a lineal descendant of John Alden and his wife Priscilla (Mul-

## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

len) Alden, hence all her descendants are eligible to the Mayflower Society. Children: 1. Carroll, born March 27, 1883, a graduate of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and an electrical engineer stationed at Norfolk Navy Yard; he married Christine Parker, and has children: Isabel C. and Arthur Parker. 2. Russell Heermans, born March 19, 1885, educated at Keystone Academy, Factoryville, Pennsylvania, Phillips Exeter Academy at Exeter, New Hampshire, and is treasurer and manager of the Dean Electric Company, one of the leading electrical concerns in Scranton; he married Mrs. Elizabeth Dunn, daughter of Dr. David B. and Sarah (Cromwell) Hand, and has a son, Gobel Davis Dean. 3. James Davis, born July 22, 1887, a graduate of Brown University, class of 1909, a chemist of the United States Finishing Company, Providence, Rhode Island. 4. Miriam Isabel, a graduate of Wellesley College, class of 1916, degree of A. M., 1919, and now an instructor in Wellesley College, Wellesley, Massachusetts. 5. Nettie Catherine, a graduate of Waverly High School, class of 1918, now a student at Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, Pennsylvania.

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### **HENWOOD, Lieut.-Col. Walter Lincoln, Civil Engineer, Active in World War.**

Two generations of Henwoods in this branch have made the Scranton district of Pennsylvania their home—Richard Henwood, who came from Cornwall, England, in his eighteenth year, and his son, Walter L. Henwood, born in Honesdale, Pennsylvania, now vice-president of the Lathrop, Shea & Henwood Company, general contractors. Richard Henwood married Catherine Bushnell, of an early Colonial family, the first settler of the name locating in Connecticut in 1637. One of his descendants, Gideon Bushnell,

who is also an ancestor of Walter L. Henwood, served in the Revolutionary army.

Richard Henwood, born in Cornwall, England, August 6, 1815, died in Scranton, Pennsylvania, February 3, 1898. In 1834, he came to the United States, being the first of his family to come to this country. After various experiences, he reached Honesdale, Pennsylvania, June 3, 1834, and there he remained until November, 1874, becoming a prosperous merchant of that town, and prominent in public life. He was a commissioner of Wayne county, elected in 1861, and a director of the Wayne County Savings Bank from its organization, November 1, 1871, until January, 1880. He took a deep interest in Honesdale's development, and to him is largely due its smooth macadamized streets and abundant shade trees. In November, 1874, he sundered the ties of forty years, and moved to Scranton, where he resided until his death. He was an able business man, far-sighted, and enterprising, exercising sound judgment and displaying strong business ability. He supported all public improvements in both Honesdale and Scranton, the Henwood block on Lackawanna avenue being built by him more from a public-spirited desire to improve that section than for a profitable investment. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, was thoroughly respected by his neighbors, and held their perfect confidence. He was once obliged to become involved in a lawsuit with one of his fellow-townsmen, who thus instructed his lawyer: "Do not cross-examine Mr. Henwood, for whatever he testifies to will be the truth, and I will myself swear to it."

Mr. Henwood married (first) Mary Webb; (second) Emma Pascoe; (third) Catherine Bushnell; (fourth) Elizabeth Pierce. His three sons, William B., D. D. S., Sidney R., of the drug firm, Hen-



## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

wood & Company, and Walter L., are all residents of Scranton.—Catherine Bushnell, the third wife, was born in Honesdale, and there died, in 1868, daughter of Pope Bushnell, born in Salisbury, Connecticut, February 11, 1789, who came to Pennsylvania, in 1814, and died at the great age of ninety-three. Pope Bushnell was a major of the First Battalion, Seventieth Regiment, Pennsylvania Militia, and for two terms represented Wayne and Pike counties in the Pennsylvania Legislature. The important part he played in securing the right of way for the Delaware & Hudson Canal, and his subsequent advocacy of the Erie Railroad in their successful attempt to secure franchises through Wayne county, was for a time severely criticised, but the plainly demonstrated advantages to the region through these agencies proved the soundness of his judgment and this feeling changed to general appreciation of his efforts. He married Sally Hulbert, born in Goshen, Connecticut, March 26, 1788, died January 11, 1882, aged ninety-four years, her age one year greater than her husband's. Sally Hulbert was one of the triplets born to her parents: Sibyl, who died at the age of eighty-seven; Susan, died aged eighty-eight; and Sally, died aged ninety-four, a record of longevity probably never equaled in one family.

Walter Lincoln Henwood, son of Richard Henwood and his third wife, Catherine Bushnell, was born in Honesdale, Pennsylvania, November 8, 1864, and there spent the first ten years of his life. In 1874 his parents moved to Scranton, and there he continued in public school study until completing high school courses, going thence to Merrill's, and finishing his studies in a business college. In 1882 he began his business career as clerk in the store department of the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company, remaining two years.

In 1884 he took a special course in chemistry under A. S. Bertholet, of Crown Point, New York, a noted authority and instructor. From 1884 until June, 1886, Mr. Henwood was chemist for the Hudson River Ore and Iron Company at their works in Burden, New York, going thence to the Black Hills of Dakota, where, as superintendent of the Stevens Tin Mining Company, he was employed, until that company closed their operations there.

From the Stevens Company, Mr. Henwood transferred to Kilpatrick Brothers & Collins, then one of the important contracting firms of the West. He was first sent by that firm to Fort Steele, Wyoming, and there superintended the construction of thirty miles of railroad in the North Platte country. He was then superintendent of track-laying on that branch of the Burlington & Missouri Railroad, extending from Curtis, Nebraska, to Cheyenne, Wyoming. At the expiration of that assignment, he resigned and returned to his former employer, the Stevens Tin Mining Company. He remained with that company as superintendent of their operations in the Black Hills until June, 1889, when he resigned and located in Virginia, where, with A. S. Smith, a brother Pennsylvanian, he began railroad contracting. The partners secured a contract for thirteen miles of the Atlantic & Danville Railroad, which netted them a good profit. In 1890, they built seven miles of the Lackawanna & Western Railroad, and also executed a large contract in the State of Maine. On January 1, 1892, Mr. Henwood returned to Scranton, formed an association with Clark & Snover, Pennsylvania tobacco manufacturers, and later became secretary and treasurer of that company. In 1899, he formed the firm, Sprague & Henwood, diamond drill contractors, and among the notable engineering feats of that firm was

## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

the making of core borings for the great Catskill aqueduct for the New York water supply, and the successful boring of the four angle holes, approximately two thousand feet in length, under the Hudson river, at Storm King.

In 1890, Mr. Henwood, in association with Edward F. Lathrop and John J. Shea, of New York, organized the Lathrop, Shea, Henwood Company, of which Mr. Henwood is vice-president. The company in their role as general contractors has been very successful. They built under contract the South Buffalo Railway; an ore dock for the Lackawanna Company at South Buffalo, the largest in the world; the ore dock and canal for the Buffalo & Susquehanna Iron Company; thirty miles of railroad for the Pittsburgh, Shawmut & Northern Railroad; ten miles for the Buffalo & Susquehanna Railroad; twelve miles for the Erie Railroad; the foundations for the Lackawanna railroad station in Scranton; the power house and reservoir for the State Hospital for the Insane at Fairview; two sections of the great Erie barge canal; and a vast amount of work of important character. In February, 1917, Colonel Henwood offered his services to the Government; on June 28, 1917, was commissioned major in the Engineers Officers Reserve Corps, on July 19, 1917, he was called into active service and assigned as constructing quartermaster in charge of the construction of Camp Wheeler, at Macon, Georgia, one of the sixteen National Guard Camps designed for the housing and training of the National Guard Divisions. Work was commenced July 23, 1917, and the camp was ready for the reception of troops the following September 5th. Additional work was carried on until November 8, 1917, when Major Henwood was assigned to duty as constructing quartermaster at Pig Point Ordnance Depot, Ports-

mouth, Virginia. In March, 1918, he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army, and assigned to duty at the United State Ammonia Nitrate plant at Perryville, Maryland. His next assignment was as officer-in-charge of the constructing of an ordnance and quartermaster depot at Springfield, Massachusetts, and supervising quartermaster at the United States Arsenal at Watervliet, New York. On the completion of these operations, August 11, 1918, he was ordered on duty as officer-in-charge of construction at the Delaware Ordnance Department at Pedricktown, New Jersey, work in which he was engaged until June 1, 1919, when he was called to duty in Washington, D. C., as chief of Section E, Construction Division, that division having in charge all construction work for the department of military aeronautics, military roads, army post and coast defense work from Porto Rico, West Indies, to Manila in the Philippine Islands. Lieutenant-Colonel Henwood gave up a lucrative business to join the colors and perform this patriotic service, but regarded it a privilege to thus aid in the great work which confronted the allied nations. The honors of rank which have been bestowed upon him were richly deserved, and followed meritorious service.

In his special work, contracting, Mr. Henwood has developed executive ability of a high order, and he is one of the successful men in that field of activity. In his business relations with his fellow-men, he is the forceful man of affairs, courteous and just, keenly alive to the importance of straightforward dealing with all. In local affairs he is public-spirited and progressive, aiding to the full extent of his ability all movements tending to further the public good. He is a past master of Williamson Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons;



## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

is a companion of Lackawanna Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; a past eminent commander of Coeur de Lion Commandery, Knights Templar, a noble of Irem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and has attained the thirty-two degrees of Keystone Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite. He is a member of the New England Society of Northeastern Pennsylvania; the Engineers' Society of Northeastern Pennsylvania; the Scranton Club; the Pennsylvania Society, Sons of the Revolution; and the Army and Navy Club, of Washington, D. C.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henwood married (first) at St. Paul, Minnesota, December 22, 1889, Lena L. Pittee, born in California, of Maine parentage, who died November 21, 1901. He married (second) January 18, 1905, Esther Pray, of Albany, Georgia, daughter of Henry H. and Anna J. (King) Pray.

### **MARTIN, Michael J.,**

**Attorney, Active in World War.**

Distinguished at the bar of his native State, and honored with the respect and confidence of his fellow-citizens of his native Scranton, Michael J. Martin, hardly yet in the full prime of his splendid powers, has attained an unusual and gratifying success. There are few lawyers so broad in their practice or so varied in their tastes and recreations, Mr. Martin being not only the learned lawyer sought in matters of the highest importance, but a horticulturist who is listened to by his neighbors of Covington township as an authority on fruits and farming. Among his brethren of the profession in the American Bar and Pennsylvania State Bar associations, he is recognized as a peer, and in social life he is highly favored. So, too, is he regarded in the Lack-

awanna County Historical Society, and in Covington Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, he is welcomed with the true, neighborly, hearty handshake with which brother meets brother. Nor are these the arts of the politician, for he has never been a candidate for office, on the contrary, has resolutely turned away from tempting offers of political preferment.

Michael J. Martin was a grandson of Michael Martin, who was born in France, and later settled in County Sligo, Ireland, near Sligo bay. There Patrick Martin was born, October 26, 1846, and it was there that he spent the first seventeen years of his life. He then came to the United States and settled in the Pennsylvania anthracite coal region in Scranton, Pennsylvania, spending most of his life in coal mining and farming. He died September 13, 1913. Patrick Martin married Margaret Sullivan, daughter of Charles and Jane (Stanton) Sullivan, of Denville, New Jersey, where Mrs. Martin was born, May 12, 1848. Mrs. Martin yet survives her husband, residing in Daleville, Pennsylvania. They were the parents of ten children.

Michael J. Martin, eldest child of Patrick and Margaret (Sullivan) Martin, was born in Scranton, Pennsylvania, December 29, 1871. In 1873 his parents moved from Scranton to Moscow, Pennsylvania, where he obtained his early public school education. He entered a general store there at the age of fifteen, but not long afterward became a student at Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, there finishing with graduation in 1891. He then entered Cornell University, whence he was graduated A. B., class of '95. The same year he began the study of law under the direction of Lemuel Amerman, a prominent jurist of Lackawanna county, continuing his studies until admitted to the bar, February 22, 1896. He at once began prac-

## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

tice in Scranton, and in 1898 was admitted to practice before the Pennsylvania Supreme Court. Mr. Martin's practice developed rapidly, his management of the important cases entrusted to him being such as to increase his reputation and bring him to the notice of litigants in all parts of the State. His services were in quarters to which talent and ability are always in demand, and he became attorney for several large corporations. On February 24, 1906, he was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of the United States, and from that time forward his cases increased in importance and number. He was chosen one of the counsel for the defence of Judge Archbald, and appeared both in the preliminary proceedings in the House of Representatives at Washington, and in December, 1912, before the bar of the United States Senate, sitting as a High Court of Impeachment. His appearance in that case gave Mr. Martin national reputation, and finally established him as one of the leading lawyers of State and Nation. Another case of national importance is the case of the First National Bank of Canton, Pennsylvania, against John Skelton Williams, Comptroller of the Currency of the United States, to restrain him from calling for special reports and examinations. Mr. Martin, as one of the bank counsels, presented the case before a United States judge, who granted the injunction prayed for. Mr. Martin is a member of the Lackawanna Bar Association, the Pennsylvania State Bar Association, and the American Bar Association, holding position on the executive committee of the State Association, and serving on the committees of the National Association.

Mr. Martin was one of the founders and is now vice-president of the Union National Bank of Scranton, and is a director of several mining companies. He was

chairman of the Lackawanna County Board of Censors; United States Food Administrator for Scranton and Dunmore during the war period; chairman of the District Draft Board No. 3 for Dunmore and east of Dunmore; spoke in Lackawanna and adjoining counties for Liberty and Victory loans; and in all "drives" was prominent, and was also local custodian for alien property. In politics he is a Republican, and while his voice is a potent one in party councils, he has never accepted political office. He is a member of the Scranton Club and other social organizations, and takes an active part in social life. His summer home is upon one of the two farms he owns in Covington township, and there he gives full expression to his love for the growing of fruits and flowers. His fruit farm contains one thousand bearing trees of varied kind, and is the joy of the owner's life. He is a member of the Lackawanna County Horticultural Society, and of Covington Grange, Patrons of Husbandry.

On November 16, 1906, Mr. Martin married Ellen Griffin, daughter of Aaron and Sarah (McWade) Griffin, her father a superintendent with the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad until his death in 1883. Mr. and Mrs. Griffin were the parents of three daughters: Ellen, married Michael J. Martin; Grace, married Frank H. Jermyn; Elizabeth, married W. W. Lathrope. The mother of these children was born in Covington township, Lackawanna county, Pennsylvania, and died in January, 1911. Mrs. Martin is a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Scranton.

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### WINTON, Walter Winthrop,

**Diamond Expert, Civil War Veteran.**

The city of Scranton, among its many claims to prominence among American cities, can boast of perhaps more worthy





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*W. W. Winton*





## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

sons of worthy fathers than any other city. The second generation does not always inherit the ability of a successful father, but in Scranton there are instances without number where the mantle of the fathers has fallen upon the son or sons, and the family fame added to rather than subtracted from. This is true of William Wilander Winton, founder and president of the Winton Coal Company, and his son, Walter Winthrop Winton, who succeeded his father and became prominent in the wholesale diamond and jewelry business. A quarter of a century ago William W. Winton passed to his reward, and on May 18, 1919, Walter W. Winton was gathered to his fathers, leaving a record of an honorable, upright life which covered a period of seventy-four years. He was prominently associated with the life and history of Scranton, being a native son, and won by his manly life, generous and hospitable disposition a wide circle of friends, who sincerely mourned his passing away, those who knew him best, loved him most.

Mr. Winton sprang from English ancestry, the founder of the family settling on the banks of the Naugatuck river, in Connecticut. From that section of New England came Andrew Jackson Winton, a soldier of the War of 1812, who, at its conclusion, settled in Southern New York State, at Butternuts, Ostego county. From there he and his brother ran a line of stage coaches to the capital at Albany. His son, William Wilander Winton, brought the family name to Scranton.

William W. Winton was born in Butternuts, New York, there passed the first twenty years of his life, and died in the city of Scranton, December 30, 1894. He was a man of good education, had some knowledge of law when he arrived in Scranton, and secured a position in the store of Harry Heermans, one of the

first merchants to establish in business in what is now Scranton. He married Catherine, eldest daughter of Harry Heermans, and while in the employ of his father-in-law continued his law study, his wife teaching at a neighboring school. He was never admitted to the bar, but had a fair knowledge of the law, which aided him greatly in his after business life. His first experience was as executor of the estate of Harry Heermans; during that period he was active in the opening of one of the early coal mines of the section. Later he opened a general store in Providence, Pennsylvania, and for fifteen years was engaged in the wholesale hat, cap and fur business in New York City, his store located on Cortlandt street. He then returned to Providence (Scranton), where he organized the New York & Pennsylvania Coal Company, and a little later opened a private bank in Providence under the firm name, Winton & Company, bankers. He was interested in the organization of the Second National Bank of Scranton, and later in the incorporation of the First National Bank of Providence, two institutions which later merged under the name of the former. He organized the Winton Coal Company, whose mines were at Winton, the village taking its name from the company or its founder. He continued in active management of the company until his death in 1894.

Walter Winthrop Winton, son of William W. and Catherine (Heermans) Winton, was born in Providence (now Scranton), Pennsylvania, June 3, 1845, and died at his home, No. 717 Webster avenue, Scranton, May 18, 1919. After completing high school courses he yielded to his father's earnest desire, and entered Harvard Law School. But the law had no attraction for the son, and he never practiced, but instead engaged in the whole-

## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

sale diamond and jewelry business in New York City. He prospered in that business and became an expert judge of precious stones. In 1879 he visited the famous diamond fields at Kimberly, South Africa, where he completed his knowledge of diamonds and the diamond trade by familiarizing himself with the details of diamond mining and their preparation for market. Upon his return from South Africa he settled in Scranton, where for a number of years he was associated with his father in the Winton Coal Company, and in 1894, when the elder Winton died, Walter W. Winton succeeded him as president of that company. In addition to his coal mining interests and his duties as head of the Winton Coal Company, he established offices in the Mears building, and until his death dealt in diamonds and precious stones.

Mr. Winton was a veteran of the Civil War, and was a leading member of the Grand Army of the Republic in Scranton, his brethren of the Ezra S. Griffin Post attending the funeral of their comrade in Forest Hill Cemetery, and paying the military honors of Taps and the three saluting volleys. He was a member of the Masonic order, holding the thirty-second degree of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite. Politically he was a Republican, but could never be induced to accept public office.

Mr. Winton married, January 15, 1892, Mary Blakey, who survives him, daughter of William and Catherine (Hobran) Blakey, of East Orange, New Jersey. Their only son, Walter Winthrop, Jr., born April 20, 1903, was educated in private schools and the New York Military Academy, Cornwall-on-the-Hudson, and was a member of the home guard of Scranton under the Rev. Wellburn; died June 13, 1919, from an accident while a

student at college in Bellefonte, Pennsylvania.

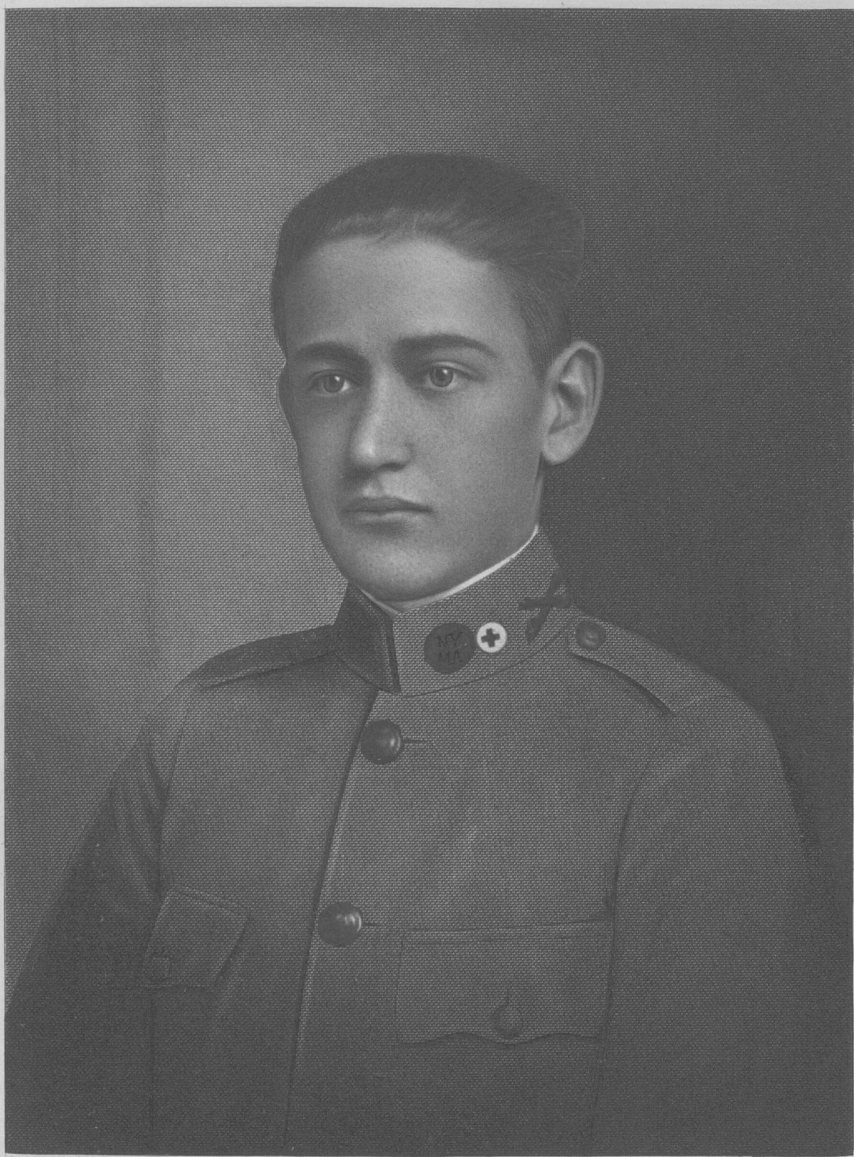
The esteem in which Mr. Winton was held was attested by the outpouring of friends at his funeral, they coming from far and near to pay their final tribute of respect. The services were in charge of Rev. George W. Wellburn, pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, of which Mr. and Mrs. Winton were long time members. Mr. Winton was a man of quiet, domestic tastes, devoted to his home and family, a kind husband and father, and the most hospitable of friends.

### REYNOLDS, George F.,

#### **Real Estate Promoter.**

Although springing from a family dating from the year 1643, in Kingston, Rhode Island, and from 1750, in Litchfield county, Connecticut, George F. Reynolds, of Scranton, is a native Pennsylvanian, the first in his direct line born outside New England. From this Rhode Island branch, with Rhode Island settlers in the Wyoming Valley of Pennsylvania, came George Reynolds, in 1817, although members of the Connecticut branch of the family came into the valley with the early settlers of 1769. Members of that branch were in the battle of Wyoming, and were massacred by the savage redmen who there triumphed over the whites. George Reynolds, on coming to the Wyoming Valley in 1817, brought his infant son, George (2), who grew to manhood at the farm which he helped to clear from the wilderness, the Reynolds being the first home dwelling erected in Fell township, Lackawanna county, Pennsylvania, prior to 1825. George (2) Reynolds married, and among his children was George F. Reynolds, a prominent real estate and insurance broker of Scranton, Pennsylvania, and one of the men responsible for the





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## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

great development of that city through his real estate activities, West Park, Lincoln Heights, and a tract in the Tenth Ward near Nay Aug Park, being localities owing their development to his energy as a member of the firm, Reynolds Brothers & McCarty.

George Reynolds, who came from Rhode Island, in 1817, settled in Fell township, Lackawanna county, and there became the owner of three hundred acres of wild land. He built a frame residence, covering it, sides and roof, with white oak shingles, split from the logs cut on his own land. In 1824 he built the pioneer saw mill on Fall brook, which was later destroyed by a flood, as was the second mill built on the same site. In 1825 he erected the first frame barn in the township, his farming operations having become of sufficient importance to demand a structure in which crops could be stored. In 1827 the first marriage ceremony was solemnized in Fell township, Maria Reynolds and Otis Williams the contracting couple. In the old school house built of logs, about 1820, known as the Carr school house, Samuel, Maria, George (2), and Sheff Reynolds were taught the three R's, the school in 1825 being taught by John Nelson.

George (2) Reynolds was born in Rhode Island, in 1817, and the same year was brought to Fell township, Lackawanna county, Pennsylvania, by his parents. He died in Scranton, Pennsylvania, in the year 1900, having moved to that city in 1859. He grew up at the home farm, obtained his education in the Carr School, previously alluded to, and helped to clear the home farm of its timber and to reduce it to subjection. He continued a farmer's life in Fell township until 1859, when he moved to Scranton and opened a grocery on Penn avenue. He continued in successful business oper-

ation at his first location for several years, then moved to Scranton, where he lived a quiet, retired life for several years prior to his death in 1900. George (2) Reynolds married Mary Ann Phinney, born in Connecticut, in 1823, daughter of James Phinney, who, for many years was proprietor of the Bristol House at Providence, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Reynolds, whose girlhood was spent in Providence, died in Scranton, in October, 1909, aged eighty-six years. Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds were the parents of eight children: James S., deceased; George F., whose career will be further traced; Ida, deceased, wife of J. L. Harding; Clarence E.; E. Phinney; John C., deceased; Blanche, died young; Annie, died young.

George F. Reynolds was born at the home farm in Fell township, Lackawanna county, Pennsylvania, January 7, 1848. He attended the district school until eleven years of age, his parents moving to Scranton in 1859, he there finishing public school courses. He later completed a course of study in Duff's Business College, Pittsburgh. Later in life Mr. Reynolds became interested in the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle, a course of home study, reading and training of the highest order. For ten years he was a member of the Scranton Circle, completed its courses of study, passed through the "golden gate," and received his diploma.

He began his individual business career as a clerk in Harding's grocery store, Scranton, continuing one year in that employ, after which he spent three years at Oxford Furnace, New Jersey, as time-keeper at the iron works. After a year spent in the oil region of Pennsylvania, he entered Duff's Business College, in Pittsburgh, and at the completion of his courses returned to Scranton. In 1872 he began his long period of association with

## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

the Lackawanna Iron & Coal Company, a connection which only terminated at his own request, twenty-eight years later. He developed strong, commendable business traits of character during that period, and won the hearty commendation of the officials of the company, as well as the respect and confidence of his fellow clerks. In 1899 he resigned his position to engage in real estate and insurance.

In his real estate business Mr. Reynolds operates on a large scale and has added greatly to Scranton's residence area. Reynolds Brothers added to Hyde Park one hundred and twenty acres, called West Park, also added Lincoln Heights to the city, the latter property a tract of eighty acres, both tracts now closely occupied residence districts, but then vacant. Reynolds Brothers & McCarty laid out and improved a tract of twenty-six acres in the Tenth Ward near Nay Aug Park. Although now past the Scriptural allotment of years, Mr. Reynolds' interest does not abate, and he is still carrying the full share of business responsibility. He is secretary-treasurer of the Keystone Land Company, and a director of the People's Savings and Dime Bank. He has proved as capable an executive and official as he had been an employee and business man of private interests, and to these he adds the most admirable traits of citizenship.

His official connection with Elm Park Methodist Episcopal Church began in 1874, and now, nearly half a century later, he is one of its pillars of strength. He was chosen secretary of the board of trustees in 1874, and has served continuously in that capacity until the present, September, 1919. During the years 1880-1882, he was superintendent of the Sunday school; was provisional delegate to the general conference of his church in 1900, and has been active in all depart-

ments of church work. In 1914 he published a booklet bound in soft leather, a carefully compiled history of the church from the foundation in 1842, which he wrote and published under the title: "A Historical Sketch of the First Methodist Church of Scranton, known as Elm Park." The booklet is embellished with cuts of the pastors, of the new edifice, and records faithfully the work of the church and its constituent bodies, a very handsome and valuable work. During the years 1880-82, he was also president of the Scranton Young Men's Christian Association, he having long been an earnest supporter of the association and a personal worker. He is a member of the New England Society of Northeastern Pennsylvania, is public-spirited and generous, a man of social, refined tastes, devoted to home and family. His support is confidently relied upon in all forward movements, and during the recent years of war which proved men's mettle, he gave freely of his time and means to his country's cause, his eldest son also serving with the American Expeditionary Forces in France, winning a first lieutenant's bar for bravery.

Mr. Reynolds married (first) Ida A. Ware, of Pedricktown, New Jersey, who died in 1888. He married (second) in 1895, Mrs. Katherine (Wynkoop) Wylie, daughter of William Wynkoop, of Newton, New Jersey. Children, both by second marriage: William W. and Arthur E. Mrs. Reynolds has a daughter, Margaret, a child of her first marriage.

William W. Reynolds, eldest son of George F. and Katherine (Wynkoop-Wylie) Reynolds, was born in Scranton, June 1, 1897. He was educated in the public schools of Scranton, finishing with graduation from Central High School; spent one year at Mercersburg Prepara-



## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

tory School; entered Princeton University, class of 1920, continuing until 1917, when he enlisted in the New Jersey National Guard, trained at Camp Anniston, Alabama, for the United States Artillery service; was commissioned second lieutenant; transferred to a machine gun company of the One Hundred Fourteenth Regiment, United States Infantry, Twenty-ninth Division, "The Blue and the Gray," and in June, 1918, was sent overseas. He was actively engaged with his regiment in the Argonne Forest and elsewhere, and for "gallant and meritorious service" was promoted to a first lieutenancy. After the armistice was signed he availed himself of the offered opportunity and spent four months at the University of Bordeaux, France, taking courses in the French language and in French literature. Later, with three others, he was sent to Paris to assist in developing plans by which French soldiers might secure scholarships in American universities. In France he was associate editor of "Viola," a college paper published in the interests of the students. On August 11, 1919, Lieutenant Reynolds arrived in the United States from France, was sent to Camp Dix, and there was honorably discharged from the United States military service. He will return to Princeton and complete his course.

Arthur E. Reynolds was born in Scranton, Pennsylvania, September 28, 1901. He was graduated from Scranton High School in 1919, and is now a student at Mercersburg Preparatory School, and will enter Princeton University.

Margaret Wylie, daughter of Mrs. Katherine (Wynkoop-Wylie) Reynolds, by her first marriage, married Wallace F. Judd, a graduate of Princeton University, now a practicing attorney of Youngstown, Ohio.

### SMITH, George B.,

#### Prominent in Coal Industry.

A native son of Pennsylvania, whose life has been spent near and in Scranton, Mr. Smith has won high and honorable position in the business world of that section, his principal connection having been with the coal industry as assistant superintendent, general superintendent, treasurer and president of important producing companies. He was the last president of the Erie & Wyoming Valley Railroad Company, prior to that company's absorption by the Erie Railroad, February 28, 1901. As a director of the First National Bank of Scranton, Mr. Smith has compiled a record of useful, honorable service which began nearly a quarter of a century ago, and still exists, other important corporations also availing themselves of his sound judgment and business experience. Usefulness has been the keynote of his entire career since his entrance into business life at an early age, and so well has his ability been recognized that there are no blank pages in the record, on the contrary, he has been in constant demand for responsible positions.

He is a son of John B. Smith, born in Sullivan county, New York, in 1815, who at the age of fifteen began his career as a railroad employee and rose to a high place as a coal operator and railway executive. John B. Smith spent five years as an apprentice in the shops of the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company at Carbondale, Pennsylvania, then for some time was in the employ of the Morgan Iron Works of New York City, and during 1848-50 was mechanical draughtsman and superintendent of machinery for the Pennsylvania Coal Company. About 1852 he was appointed general superintendent of the same company in Pennsylvania, and for nearly half a century held that respon-

## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

sible position. In May, 1886, he was appointed president of the Erie & Wyoming Valley Railroad Company, an office he filled for several years, being succeeded by his son, George B. Smith.

George B. Smith was born in Dunmore, Pennsylvania, and after instruction under private teachers entered the Academy of Wyoming, going thence to Bisbee's Military Academy, Poughkeepsie, New York, where he completed his studies. He began his business career in one of the departments of the Pennsylvania Coal Company at Dunmore, his father at that time being general superintendent of that company. Later the lad was transferred to the general superintendent's office, where, under his father's instruction, he gained close insight and familiarity of the company's affairs. Later he was appointed assistant superintendent of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, holding this until June 13, 1895, when he was promoted to the position of general superintendent. For five years Mr. Smith held that position, and was elevated to the post of third vice-president, June 19, 1900. The following February 28, 1901, he resigned from that office, the Pennsylvania Coal Company having been purchased by the Erie Railroad Company. During his years of service with the Pennsylvania Coal Company, Mr. Smith had been also an official of the Erie & Wyoming Valley Railroad Company, becoming its superintendent, May 19, 1896, holding this until chosen president of the company. On February 28, 1901, he resigned his position as president of the company, it having passed under the control of the Erie Railroad Company by purchase. While engaged, as above outlined, Mr. Smith had acquired other interests, and on April 17, 1897, was elected a director of the First National Bank, an office he yet holds (June, 1919). He is also a director

of the Scranton Trust Company, the Consumers' Ice Company, and the Scranton Gas and Water Company, his services to all being marked by fidelity and efficiency. He is a member of the Scranton Country Club, Scranton City Club, the First Presbyterian Church, and in politics a Republican.

Mr. Smith married, February 11, 1866, Grace, daughter of Dr. William A. Durrie, Sr., of Brick Church (Orange), New Jersey. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are the parents of two daughters: Louise E., educated at Rosemary Hall, Greenwich, Connecticut, and Bryn Mawr College, married Cornelius B. Watson, of Parkersburg, West Virginia, and Florence D., educated at Briarcliff College, Briarcliff, New York.

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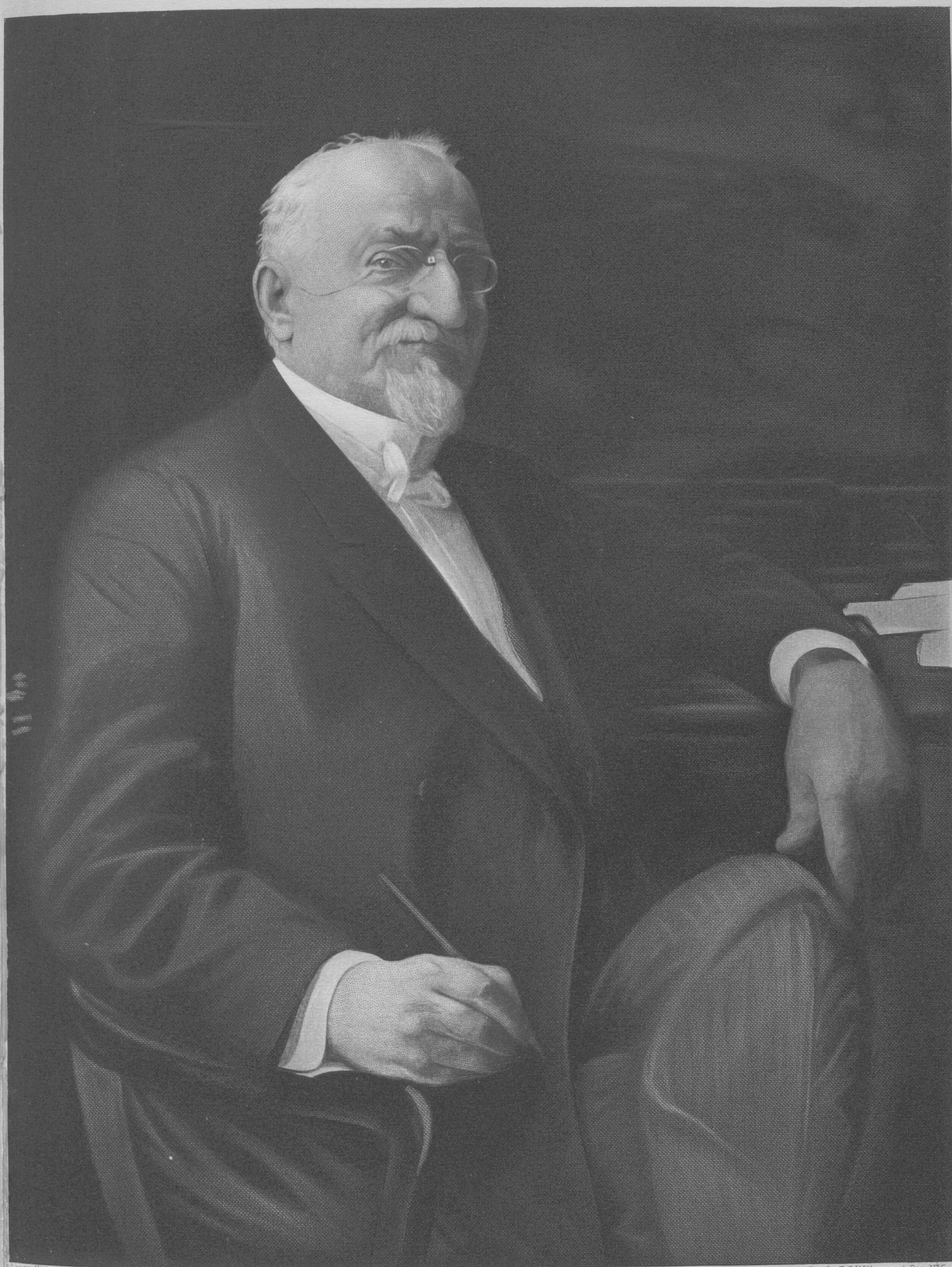
### GREENE, William Houston,

**Scientist, Patron of Art, Author.**

Versatility is sometimes a bar to distinction. Facility in many directions not infrequently prevents the attainment of supreme excellence in any one. This was not the case, however, with the late Dr. William Houston Greene, president of the old-established Stephen Greene Printing Company and practically a lifelong resident of Philadelphia. Dr. Greene, while an able business man, was of international repute as a scientist and was widely known as a patron of art and music.

William Houston Greene was born December 30, 1853, at Columbia, Pennsylvania, and was a son of Stephen and Martha Mifflin (Houston) Greene. Mrs. Greene was a sister of the late Henry H. Houston. During the childhood of William Houston Greene his parents removed to Philadelphia, and it was in the schools of that city that he received the greater part of his education. He attended the public schools and after completing the





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Wm. L. Greene





grammar school course entered the Boys' Central High School, from which he graduated in June, 1870, receiving the degree of Master of Arts. The members of Dr. Greene's class included a number who subsequently attained distinction in various professions, and two of these, Dr. Elihu Thomson and Professor Henry Willis, were to become his closest and lifelong friends. Dr. Greene then entered Jefferson Medical College, where his predilection for scientific studies caused him to make a specialty of chemistry. In 1873 he received from the institution the degree of Doctor of Medicine, and immediately thereafter he was appointed assistant to B. Howard Rand, professor of chemistry at Jefferson Medical College. Two years later Dr. Greene became a demonstrator of chemistry at the same institution.

In 1877 Dr. Greene went abroad and spent two years in Paris, following original research work in the laboratory of Adolph Wurtz, at the same time maintaining a private laboratory in Philadelphia. During this period of his life, Dr. Greene was in close companionship with distinguished chemists like Friedel, Le Bel and Henninger. After his return to Philadelphia he became demonstrator of chemistry in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, and the same year was elected to the office of professor of chemistry in the Central High School, by the tenure of which he was, perhaps, best known to his fellow-citizens of Philadelphia. This position he retained until 1892, and it was during this period of twelve years that Dr. Greene achieved his greatest successes both as chemist and teacher. He was an instructor of many of the most prominent business and professional men of Philadelphia, and developed original methods of instruction which proved extremely

successful, especially along the lines of lecture demonstration and laboratory practice. Dr. Greene was the first to equip a laboratory with desks and other supplies for the individual student and to devise a complete course of experiments. As a consulting chemist Dr. Greene long enjoyed an enviable reputation by reason of his extended experience in both medical and industrial chemistry.

In 1892 Dr. Greene resigned his professorship to associate himself with his father in the printing business. Thenceforth he devoted himself to the extension of the great plant, also giving liberally of his time and means to the advancement of the musical and artistic life of his home city. Upon the death of his father, in 1908, he succeeded him as president of the Stephen Greene Printing Company, which had developed into one of the largest printing houses in the East. That during these years, when he was necessarily much engrossed with business matters, Dr. Greene still retained a vivid interest in the progress of science was well known not only to his friends, but also to many a young and struggling inventor who, through his encouragement and financial aid, was enabled to develop and make a success of some practical application of a scientific principle.

As an author Dr. Greene was widely and favorably known. In 1880 he published "The Hand Book of Medical Chemistry," and in 1884 "Lessons in Chemistry." He was editor and translator of Wurtz's "Elements of Modern Chemistry," of which three editions were published, respectively, in 1880, 1884 and 1887. He was the American editor of Paul Bert's "First Steps in Scientific Knowledge." The great number of papers compiled by Dr. Greene as results of his many chemical researches were published in American and French journals, his

## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

articles being eagerly accepted by foreign publications. He was held in high esteem by the chemists of England and France and, like many other Americans, gradually became better known abroad than in his own city.

Among the most important of Dr. Greene's original researches was his work with Dr. William H. Wahl on the reduction of manganese, and also that with Dr. Samuel C. Hooker on lapachic acid and its numerous derivatives. A large collection of fine and rare specimens of organic compounds made by Dr. Greene and now in the possession of the Central High School bears witness to the skill and industry with which he devoted himself to synthetic chemical work. His excellent text-book, "Lessons in Chemistry," has passed through many editions.

In recognition of his devotion to science Dr. Greene was elected a fellow of the Chemical Society of London, and he also belonged to the Société Chimique of Paris, the Chemischen Gesellschaft of Berlin, the American Philosophical Society, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Geographical Society, the Philadelphia County Medical Society and many others. He was also a member of the University Club. In music Dr. Greene was an enthusiast, and at the time of his death had been for a number of years president of the Philadelphia Musical Art Club.

The complex personality of Dr. Greene is revealed in his record. He was a man who touched life at many points and by the versatility of his talents enriched every interest to which he turned his attention. Withal he possessed sound business judgment, ably conducting an extensive printing concern and counting as a factor of importance in business circles. He possessed an attractive personality, the influence of which was felt by all with

whom he was in any way associated. His pupils, his business and scientific associates and his personal friends, could all testify to its potency. His countenance was at once expressive of his force of character and vigor of intellect as well as of the genial nature which made him so generally beloved. Among his most marked traits were his social disposition and his generosity, the latter always manifesting itself in the quietest manner possible. Hardly ever did he mention, even to his intimate friends, his many contributions to various charities and his frequent gifts to individuals whom he believed to be in need. First, last and always Dr. Greene was a patriot, and during the recent World War his loyalty found expression in liberal contributions to the many war charities, especially to the American Red Cross and the Belgian Relief Committee.

Dr. Greene married, April 7, 1902, Sara, daughter of Martin and Sara (McKinney) Cavanaugh, of Philadelphia, and they became the parents of one son, Stephen, born April 20, 1903.

On August 8, 1918, at his summer home at Wenonah, New Jersey, Dr. Greene passed away. Many were the tributes offered to the character and work of this gifted and lovable man. In two of the Philadelphia papers appeared editorials which were especially appreciative. The "Ledger" said:

That death loves a shining mark was manifest yesterday in the sudden passing away of Dr. William H. Greene, a sacrifice to his devotion to his business duties under the stress of the great heat. It is personalities that make places great and give meaning to communities. In his way, absolutely without ostentation, through family relationships and for himself he was in the van of city life, as teacher in the Boys' Central High School, scientist and thinker, and then, as seems only possible in this country of great responsibilities coming through inheritance or opportunity, a very suc-



## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

cessful man of affairs. But more than that, his varied activities took in the higher things that add to the pleasures of life, and the scientist and business man was one of the most consistent supporters of the art life of the city and interested in every way in its merciful and educational advancement. With all this, the type was American absolutely to the core, but typically a product of this city, of its home life, of its schools and of its larger and genial associations in the financial and intellectual worlds; but a type that powerfully reacts on its community and gives it character in the fullest meaning of the word.

The following appeared in "The Evening Star:"

A modest, retiring personality, which is yet dominant, vigorous and virile, seems almost a paradox, but that of Dr. William H. Greene, who died on Thursday, in the midst of his busy and useful career, must be so characterized.

He was a very active member of the community and one whose activities took many forms, most of them kindly, generous and helpful to those less fortunate or who might profit hugely by a hand-up at the right time. Versatility did not in his case cause too thin a spreading out of ability or capacity, for in all the various important channels in which he worked he stood at the top.

As a business man he was unusually successful, keen and astute, but he did not permit business to encompass his whole life; it had its place, yet he turned with facility from its cares and worries to the perplexing problems of science, to chemistry and what original research might reveal of its mysteries, to medicine or allied studies, and to the delights of music, vocal and instrumental, and other forms of art, with literature looming large.

Nor was this all. His humanity was such that he was his brother's keeper in many instances and gave of his time and attention, no less than of his money, to relief and succor—and always with such modesty and sensitive feeling that the fact was concealed.

His quick wit, his alert mind, teeming with information, knowledge and philosophy, and his everpresent sense of humor, made him a rare companion and one to be sought eagerly. He was a very prominent force and factor in this city, much more so than was generally realized, which will become all too apparent now that death has made the large place he filled vacant.

While, in a material sense, his place is indeed vacant, in a truer and a larger sense it is not so. Dr. William Houston Greene still lives in his work, in the forces that he set in motion and in the inspiration which he imparted to his associates and pupils. His name is enduringly inscribed in the scientific annals of the Old World, but Philadelphia will always proudly claim him as her son, guarding and cherishing his fame as one of her most treasured possessions.

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### JORDAN, James F.,

**Financier, Business Man.**

As president of the Olyphant Bank, Mr. Jordan is well known in financial circles, while as real estate dealer and merchant he has attained equal prominence. He is a son of James Jordan, one of Lackawanna's worthy and reputable citizens, who in his adopted home won competence and honorable reputation. James Jordan was born in County Mayo, Ireland, in 1834, and died in Olyphant, Pennsylvania, October 29, 1897. He attended school for a time in Ireland, but in 1850, at the age of sixteen, he came to the United States, landing in New York, coming thence to the Lackawanna Valley of Pennsylvania and locating in Olyphant. His first employment was with the Delaware & Hudson Company as timekeeper on the "old gravity road," but his active, energetic nature brought him advancement, and at the age of nineteen he engaged in business for himself, contracting to fill in low land along the gravity road. At the age of twenty-five he had accumulated sufficient capital to advance still higher, and in 1859 he opened a general store which in later years developed along such broad lines as to rank as one of the largest and most important stores in the valley outside of Scranton.

He not only developed a prosperous mercantile business, but also acquired other interests so important that a few years prior to his death he turned his store over to his three sons in order to devote himself to these outside interests. He organized the Olyphant Water Company in 1884, that company being absorbed by the Scranton Gas & Water Company in 1904. It was largely through Mr. Jordan's interest and public spirit that Olyphant owes its present fine system of water supply. He was vice-president of the Merchants' & Mechanics' Bank until his death, and was a large owner of real estate in Scranton and vicinity. He was long a member of Olyphant's town board, and was the first president of that body. He was an ardent Democrat, and a faithful member of St. Patrick's Roman Catholic church. He married in 1860, Ann Monahan, and they were the parents of five children: Patrick M., deceased; Thomas F., deceased; James F., of further mention; Anna P.; and Elizabeth E., deceased.

James F. Jordan, third son of James and Ann (Monahan) Jordan, was born in Olyphant, Pennsylvania, August 6, 1875, and there completed the full courses of public school study. He then entered Fordham University, Fordham, New York, class of 1894, and after completing his course returned to Olyphant, where, in association with his brother, Patrick M., he took over the business founded by his honored father. James F. Jordan continued in the general merchandising business very successfully until 1912, when he disposed of his interest, and has since confined himself largely to his real estate interests and the management of the estate left by his father, he being executor of that estate. He was one of the founders of the Olyphant Bank, also its first and only president. He is a director

of the First National Bank and the Lackawanna Trust Company of Scranton, and ranks high as an able business man. He is an Independent in politics, a member of the Roman Catholic church, and of the Knights of Columbus.

#### **WEISSENFLUH, J. Edwin,**

**Investment Broker.**

While historians glibly assert that the path and course of civilization, culture and achievement, moves westward, certainly for Mr. Weissenfluh the course of all three has taken an eastward trend, although to a youth possessing to such a marked degree the qualities that he has displayed in school and business life, rules of historians or savants must needs lose the greater part of their effect. Born in Kansas, as a young man he came to the East, where all of his advanced education was obtained and his business career passed. He is a son of a Swiss father, the third of a line of Johns, the first John, the great-grandfather of J. Edwin, having been a guide for Emperor Napoleon of France, when, like Hannibal, he crossed the Alps and descended into the fertile plains of Italy. John Weissenfluh, father of J. Edwin Weissenfluh, was born in Berne, Switzerland, and came to the United States in boyhood. The passage of events carried him to the West, and for many years he engaged in the mercantile business. He married Emma Bosley, and had two children: Hilda, and J. Edwin, of whom further.

J. Edwin Weissenfluh, only son of John and Emma (Bosley) Weissenfluh, was born in Wichita, Kansas, October 11, 1881, and there attended the public schools until he was seventeen years of age. From that time his education was earned solely through his own unaided efforts, the methods he employed to gain



## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

funds to enable him to secure adequate instruction along lines that he felt would be beneficial and the entire story of his winning fight for an education providing a story interesting in the extreme and one that arouses sincere respect for him who had the courage, fortitude and will power to pursue such a course to the successful end. In 1898 he moved to Scranton, there attending the high school, supporting himself by performing garden work in the summer and by caring for furnaces in the winter, on the grounds and in the homes of some of Scranton's prominent citizens. He was regular in his attendance at the Scranton High School, his outside duties being performed outside of school hours, and graduated from two of the courses offered by the curriculum, viz.: Commercial and English, completing seven years' work in four years, the first student ever to have accomplished this feat. His preparatory education successfully acquired, he then entered the University of Pennsylvania, enrolling in the Wharton School, a student in commerce and finance, completing in three years the work prescribed for four. His expenses at the University during this period were paid by the profits from a boarding club he established, and the second case in which his originality and initiative brought him concrete results. Thus fitted for a business career he returned to Scranton, entering the employ of the Scranton Dime Bank and later that of R. G. Dun & Company, mercantile agency, for the purpose of preparing himself for a brokerage business. On January 1, 1906, he accepted a position with Brooks & Company, investment bankers, as bond salesman, Mr. Brooks having an intimate acquaintance with his career, Mr. Weissenfluh three years previously having tended his garden. For five years he was employed in the office of this com-

pany, and at the expiration of that time was admitted to a partnership in the firm. Mr. Weissenfluh retired from Brooks & Company on December 31, 1918, going abroad for six months to study business conditions. Upon his return he organized the firm of Weissenfluh & Company, with offices in New York, Scranton and Wilkes-Barre. It is not to be doubted that, endowed with the qualities that have made his career thus far one of brilliant success, Mr. Weissenfluh will not lower the ideals that he has set up as a standard, and that future years should bring him a goodly yield of prosperity and happiness, richly deserved.

Mr. Weissenfluh is a member of the Alpha Tau Omega fraternity, to which he was elected while at college, the Scranton Club, the Scranton Country Club, the Kiwanis Club, the Westmoreland Club, of Wilkes-Barre, the University of Pennsylvania Club of New York City, the Bankers' Club, New York City, the Racquet Club, of Philadelphia. In all of these organizations he is an active member, retaining a love of athletics and outdoor life from his college days, when, besides loyally supporting all of the college teams, he was a member of the varsity football team and wrestling teams. He was also instrumental in the organization of the Intercollegiate Wrestling Association. Mr. Weissenfluh is also connected in an official way with many corporations.

Mr. Weissenfluh married, in April, 1906, Mary L. Greeley, who is deceased. One daughter, Hilda, aged twelve years, survives.

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### MILNE, Caleb Jones,

**Man of Affairs, Philanthropist.**

If success is to be measured by industrial achievement, by distinguished effort

## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

in many public charities and benevolent projects, and by the holding of offices of responsibility and honor, the life of Caleb Jones Milne, of Philadelphia, conveys a lesson to those who would emulate his career.

The characteristics of his Scotch forbears, unceasing energy and insistent determination, were derived from his father, David Milne (1787-1873) who had come from Aberdeen, Scotland, in 1827; and through his mother, Beulah Thomas (Parker) Milne (1810-1887) of old English Quaker ancestry, he inherited those qualities of mind and heart that have made the Quaker sect respected and esteemed for its integrity and uprightness.

He was born January 4, 1839, at the family home, No. 7 Church street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, adjoining old Christ Church, the second son and third child of his parents. Even then the boys' boarding school was popular, for at eight years of age he was sent with his brother, Francis Forbes, two years his senior, to "Inverary Farm," at New Britain, near Doylestown, Pennsylvania, where George Murray, a noted Scotch educator, had about thirty scholars. In 1850-51 he was a pupil at the Episcopal Academy. Having slight inclination to study, but being exceedingly industrious by disposition, he entered in 1855 the mill of his father, "The Caledonia Factory," Nos. 1818-1830 Lombard street, a manufactory of cotton and woolen goods, where now stands the Polyclinic Section of the Medico-Chirurgical Graduate School of Medicine of the University of Pennsylvania. The business had been established by his father in 1830, under the firm name of David Milne, changed to David Milne & Son in 1836, when his son, James Milne (1810-1865) became a partner. In 1859 David Milne retired and his three sons,

James, Francis Forbes and Caleb Jones, continued the business as Milne Brothers. In 1865 James Milne died and upon the withdrawal of Francis Forbes Milne (1837-1912), in 1868, the firm name became C. J. Milne. About this time the mercantile office, which since the beginning had been at No. 21 Church alley (changed later to No. 227 Church street) was moved to No. 118 Chestnut street.

In 1886, eighteen years later, Mr. Milne took his two sons, David and Caleb Jones, Jr., the present members of the firm, into partnership and changed the title to C. J. Milne & Sons, under which style the business is continued by the third generation of the Milne family. During this long period of nearly eighty years a great variety of goods have been made, dress goods, shirtings, flannels, linings, tickings, bunting, cotton cheviots, men's wear, silk goods and other classes of fabrics too numerous to mention.

During the Civil War, 1862-1863, Caleb Jones Milne engaged actively in the work of the United States Christian Commission. Valuable services were rendered by him at Falmouth, Virginia, City Point, Virginia, Nashville, Tennessee, and at other places, in caring for the sick and wounded soldiers both in the field and in the hospital. At the close of the Civil War his energies were directed again to the promotion and enlargement of his textile interests. He acquired an additional mill at Twenty-first and Naudain streets, and in 1883 leased part of the Bruner mill at Twenty-second and Hamilton streets, and also a mill in Frankford, Pennsylvania. In 1887 all of his textile interests were concentrated on the Brandywine creek, near Wilmington, Delaware, in what were then known as the "Brandywine Cotton Mills," where he continued to manufacture until 1895. In 1896 he occupied the extensive buildings



he had built in Philadelphia on Washington avenue, extending from Tenth to Eleventh streets, on the ground formerly occupied by the Macpelah Cemetery.

His activity in commercial life led him to invest in numerous industrial, mercantile and financial corporations. He was president of the American District Telegraph Company, and for some years was president of the Peerless Brick Company of Philadelphia. This company was noted for the excellence of its pressed bricks and ornamental shapes which were manufactured on a large plot of ground (sixty-eight acres in extent) at Old York road and Nicetown lane. The ground is now occupied by the offices and car-barns of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company. In 1872-73 he served as president of the Bank of America when it was located at No. 306 Walnut street. He had assisted in organizing that bank, and he was one of the founders of the United Security Life Insurance and Trust Company of Pennsylvania. In addition he held directorships in the Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania, in the American Security and Trust Company, of Washington, D. C., and in the corporation of Finch, Van Slyck & McConville, of St. Paul, Minnesota, the leading wholesale dry goods firm of the Northwest.

Mr. Milne's philanthropy associated him with many charitable institutions. He was one of the incorporators and was president for thirty-three years (1878-1912) of the Pennsylvania Working Home for Blind Men, the original institution of its kind in the United States; a trustee for thirty-seven years (1875-1912) of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb; a manager of the Howard Hospital for forty years; and he was for ten years (1883-1893) president of the Southern Home for Destitute Children. He was a member of the advisory board of

the Hahnemann Hospital, and was connected likewise with the Philadelphia Home for Incurables. While president of the Pennsylvania Prison Society he was appointed, in 1889, by Governor Beaver, one of the inspectors of the Eastern State Penitentiary, at Philadelphia, at which time Richard Vaux was president of the board. In this executive position he assiduously aimed to accomplish the moral and social regeneration of prisoners that they might be reformed and rehabilitated. The same year he was appointed a commissioner to represent the State of Pennsylvania at the Universal Exposition held in Paris. In 1894 Governor Robert E. Pattison appointed him a delegate-at-large to represent the Commonwealth at the Congress of the National Prison Association of the United States.

Generous and liberal, his gifts to benevolent and charitable institutions were many, but the majority of his benefactions were unknown except to the recipients. There are records of free beds in perpetuity having been established by him in the following hospitals: The Hahnemann, the Medico-Chirurgical, the Pennsylvania, the Polyclinic, the Presbyterian and in the Philadelphia Home for incurables. Numerous testimonials were passed after his death expressive of the esteem and regard in which Mr. Milne was held by the various boards of which he was a member. The following resolutions, passed by the board of directors of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, on July 24, 1912, is one of many:

*Resolved*, That the Board of Directors hereby record the loss the Institution has sustained by the sudden death, in London, England, of Mr. Caleb J. Milne, a member of the board since February 3, 1875. During Mr. Milne's long service as a member of the board he was punctual in attendance upon his duties and took the kind-

## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

liest and most generous interest in the work of the Institution. After his election he was assigned to duty upon the then Executive Committee and served as a member of that Committee until February, 1879, when he was appointed a member of the Committee on Buildings and Repairs. He served upon this latter Committee until 1881, when he was appointed a member of the Committee on Household and upon this Committee he served continuously up to the date of his unfortunate death. As a member of the Board and of different Committees to which he was appointed, Mr. Milne was always a faithful member and ready and willing to do his utmost for the welfare of the Institution. Except when he was prevented by illness or absence from the city he never failed to perform the duties assigned him, and during a period of more than thirty-seven years he gave freely of his time and means to help the Institution and make its teachers and pupils comfortable and happy. As a member of the Committee on Household he was especially scrupulous in the performance of his duty, and many of the little comforts that the pupils from time to time enjoyed were due to his forethought and liberality.

For nearly forty years he was a member and a bountiful contributor of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Holy Trinity, Nineteenth and Walnut streets, in which his memory is perpetuated by a handsome memorial window. His membership in social, patriotic and other organizations included the Union League, Rittenhouse Club, Art Club, Penn Club (a former director), Sons of the Revolution, Colonial Society of Pennsylvania, Corinthian Yacht Club, Church Club, Metropolitan Club of Washington, D. C., Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Albion Society, Swedish Colonial Society, Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania, Academy of Political and Social Science, and he was a member of Union Lodge, No. 121, Free and Accepted Masons, Kadosh Commandery, No. 29, Knights Templar; a Thirty-second degree Mason. For fifty-two years a member of Saint Andrew's Society of

Philadelphia, at one time its president (1886-87), he took a deep interest in its welfare. This society, established in 1749, the oldest purely Scotch society in the United States, especially attracted him because it represented the land of his ancestors. He assisted in increasing its permanent funds and in many ways was helpful to the Society. Chiefly through his instrumentality its Historical Catalogue of 1907 was published, a volume of importance on account of the rare biographical records.

He traveled extensively both in the United States and in Europe. His first trip to the Continent was with his family in 1875. After that he crossed the Atlantic ocean eighteen times. One of the results of his travels was a choice collection of paintings and porcelains that adorned his town house, No. 2030 Walnut street. Genial and magnetic, cordial and companionable, travel was a source of great pleasure to him, and he was a welcome guest wherever he went.

In 1883 he acquired from the estate of Archibald Campbell, "Roslyn Manor," a country seat on School House lane, Germantown, nine miles from Philadelphia. The grounds, which include nearly fifty acres, border on the Wissahickon Drive of Fairmount Park and contain a large granite residence that almost overlooks the Schuylkill river. In 1858 he married Sarah Margaretta Shea, a daughter of John Shea (1800-1864) and Susanna Barbara (Wolff) Shea (1807-1886), of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. They had two sons: David, whose sketch follows; and Caleb Jones, Jr., born 1861. Mrs. Milne died on July 30, 1896.

The summer of 1912 Mr. Milne went to Europe for recreation. The third day after landing in Liverpool, in London, on June 30, he was knocked down by a tax-



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## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

icab at Trafalgar Square and was so seriously injured in the head that he died the day following at Charing Cross Hospital. After his remains were brought to the United States, services were held on July 13, 1912, at the family country place, "Roslyn Manor," and interment was made in his burial lot at West Laurel Hill Cemetery.

### **MILNE, David,**

#### **Manufacturer, Capitalist.**

David Milne was born in Philadelphia, July 24, 1859, son of Caleb Jones and Sarah Margaretta (Shea) Milne, and grandson of David and Beulah Thomas (Parker) Milne. He received his preliminary education at the Episcopal Academy, Philadelphia, and was graduated with honors from the Department of Arts of the University of Pennsylvania with the degree of B. A., in 1881. In 1883 it conferred upon him the degree of M. A., and in 1885 the degree of Ph. B. He was treasurer of the class of 1881, rowed on various crews, and for some years was president of the College Boat Club.

He began his business career in the banking house of Robert Glendinning & Company in 1881-82. Since that time he has been connected with, a partner since 1886, and now is the senior member of the firm of C. J. Milne & Sons. The original firm was established in 1830 by his grandfather, David Milne, and is one of the most extensive manufacturers of textiles in Pennsylvania and one of the oldest in the United States. In addition to this mercantile interest he was until recently one of the directors of Finch, VanSlyck & McConville, of St. Paul, Minnesota, the largest wholesale dry goods corporation in the Northwest.

He was president of the board of trus-

tees of the Medico-Chirurgical College and of the Medico-Chirurgical Hospital when they merged with the University of Pennsylvania in 1916. They are now designated "The Medico-Chirurgical College and Hospital Graduate School of Medicine of the University of Pennsylvania." He is a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania; is one of the past presidents of St. Andrew's Society of Philadelphia, and for some years was secretary of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society. He is a member of the boards of the University of Pennsylvania, the Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital, the United Security Trust Company, the Sanitarium Association of Philadelphia, the Pennsylvania Retreat for Blind Mutes and Aged and Infirm Blind Persons, the Polyclinic Hospital, the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania, and is president of the Pennsylvania Working Home for Blind Men. He is a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the Franklin Institute, the Academy of Natural Sciences, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Athenaeum, the Photographic Society, the Philobiblon Club, the Pen and Pencil Club, the Zoölogical Society, the Geographical Society, the New England Society, the Swedish Colonial Society and other organizations. In 1917 he was appointed by the National Red Cross treasurer of General Hospital No. 1, intended for sailors of the United States navy.

In lineage he extends in maternal lines to noted Colonial families of New England and Pennsylvania. He is ninth in descent from Nathaniel Sylvester in Long Island, 1652; eighth in descent from James Lloyd in Massachusetts, 1693; eighth in descent from John Hallowell in Pennsylvania, 1683; eighth in descent from Thomas Clark in New Jersey, 1692;

## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

seventh in descent from Walter Newberry in Rhode Island, 1673; seventh in descent from Jedediah Allen in Massachusetts, 1646; seventh in descent through his grandmother, Beulah Thomas (Parker) Milne, from Richard Parker in Pennsylvania, 1684.

By right of his Colonial ancestors he holds membership in the Society of Colonial Wars, and in the Colonial Society of Pennsylvania. Through the patriotic services of his great-great-great-grandfather, Joseph Parker, who was a member of the Pennsylvania Assembly in 1776 and of the Committee of Safety, he was made a member of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution. His out-of-door clubs are the Corinthian Yacht, the Philadelphia Country, the Huntingdon Valley, the Germantown Cricket and the Merion Cricket, and his more purely social clubs are the University, Racquet, Union League, Art, Penn and the Metropolitan of Washington.

Mr. Milne married, April 29, 1896, Margaret Love Skerrett, daughter of Rear-Admiral Joseph S. Skerrett, United States Navy, and Margaret Love (Taylor) Skerrett, of Washington, D. C. He has four sons: Norman Forbes, born July 19, 1897; Sidney Wentworth, January 10, 1900; Gordon Fairfax and David Dudley, November 10, 1903, and resides at his beautiful and extensive country place, "Roslyn Manor," on School House lane, Germantown, Pennsylvania, an estate comprising nearly fifty acres.

### **MATTHEWS, Charles Pooley,**

#### **Man of Enterprise.**

From the age of sixteen years, Charles P. Matthews made his own way in the business world, and when just of legal age, in 1857, came to the city of Scranton,

where he rose to prominence in business life, perhaps being best known as president of the Clark & Snover Tobacco Company. Penzance, Cornwall, England, was long the family seat, Charles P. Matthews being born there, and living there the first five years of his life. His grandfather, Thomas Matthews, passed his life in Penzance, a farmer. His eldest son, Robert, came to the United States; his son, Martin, remained in Penzance, and a daughter married in Cornwall, a Mr. Stevens, and came to the United States, settling in Wayne county, Pennsylvania.

Robert Matthews was born in Penzance, England, there married, and lived until after the death of his first wife. He married (second) Anna Henwood, daughter of William Henwood, of Cornwall, and with his wife, and four children by the first marriage, and three by his second, came to the United States, settling in Wayne county, Pennsylvania, where Robert Matthews engaged in farming until his death. Anna Henwood was born October 29, 1809, and died at Scranton, Pennsylvania, October 23, 1884. In her later years, she was an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Robert Matthews was a devout member of the Episcopal church, a man of most exemplary life. Children by first marriage: 1. Thomas, who married a Miss Pasco, and lived in Carbondale, Pennsylvania. 2. Robert, died unmarried, in Providence, Pennsylvania. 3. Priscilla, married John Sturgis, and lived in Providence. 4. Elizabeth, married Edward Pierce, and resided in Scranton. Children by second marriage: 1. William, a member of the firm, Matthews Brothers; married (first) Lottie Winton, their only child, Charles W., becoming a member of the drug firm, Matthews Brothers; he married (second) Emma Birdsall, who bore him a daughter.



## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

ter, Louise; he married (third) Alice Barley, and had sons, Robert and William; he married (fourth) Mary Howell. 2. Charles Pooley, of further mention. 3. Richard J., married Imogene Leach; children: Anna, Flora, Mary, Helen, Alice, and Burton.

Charles Pooley Matthews, second child of Robert Matthews and his second wife, Anna Henwood, was born in Penzance, Cornwall, England, May 22, 1836, died in Scranton, January 16, 1917. In 1841, he was brought to the United States by his parents, and at the farm in Wayne county, Pennsylvania, spent his youth. He attended the district schools, and was his father's helper until reaching the age of sixteen, when he left the farm for a clerk's position in a general store in Honesdale, Pennsylvania. Later, he served a regular apprenticeship under a competent druggist, and became master of the drug business. In 1857, he became manager of a drug store in Scranton, and henceforth Scranton was his home and place of business. In 1858, he purchased the same business and placed it on a solid basis. Later, he admitted his brothers to a partnership, they trading as Matthew Brothers, a house which has enjoyed a prosperous career until the present day, although Charles P. Matthews withdrew in 1880.

After leaving Matthews Brothers, Mr. Matthews established a wholesale flour and grain business, which became a prosperous one, and to which later he admitted his sons under the corporate name, C. P. Matthews & Sons. The foundation and firm establishment of these enterprises did not exhaust his energy, or measure the bounds of his activity, but in various fields in which he entered, he met with success, advancing his personal fortunes and aiding in the development of

his city. He was president of the Clark & Snover Tobacco Company, manufacturers of smoking and chewing tobacco, employing one hundred hands; director of the Traders' National Bank; director of the Title Guaranty Trust Company; and was interested largely in the Moosic Mountain and Mount Jessup collieries, the Austin Coal Company, the Scranton Splint Coal Company; and in other enterprises of his section. In religious faith he was connected with Grace Reformed Church, and was affiliated with Peter Williamson Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons.

Mr. Matthews married, July 10, 1860, Mary Jane Phinney, daughter of General Elisha and Hannah (Hodge) Phinney, granddaughter of Gould Phinney, and great-granddaughter of Elisha Phinney, who came from Ireland in Colonial days, settling in Connecticut, but later moving to New Jersey, where he died. Charles P. and Mary J. (Phinney) Matthews are the parents of the following children: 1. William, who died at the age of two and a half years. 2. Walter, a member and active in the management of the business of Charles P. Matthews & Sons; he married Jessie Davis, daughter of John R. Davis (deceased), a prominent coal operator of Scranton; they are the parents of: Marion, Evelyn, Eleanor, Hilda, deceased; and Walter L. 3. Willard, whose sketch follows.

The Matthews family, father and sons, have contributed and are contributing in large degree to the commercial and financial importance of Scranton, through the varied industries and enterprises with which they are connected. They are men of character and worth, highly esteemed and honored citizens of the city they helped to create.

## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

(The Phinney Line).

Gould Phinney was a manufacturer of Elizabeth, New Jersey, making tinware on an extensive scale, and selling through peddlers, covering a wide range of territory. In the early twenties, he opened a general store in Wilkes-Barre, on the east side of the square. Later, he established a store at "Phinneytown," then transferred his business to Dundaff, where he kept a general store, operated a glass factory, wheelwright and blacksmith shops, conducted a hotel, and ran a stage line. In 1822, he was the owner of several farms near Dundaff, in Susquehanna county, and in 1825, established the Northern Bank in Dundaff. Later, he bought a plantation near Fredericksburg, Virginia, where he passed his closing days. He died in New York City while on a visit. Mr. Phinney married Jane Price, born in Elizabeth, New Jersey, died in Dundaff, Pennsylvania, aged eighty-five, having long survived her husband, who died at the age of fifty-five. She was a daughter of Thomas Price, a New Jersey farmer and fisherman, a patriot of the Revolution, held for a time a prisoner on the prison ship "Jersey." Gould and Jane (Price) Phinney were the parents of five children. One of them, Rachel Badgley, married John J. Phelps, later serving as United States minister to Germany. Elisha, their eldest child, long survived all the others of the family.

Elisha Phinney was born April 3, 1814, died June 19, 1897. He early became a factor in his father's business operations, first in the store at Dundaff, but later concentrating all his energy upon the manufacture of window glass. The dissension in his glassworks caused him to abandon that business, and for several years he operated a tannery. In 1856, he moved to Scranton and established a

wholesale flour and feed business in Franklin avenue. He was one of the projectors and first stockholders of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company, and under Colonel George Scranton served as assistant superintendent of construction between Scranton and Great Bend. He built the Factoryville tunnel, 2,250 feet long, and later was interested in coal mining. He was an incorporator and a director of the Second National Bank, and for five years president of the Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank. He was interested in real estate and many enterprises, his keen judgment bringing him an abundant fortune, the greater part of which he lost through misplacing his confidence. General Phinney gained his military title in connection with the militia of his State, he enlisting in 1830 and continuing in the service until 1863, rising from the ranks through all grades to rank of brigadier-general. He was a Republican in politics, a member of the Masonic order, and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

General Phinney married (first) Hannah Hodge, who was born in June, 1817, and died August 21, 1858, the daughter of Henry and Mary (Littel) Hodge, of Elizabeth, New Jersey. They were the parents of a son, Robert, who became superintendent of the mill of Charles P. Matthews & Sons, and of a daughter, Mary Jane, who married Charles P. Matthews. General Phinney married (second) Eunice C. Needham.

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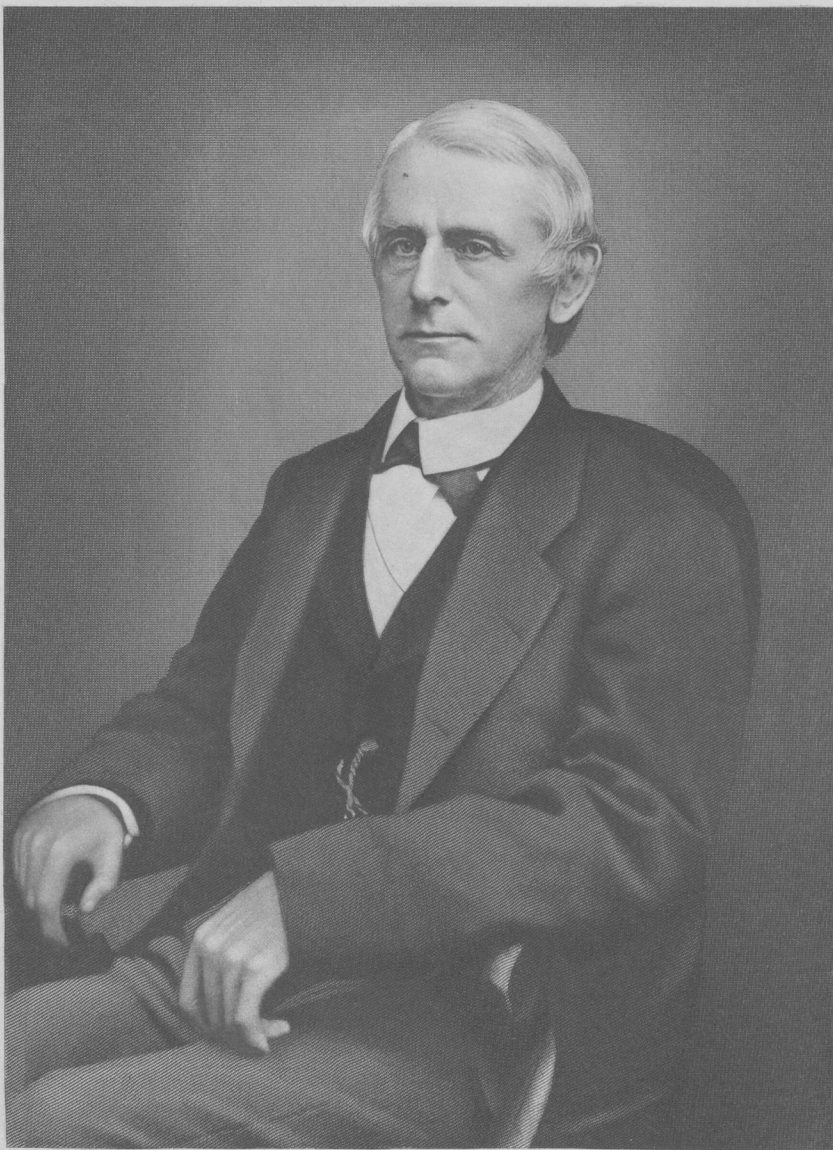
### MATTHEWS, Willard,

**Merchant, Public Official.**

As the sons of Charles P. Matthews came to legal age, they were admitted to an interest in the wholesale flour and grain business of C. P. Matthews & Sons,







Lewis Historical Pub. Co.

Eng. by Finlay & Co.

*William Morris*



## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

a corporation based upon the business founded by their father, Charles Pooley Matthews. When the founder passed away, the sons succeeded to the management, and so continue. This review deals with the career of the younger son, Willard Matthews, now president of C. P. Matthews & Sons, Inc.

Willard Matthews was born in Scranton, Pennsylvania, December 30, 1873, son of Charles Pooley and Mary Jane (Phinney) Matthews. He was educated in private and public schools of Scranton, finishing with high school. He began his business career as a clerk with C. P. Matthews & Sons, wholesale flour and grain merchants of Scranton, and in time acquired a familiarity with every detail of the business of that company. He rose to important place in the management, and when, in 1917, Charles P. Matthews died, he was succeeded in the presidency of C. P. Matthews & Sons, Inc., by his son, Willard. The business of the company is one of importance, and is managed with ability and skill by its present executive, whose earliest business experience was gained with the same corporation of which he is now the head. He holds other positions of importance in Scranton, and he is hardly yet in the prime of life, further advancement surely awaits him. He is vice-president of the West Side Bank, an institution whose founding was accomplished with the aid of Mr. Matthews' grandfather; is a director of the Traders' National Bank of Scranton; director of the Clark & Snover Tobacco Company; director of the Consumers' Ice Company of Scranton; and has other business interests.

Mr. Matthews has given freely of his time and ability to the public service. For thirteen years, 1906-1919, he has been a member of the board of trustees of the

Scranton Poor District and Insane Asylum, and since 1913, has been president of the board. He has taken a deep interest in the duties of this office, and the management of this public charity reflects the devotion and interest of its managing board. In Masonry, Mr. Matthews is affiliated with Peter Williamson Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Lackawanna Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Coeur de Lion Commandery, Knights Templar; Keystone Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite (thirty-second degree); and Irem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is a Republican in politics, and prominent in party councils in his district, but neither seeks nor desires political office for himself.

Mr. Matthews married, November 7, 1893, Cora Brooks, daughter of Reese G. and Mary A. (Morgan) Brooks, her father a prominent banker and business man of Scranton, who died June 12, 1907, a former president of the Dime Deposit & Discount Bank, and founder of the banking and brokerage firm, Brooks & Company, of Scranton.

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### MORRIS, Wistar,

#### Man of Affairs.

Wistar Morris was born September 6, 1815, on Green Hill Farm, near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and was a son of Israel W. and Mary (Hollingsworth) Morris, and a representative of the Morris family of Philadelphia. (For ancestry see "The Morris Family of Philadelphia").

His education was received in the private schools. About 1837, in association with his brother, the late Henry Morris, and Thomas T. Tasker, Mr. Morris organized the firm of Morris, Tasker &

## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

Company, the business having been founded in 1821 by Stephen P. Morris. About 1837 illuminating gas was introduced in Philadelphia, and the firm began the manufacture of gas pipe under the superintendence of William Griffiths, an English pipe-maker newly arrived in the United States. At that time gas pipe was almost entirely hand made, and to supply the demand for the newly introduced article which was to be made by machinery the firm started the nucleus of the Pascal Iron Works which later occupied a site of eight acres, covering nearly three entire squares in the southern part of the city. For a long period Morris, Tasker & Company were the largest founders of pipe iron in the United States, and the fact that they were so was due in large degree to the sagacity, foresight and aggressiveness of the head of the firm. The Civil War was a culminating point in the history of the organization. They were literally overwhelmed with orders which brought them not only material profit but also greatly increased their prestige. The Delaware Iron Works, founded by the company, were located at New Castle, Delaware. In 1853 Mr. Morris withdrew from Morris, Tasker & Company, disposing of his interest to the late Charles Wheeler, of Philadelphia, then a young man, and allowing, with characteristic liberality and kindness, ample time for the completion of the transaction.

In 1855 Mr. Morris was elected a director of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and held that office during the remainder of his life, as well as being chairman of its board of finance. He was also a director in nearly all the leased lines of the Pennsylvania system, and at the time of his death he was the oldest member of the board in point of service. He was also

president of the Locust Mountain Coal and Iron Company. In 1855 Wistar Morris and some of his business associates in Philadelphia joined with William A. Thomas, a prominent iron manufacturer, of Bellefonte, Pennsylvania, in the purchase of forty thousand acres of land in Center county, upon which was a heavy growth of pine timber. Coal had been found on one of these tracts, but only experimental mining had been done until Mr. Morris and his friends became satisfied with the value of their purchase. The partnership at once proceeded to construct a railroad from the village of Snow Shoe (which gave its name to this coal region) to connect with the Pennsylvania Railroad. The Bellefonte & Snow Shoe Railroad being completed in 1859, and its connection with the Pennsylvania, both with its main line and its Philadelphia and Erie branch, known as the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad, was ready for coal shipments in 1863. The rapidly increasing output of these coal mines brought about the hasty completion of these railroads. These lumber and coal operations assumed such proportions that Mr. Morris was forced to choose between either giving them more of his time or in taking his profits by the sale of the property. An offer by Berwind, White & Company, in 1881, for the entire land and coal interests at a price which netted the partnership over a million dollars in profit was accepted, and Mr. Morris thereafter confined his business interests to his Philadelphia properties and his railroad directorships. This block of coal lands afterwards became the center of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company's operations in the Snow Shoe field.

Politically Mr. Morris was a Republican, but took no active part in public affairs, the claims of business absorbing



his entire attention, with the exception of the time that he was accustomed to give to the encouragement of benevolent and charitable causes and institutions. He took a deep interest in the Pennsylvania Hospital, and was president of its board of managers for years. He was also president of the board of managers of Haverford College, being elected in May, 1852. In the affairs of the Blind Asylum and the Institution for the Feeble Minded he was also active.

On January 22, 1863, Mr. Morris married Mary, daughter of Joseph and Jane Stalker (Miller) Harris, and they were the parents of a daughter, Mary Hollingsworth, born January 18, 1864, died June 25, 1891; married, September 6, 1883, Rev. Charles Wood, of New York State; their children were: Wistar Morris, deceased; Charles Morris, born November 11, 1885; and Marguerite Pascal, born May 11, 1888, who married William Logan MacCoy, born March 4, 1886, and their children are: Janet Morris and Marguerite Wood.

The death of Wistar Morris, which occurred at his home, "Green Hill Farm," Overbrook, Philadelphia, March 23, 1891, deprived that city of one of her best known business men. The board of managers of the Pennsylvania Hospital directed the following to be entered on their minutes:

With great sorrow we record the death of our late President, Wistar Morris, who for 34 years was a manager of the Hospital, and for four years of this long term was president of its board.

Endowed with great natural gifts, possessing preëminently sound judgment, he acquired great experience in business affairs; and having a heart full of benevolence and sympathy for the sick and afflicted, all those attributes found an appropriate field for their exercise in the administration of the affairs of the Institution, and in the promotion of its interests and usefulness, in

which he took a prominent part from the day of his official connection with it, to the close of his useful life.

The great interest Mr. Morris had taken in the Pennsylvania Hospital during his life impelled his family after his death to offer to defray the entire expense of building a new surgical pavilion to be known as the "Wistar Morris Memorial Ward." The amount required was \$150,000, and the building was erected on the ground at Eighth and Spruce streets. Most aptly has Wistar Morris been called one of the beacon lights of Philadelphia. The narrative of his career both as business man and citizen will shed radiance on the pathway of those inspired by the same lofty aims and unselfish ambitions. The lapse of time has but invested his memory with deeper interest and led to a truer understanding of his character and motives.

#### WILLIAMS, John R.,

**Inventor, Manufacturer.**

The life story of John R. Williams, president of the Williams Drop Forge Company of Scranton, Pennsylvania, is one of sturdy conflict against adverse circumstances in his youth, and of steady, successful advance until fortune, reputation, and position were his. He was thirty-one years ere he fairly gained a foothold in the business world, but those years have been well improved and his ability had been well proven in responsible position. But his ambition craved more than an employee's place, no matter how responsible it might be, and that ambition was realized through an invention of his fertile brain, a humble horse shoe improvement which made travel safe for horses. This improved calk for horse shoes was the first device placed upon the

## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

market to insure safe footing for horses, and was the foundation upon which Mr. Williams built fame and fortune, for from the small beginning made principally with his own capital grew the Williams Drop Forge Company, the largest manufacturer of horse shoe specialties in the world. Mr. Williams was the first manufacturer of drop forge shoes to compete with the rolled product, and the first to manufacture right and left horse shoes, fronts and hinds of different weights. This is a story of use, invention, and honorable, successful effort, and should prove inspiring to young men struggling against adverse conditions.

John F. Williams, born in Bryn Maur, County of Breckenshire, Wales, there married, and became a miner. After the birth of his second son he came to the United States, and in 1869 located in Weathersfield, Ohio. Soon afterward he came to Providence, Pennsylvania, and a year later moved to Peckville, and there engaged in mining until his retirement. He yet resides in Peckville, aged over eighty, in good health, a devoted Presbyterian, and a man greatly esteemed. He married Ann Roberts, daughter of John Roberts, of Wales, and they are the parents of six children: John R., whose successful career is herein traced; Edmund F.; Jennie; Margaret, wife of William J. Lewis; Katherine, wife of F. W. Covert; and Frank.

John R. Williams, eldest son of John F. and Ann (Roberts) Williams, was born in Bryn Maur, Breckenshire, Wales, December 19, 1861, and was brought to the United States by his parents in childhood. He attended school until nine years of age, when it became necessary for him to seek employment and add to the family purse. From the age of nine until seventeen he was employed in and

around the coal mines of the Lackawanna Valley, beginning as breaker boy and serving in higher capacity. In 1878 he began working on the old gravity road between Peckville and Carbondale, remaining two years in that employ. He then drove a team in Peckville for one year, his next position being as motorman in the Scranton Suburban Street Railway. This was early in the days of electricity as a motive power, the equipment of the company consisting of two cars of the earliest type with the motors on the front platforms, chain driven, the chains running to the rear axle. He continued as motorman four years, leaving to enter the employ of the Scranton Drop Forge Company. He found this congenial employment, and he rose to good position in the drop forge shop. After five years in that business he resigned to accept a foreman's position in the plant of the Scranton Electric Light Company, later becoming superintendent of the plant. He continued in that responsible position until December, 1902, then resigned to engage in the manufacture of a horseshoe calk of his own invention. He had spent years in perfecting the idea of a calk to protect horses from slipping, and when finally a patent was gained he decided to manufacture it himself. He had but little assistance in the early days of his invention, but he began humbly, his output small at first and even that hard to place upon the market owing to his lack of capital. But the invention possessed merit and met with so ready a sale that the demand quickly passed the ability of the little plant to supply. Larger quarters were secured and constant additions made, but finally a modern plant was built, 100x190 feet, two stories high. Four different styles of adjustable calks were manufactured, but the principal out-



put of the plant was horseshoes, drop forged, right and left fronts and hinds, the quality being of the finest and the output very large. On December 3, 1903, the business was incorporated as the Williams Drop Forging Company, the present officers of this company being John R. Williams, president; Norma Williams, vice-president; Frank R. Williams, secretary-treasurer; Edward Williams, superintendent of forging departments. In recent years the plant has been devoted largely to the manufacture of drop forged parts for the Ford automobile, now (1919) probably 75% of the output of the plant being for the Ford Company. A specialty is also made of bits for use in the mines, and a line of wrenches is part of the plant output.

Mr. Williams is a member of the Iron, Steel, and Heavy Hardware Manufacturers' Association, and of the Scranton Board of Trade. He is a Republican in politics. In Masonry he has attained the thirty-second degree, his affiliations being with Green Ridge Lodge, No. 599, Free and Accepted Masons; Lackawanna Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; and Keystone Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite. He is also a noble of Irem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; and member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Scranton Rotary Club.

On September 24, 1890, Mr. Williams married Rose Beemer, daughter of William A. and Adeline (Hornbecker) Beemer, of Scranton. Mr. and Mrs. Williams are the parents of a daughter, Norma.

While his prominence as inventor and manufacturer is fully appreciated and valued by Mr. Williams, he takes a great deal of pride in the fact that he was motorman on Scranton's first electric line, and that in 1886 he ran the first electrically propelled car over that line. The

power was taken from the old Dickson mill, and the car propelled by a fifteen horse-power motor. Two years later, in 1888, the suburban electric plant on Washington street was put in operation, and still supplies the Scranton electric lines with power. Mr. Williams has a handsomely framed picture of the first electric car run over the Scranton lines, this picture probably being the only one in existence.

### HICKS, Benjamin B.,

**Financier.**

In 1890, Benjamin B. Hicks came to Scranton, Pennsylvania, and three years later began his association with the Third National Bank of Scranton, which has never been dissolved, but on the contrary, has grown closer and more intimate as the years have rolled past, the clerk of 1893 now the second vice-president and trust officer of 1919. Mr. Hicks is one of the able financiers of Scranton, and is one of the best known banking men of Lackawanna county. The family is an old and important one in Columbia county, having existed since the date of the establishment of Mahlon Hicks, grandfather of Benjamin B. The family came from England and made settlement near Philadelphia, later in Columbia county, Pennsylvania, that locality having since been the family seat. Originally members of the Society of Friends, this branch of the family embraced Methodism, and to that denomination Benjamin B. Hicks has long been a pillar of strength. He is a grandson of Mahlon, and a son of Mordicai Millard Hicks, who was born at Willow Grove, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, in 1827, and died in 1904. He was a farmer all his active years, and an active member of the Patrons of Husbandry. With Mordicai M.

## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

Hicks, Methodism came into the family, he being for many years an official member of the Lime Ridge Methodist Episcopal Church, serving as steward, trustee, and class leader. He married Harriet M. Stahl, daughter of William Stahl, of Briar Creek, Pennsylvania, she also an active, devoted Methodist. They were the parents of seven children, five of whom grew to mature years: Minnie, wife of Benjamin F. Hicks; Alice, wife of S. W. Kelcher; Samuel H.; Benjamin, of further mention; Susie, wife of C. H. Kline.

Benjamin B. Hicks, son of Mordicai M. and Harriet M. (Stahl) Hicks, was born at the home farm at Willow Grove, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, December 8, 1864, and there grew to manhood, obtaining a good education in the public schools. He continued his father's farm assistant until he reached the age of twenty, then, in 1884, left home, spending a year in general employment. In 1886, he entered the employ of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad as helper in the freight house at Plymouth, Pennsylvania, continuing in that position one year, when he was appointed station baggage master. Later, he was made assistant ticket agent, holding that rank until 1890, when he resigned and located in Scranton, Pennsylvania, there entering the employ of the United States Express Company as transcript clerk. He was later appointed cashier, and remained in this position until 1893, when he entered the service of the Third National Bank of Scranton as bookkeeper and clerk. He was steadily advanced in rank until reaching the cashier's desk in 1909, remaining the capable, efficient cashier until 1919, when he was advanced to his present rank, second vice-president and trust officer, his promotion dating July 7. Under the powers granted by the Federal Reserve Board at Washington, the

bank acts as a trust company, and can serve as executor, administrator, trustee, and guardian of estates. This makes the position of trust officer a very important one, and worthy of the great ability and long experience in financial affairs which Mr. Hicks brings to the performance of his duties. He is also a director and vice-president of the Scranton Board of Trade Development Company, and director and treasurer of the Scranton Young Men's Christian Association.

Mr. Hicks is a longtime member of Elm Park Methodist Episcopal Church, active in the Sunday school as assistant superintendent for more than twenty-five years, and for eleven years collector of pew rents, chief usher, and a member of the official board, also of service on many committees. He is a member of Peter Williamson Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and in political faith he is a Republican.

On September 9, 1891, Mr. Hicks married Lydia M. Shaffer, daughter of Samuel U. Shaffer, of Plymouth, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Hicks, like her husband, is a devoted member of Elm Park Methodist Episcopal Church, active in missionary work and other special departments of church activities. They are the parents of two children: Millard Utley, and Harriet Elizabeth Hicks. The family home is at No. 220 Colfax avenue, Scranton. Mr. Hicks has won the high esteem of the community in which he has passed almost thirty years of his life, and has fairly won the high position he holds in public opinion.

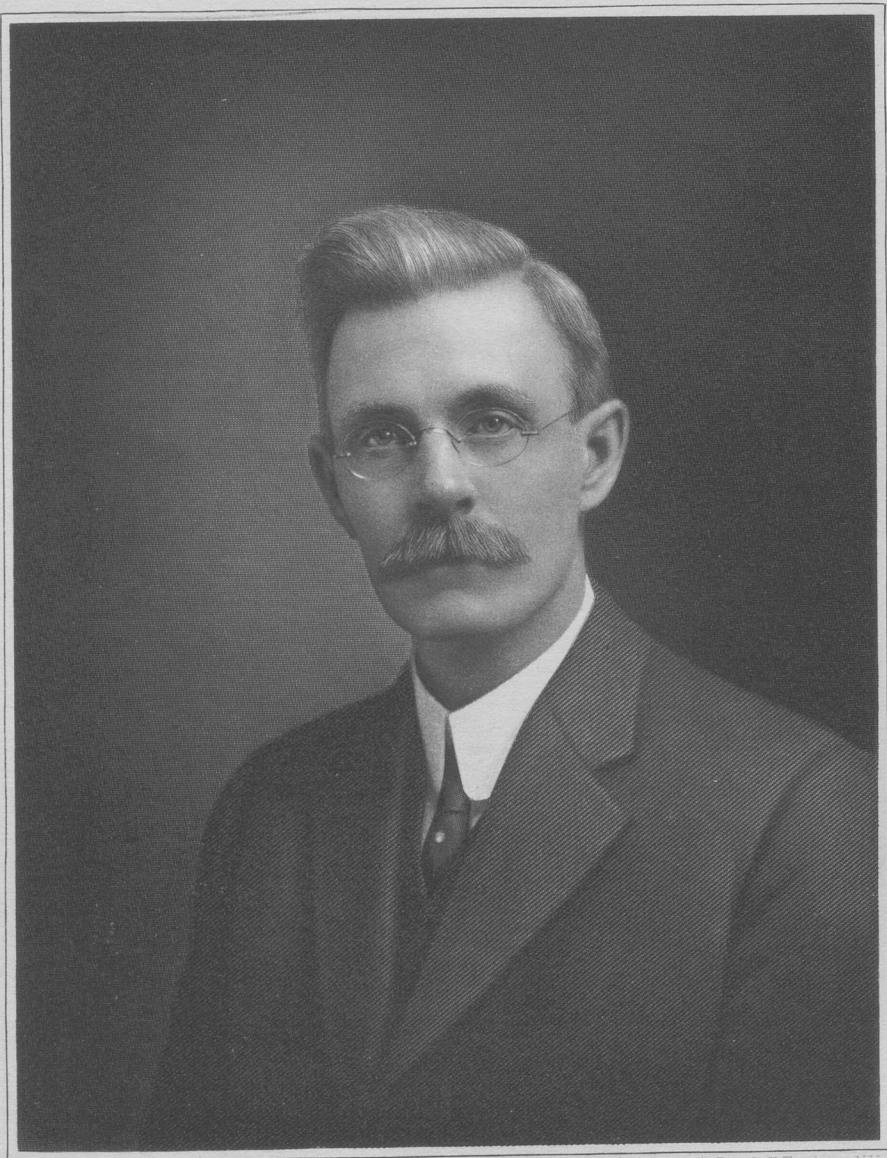
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### HENDRICKSON, Forrest Frank,

#### **Man of Enterprise.**

The Eureka Specialty Printing Company is so completely a child of Mr. Hendrickson's own brain and effort that it is





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## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

really the chief business interest of his life, although he has won success in other fields, and is the honored head of the Green Ridge Bank of Scranton. He took the Eureka Cash Register and Credit Company when it was virtually down and out, and with great patience and skill he unraveled its tangled affairs, effected a reorganization, and with himself as president of the reorganized Eureka Specialty Printing Company, put it on the high road to success and has made it a prosperous twentieth century specialty printing company, with customers all over the United States, a wonderful testimonial to Mr. Hendrickson's executive ability.

Forrest F. Hendrickson is of Dutch ancestry, a son of John, and grandson of Uriah Hendrickson, both of Great Bend, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania. John Hendrickson was born in Great Bend, Pennsylvania, September 11, 1825, and died there in 1899. He was a prosperous farmer a number of years, then sold his farm and became a merchant. He married Ann Curtis, and they were the parents of sons: Fred J., and Forrest F., of further mention; and a daughter, Grace.

Forrest F. Hendrickson was born in Jackson, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, January 21, 1870. He completed his studies at the Gibson School, winning the valedictorian honor at graduation. After completing his own school years, he taught for two years, then, in 1891, accepted a position as bookkeeper with the Elk Hill Coal Company, remaining with that company for three years. He then became a salesman with the Eureka Cash Register and Credit Company, so continuing four years, when he formed a partnership with his brother Fred, they conducting a grocery business for two years. At the end of that period, Forrest F. sold his interest to his brother and returned to

the Eureka Company. That organization had practically failed, and the task of reorganizing and placing it upon a firm basis devolved upon Mr. Hendrickson. He began at the bottom by changing the nature of the business, confining it entirely to specialty printing, and resuming as the Eureka Specialty Printing Company, Forrest F. Hendrickson, president. The combined cash capital of the owners was but \$5,000 when business was begun in 1903, the working force consisting of five boys. From this modest beginning has grown the present large business, the company now carrying one hundred and fifty people upon its payroll, and shipping its product to every part of the United States. Printing of quality has been the company slogan, and its special lines have met a public demand. Too much credit cannot be given Mr. Hendrickson for his creation of so prosperous an enterprise upon the ruins of the old business, and for his enterprise and courage in expanding, enlarging and improving, until the Eureka Company is the largest concern of its kind in the country, transacting a business of half a million dollars annually. The premium supply printing department is a very important one, and constitutes in itself a business of great magnitude. This with the other specialties form a line of manufacture which Mr. Hendrickson has developed to a high point of perfection.

While the effort of a quarter of a century has been concentrated upon the development of the business of the Eureka Specialty Printing Company, Mr. Hendrickson has not found the full measure of his ability and energy in its management. He, with others, organized the Green Ridge Bank in 1909, was elected its first president, and as yet has not had a successor. His ten years of executive management of the bank have been

marked by progress and prosperity, the president and board of directors working in perfect harmony for the good of the institution. In 1910, he founded and incorporated the Green Ridge Department Store, at the corner of the Boulevard and East Market street, which is under the management of Fred J. Hendrickson, brother of the owner. He also organized and is a director of the Eastern Specialty Manufacturing Company. This is a record of a business activity highly creditable to Mr. Hendrickson, and places him among Scranton's able and successful men of affairs. In that part of Scranton, Green Ridge, where Mr. Hendrickson resides, he has been a potent factor in everything that pertains to the advancement and betterment of its conditions, his assumption and discharge of the duties of good citizenship have been admirable and thorough, an honor to himself and his family.

In religious connection, Mr. Hendrickson has long been affiliated with Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church, which for ten years he has served as trustee. In politics, he is a Republican, but while deeply interested in public affairs and in all that pertains to the public good, he has consistently refrained from personal participation in political affairs. He is a member of Green Ridge Lodge, No. 597, Free and Accepted Masons; Green Ridge Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Camp No. 400, Patriotic Sons of America; and the Green Ridge and Press clubs.

Mr. Hendrickson married, March 10, 1892, Mary Price, daughter of John and Anna Price. Children: Blanche, Edna, Mildred, Marion, Evelyn, Forrest, who died in 1908; Ollie, Benton, Robert, and Elinor.

## HEMELRIGHT, Frank H.,

### Coal Mining Executive.

The record of Mr. Hemelright in the coal mining industry of Pennsylvania is a chronicle of steady advancement from the place of breaker boy to the post of executive head of one of the important coal corporations of a section, Scranton, whose prosperity is based on its mineral deposits. A Pennsylvanian by birth, as was his father, Mr. Hemelright is a descendant of old Pennsylvania stock, his grandfather, William Hemelright, a pioneer settler of Berks county, Pennsylvania.

William I. Hemelright, father of Frank H. Hemelright, was born in Reading, Pennsylvania, in 1833, and died at Jermyn, Pennsylvania, in 1894. He was educated in the place of his birth, and when a young man moved to the Wyoming Valley, teaching school in Wyoming county until the outbreak of the Civil War. Volunteering for nine months of service in the One Hundred and Forty-third Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, he served that period, and at its expiration reënlisted in the One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. He participated in all of the several major engagements of this regiment, and served in its ranks until the close of the war, receiving an honorable discharge at his mustering out. Soon after his return to Pennsylvania he established in the manufacture of cigars at Pittston, and was the proprietor of a successful and prosperous business when failing health compelled his retirement. The closing years of his life were passed in Jermyn, Pennsylvania. He married, in 1858, Errilla, daughter of Ira and Elizabeth (Schooley) Crawford, of Bowman's Creek, Wyoming county,



ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

Pennsylvania, and they were the parents of: Agnes, deceased, married S. C. Wel-ter; Elizabeth, married John Mellow, of Jermyn; Henry; Norma, married John Kinback; William, died in 1885; and Frank H., of whom further.

Frank H. Hemelright was born in Beaumont, Wyoming county, Pennsylvania, September 4, 1870. At the age of ten years he entered the mines at Luzerne, Pennsylvania, and shortly thereafter became employed by the coal operating firm of Simpson & Watkins. His experience in mining covers all of the practical side of the industry as well as the financial direction of large corporate affairs, for he began work as breaker boy and fairly won his way to positions of increased responsibility. In 1889 he took a commercial course at Woods Business College, graduating with the class of 1870. In 1899 the firm of Simpson & Watkins disposed of their interests to the Temple Iron Company. Mr. Hemelright remained with the new owners, and in 1903 his expert knowledge of mining, his comprehensive grasp of the company's affairs, and his demonstrated faculty of organization and management were recognized in his appointment as general superintendent of the Temple Iron Company, in charge of the very business in which he had commenced his active career so humbly seventeen years before. In 1914 the Temple Coal Company was organized to take over the coal interests of the Temple Iron Company, and Mr. Hemelright was elected vice-president and general manager of the new company, the collieries and holdings of the company in Luzerne and Lackawanna counties his province. He is also president of the Lackawanna Coal Company, Ltd., and president of the Mount Lookout Coal Company, and is a conspicuous figure in coal mining oper-

ations in that field. His business life has been devoted to this industry, although he has numerous other business and financial connections, and the position he has attained represents diligent application and toil. His early choice as superintendent of the Temple Iron Company was his first appointment to duties of wide responsibility, although prior to that time he had filled positions requiring technical skill and ability in handling smaller groups of men, but from that time he became an increasingly active and important factor in forming the policy and directing the affairs of the company. The confidence of his fellow officials is accorded him in the fullest degree, and his devoted service to the Temple Coal Company, as to the other companies of which he is an executive, has been appreciated and approved. Mr. Hemelright is vice-president of the Peckville National Bank, and director of the County Savings Bank, the Keystone Utilities Company, and Sprague & Henwood, Inc., a busy, prominent figure in the leading business affairs of the region. He is a past master of Aurora Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and his other affiliations are with the Scranton Club, the Engineers' Society of Northeastern Pennsylvania, and the American Society of Mining Engineers.

Mr. Hemelright married, October 3, 1898, Edith Voeste, daughter of Christopher and Hannah (Weaver) Voeste, of Herrick Center, and they are the parents of Norma, Helen, Frank H. Jr., and Arthur.

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**KLOTS, Walter James,**

**Silk Manufacturer.**

For the past twenty years, 1900-20, Mr. Klots has been prominently identified with silk manufacture in Eastern Penn-

## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

sylvania, the corporation which he represents as secretary owning and operating a chain of silk mills in the Lackawanna Valley. He comes from an ancient family of Holland, George Klots, his grandfather, settling in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. His father, James R. Klots, became a prosperous merchant of Brooklyn and New York City. He married Emma Durrell, of an old New York family, and they were the parents of four children: E. Louise, now residing in New York City; Henry Durrell, deceased; Walter James, of further mention; and George, deceased.

Walter J. Klots, son of James R. and Emma (Durrell) Klots, was born in Brooklyn, New York, December 28, 1865, and there spent his youth. He was educated in the public schools and at the Vermont Episcopal Institute of Burlington, Vermont, but at quite an early age he was taken into the mercantile business in Brooklyn, New York, owned by his father and uncle. After the death of his uncle the business was closed out, and in 1900 he came to Scranton to superintend the construction of a number of silk throwing mills established in the Lackawanna Valley by his two brothers, Henry D. and George. The business they founded is operated under the corporate title Klots Throwing Co. (Inc.). Walter J. Klots has been connected with the company since its incorporation, and since 1910 he has been the secretary of the company. He is an expert in silk manufacture, and holds high rank among the men of that business. He is a member of the Scranton Club and Country Club of Scranton; is a Republican in politics, and an attendant of the Church of the Good Shepherd (Protestant Episcopal), Green Ridge.

Mr. Klots married, in 1889, Bertha

Louise Ives, daughter of Howard Ives, of New York City. Mr. and Mrs. Klots are the parents of two children: Laura Mitchell and George Klots, and at present reside in the Green Ridge section of Scranton.

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### BAIRD, John,

#### **Man of Enterprise and Public Spirit.**

Among the finest types of Philadelphia's nineteenth century business men must be numbered the late John Baird, a pioneer and leader in the marble manufacturing industry. In addition to his identification with these important interests, Mr. Baird was officially connected with other business and financial organizations and stood second to none in aggressive and public-spirited promotion of the educational and benevolent work of his home city.

John Baird was born in 1820, in Londonderry, Ireland, and was a son of Thomas and Rachel Baird, the former a coppersmith by trade. While an infant John Baird was brought by his parents to the United States and to Philadelphia where, in the course of time, he was apprenticed to a marble cutter. To a liking for the work Mr. Baird joined habits of economy and self-denial, occasionally working over time, with the result that, at the age of twenty-one, he was in circumstances to establish a marble business of his own in a small shed on Ridge avenue, near Spring Garden street. Meanwhile he took drawing lessons at night and made a special study of ornamentation and the orders of architecture. Combining with the acquisition of knowledge unusual mechanical skill and exceptional business ability, Mr. Baird was enabled to make his little enterprise increasingly profitable, and ere long he moved to a





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*John Baird*





## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

better situation on Spring Garden street, near Thirteenth. Compelled by competition to introduce labor-saving devices, he acted with his usual initiative, being the first to employ steam in the cutting of marble slabs. In 1852 his brother, Matthew Baird, was taken into partnership, but two years later withdrew in order to enter the celebrated Baldwin Locomotive Works. Desiring to obtain the finest material for special work, Mr. Baird imported marble from Europe and frequently, for the same purpose, visited the New England quarries, eventually purchasing an interest in one of the best. Among his numerous contracts of special importance was one for the capitol at Washington. In 1871 the two sons of Mr. Baird, Thomas E. and John E. Baird, were admitted to partnership, the firm name being John Baird, Sons & Company.

The public spirit which was always one of Mr. Baird's strongest characteristics led him, as he became more and more prosperous, to make extensive purchases of real estate, especially in the northeastern part of the city, and to erect on his land several long rows of dwellings. He was also president of the Continental Hotel Corporation. With the lapse of time his responsibilities increased, and from 1878 to 1888 he filled the office of president of the City National Bank. He also served as president of the Cambria Mining and Manufacturing Company. Agricultural Hall, at the Centennial Exposition, was designed by him, and during a portion of the time he was a member of the board of finance. At an expense of twenty-five thousand dollars to himself he presented to the city a marble model of the Centennial buildings. It was public spirit, also, which led him to assist in the organization of the Pennsylvania Museum

and School of Industrial Art and to serve as its vice-president. He held the same office in the School of Design for Women and the Spring Garden Institute, and was president of the Mechanics' Exchange. He was a trustee of the Williamson Free School, and one of the incorporators of the Hayes Mechanics' Home, also holding directorships in a number of other institutions. Another of his business interests was an ownership in the Winifrede Coal Company of West Virginia.

It might truly be said of Mr. Baird that he took for his motto the Scriptural exhortation, "Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might," and if, as some one has said, "genius is nothing but a capacity for hard work," then was he certainly a genius. His face, as his portrait shows it, was that of a man who thoroughly enjoyed life—his work, his friends and the many interests to which he was allied by his liberal sympathies and his breadth of outlook.

Mr. Baird married Matilda, daughter of Thomas and Eliza (Alexander) Evans, and they became the parents of the following children: 1. Thomas E., died March 23, 1916; prominent business man of Philadelphia. 2. John E., of Philadelphia. 3. Sarah Evans, deceased. 4. Matilda, living in Philadelphia. Both Mr. and Mrs. Baird were devout church members, belonging to the Episcopal church. The death of Mrs. Baird occurred January 27, 1904.

The years of this good and useful man were prolonged beyond the traditional limit, and when, on February 13, 1894, he breathed his last, it was amid the heartfelt regrets and grateful memories of very many of his fellow-citizens. He did much for Philadelphia, and his record is worthy of preservation as that of one of her most truly representative citizens.

## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

**STENDER, Herman F.,**

**Contracting Builder.**

For thirty years, as fellow workmen, employees, and employers, and finally partners in the lumber and general contracting business, Herman F. Stender and George F. Hower have been closely associated, the years but strengthening the ties of friendship and mutual interest which bind them. The firm of Hower & Stender was formed March 15, 1897, and to-day (1919), twenty-two years later, the result of this combination of two progressive, energetic, capable men is shown in the prosperous condition of the firm. The firm stands high in the business world, and as individual citizens the members of the firm rank equally high. Mr. Stender has charge of the firm's construction work, which is very large, Mr. Hower managing the lumber yard and office.

Mr. Stender is a son of Ferdinand John Stender, and grandson of Gottlieb Stender, the family long settled in West Prussia. Ferdinand John Stender married, in Germany, Augusta Zielke, and in 1886, he came to the United States with his wife and children, settling in Scranton, the father obtaining employment with the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company in Scranton.

Herman F. Stender, son of Ferdinand J. and Augusta (Zielke) Stender, was born in West Prussia, Germany, April 17, 1872, and spent the first fourteen years of his life in his native land, there acquiring an education. In 1886, he was brought by his parents to Scranton, Pennsylvania, where for the first six months of his American residence he was employed as a breaker boy. He next spent one year as a glass factory worker, and then entered the employ of Henry Werum, superintendent of the Lackawanna

Iron and Steel Company, as his private coachman. He next became a carpenter's apprentice, and under John D. Kohl, a contractor, learned that trade, becoming a skilled worker in wood. He continued in Mr. Kohl's employ several years, George F. Hower then being foreman. The two men, Stender and Hower, formed a friendship while fellow-workmen. Mr. Kohl later accepted the position of general superintendent with the Peck Lumber Company. April 1, 1896, Mr. Kohl and Mr. Hower formed a partnership, which existed until Mr. Kohl's death, February 3, 1897. Mr. Stender, who had been foreman for the firm, Kohl & Hower, then bought the Kohl interest from his estate, and a new firm, Hower & Stender, sprang into existence, the cash capital of the two young men being very small. But the real assets of the firm were the enthusiasm, ambition, and ability of the youthful partners, and then building operations were not hampered long for lack of capital. At first their operations were confined to building, both men being expert carpenters and experienced builders. As capital became more plentiful, a retail lumber yard was established in Scranton, that branch of the business growing with the years, until Hower & Stender rank with the leading lumber dealers of the city. As building contractors, the firm is liberally patronized, and a large number of men are kept on the pay-roll the year round. A fine spirit of mutual respect exists between Hower & Stender and their large force of men, a feeling which was heightened by the presentation of a beautiful silk flag to the firm by the employees on the seventeenth anniversary of the founding of the firm. This expression of goodwill and esteem was greatly appreciated, and a new feeling bordering upon affection was engendered.



## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

Mr. Stender is progressive and active in the life of the community, holding responsible positions in the well known institutions of his city. He is a director of the Anthracite Trust Company, secretary of the Scranton Building & Loan Association; director and an ex-president of the Scranton Builders' Exchange, and is a member of its board of governors. In Masonry, Mr. Stender holds the thirty-two degrees of Keystone Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, and is a member of Schiller Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, also of Fairview Lodge, Knights of Pythias. He is a member of the Petersburg Presbyterian Church, the Leiderkranz and Mannachor societies of Scranton. Mr. Stender married, September 23, 1896, Wilhelmina Schafer, daughter of Peter and Louise (Engel) Schafer. Children: Bertha, born May 1, 1898; Helen, born January 21, 1906; H. Gilbert, born August 9, 1910.

### **McANULTY, James Shaffer,**

#### **Life Insurance Executive.**

James S. McAnulty, president of the Scranton Life Insurance Company and a merchant of Scranton since 1881, when the firm of Williams & McAnulty was formed, has now large and important business interests in the Scranton locality, filling official position in numerous well known corporations. He is a participant in all phases of the life of the city, social, fraternal, religious, and civic, and has found opportunity for valuable service of good citizenship throughout a busy career.

James Shaffer McAnulty is a son of James and Anna (Shaffer) McAnulty, his parents both natives of Berks county, Pennsylvania, where they were married. Scranton became the family home in 1854, and two years afterward James McAnulty,

an employee of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company, met an accidental death while attending the first excursion given for the employees of the road. He was then thirty-three years of age. His widow went to the McAnulty farm near Reading, Pennsylvania, where James Shaffer McAnulty was born, January 7, 1857. Three months afterward she returned to Scranton, where her death occurred in 1907, at the age of eighty-two years. She and her husband were members of the First Methodist Episcopal Church. In the early years of her widowhood, as in the later period of her life, she was known for splendid qualities of mind and character, and was dearly loved by her friends.

Mr. McAnulty attended the public and private schools of Scranton, and as a youth of fifteen years entered the Scranton Trust Company and Savings Bank in the capacity of clerk. This institution discontinued business in 1879, and in 1881 he formed, with L. J. Williams, the firm of Williams & McAnulty, dealers in stationery and wall papers, their establishment on Lackawanna avenue. In the following year the store was moved to Wyoming avenue, the stationery branch was dropped, and a department of carpets and furniture substituted. Later the property where they conducted their business was sold, and the firm discontinued active business.

Mr. McAnulty was one of the founders of the Scranton Life Insurance Company and became president at the first election of officers in 1907, a position he still fills. In the twelve years of its continuance this organization has gained firm and responsible standing in Scranton and has written a large volume of business. Mr. McAnulty's administration has been able and efficient, and his long term of office is testimony to the satisfaction with which

## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

his leadership has met. His other interests are as president of the East Point Coal Company, of Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, secretary and treasurer of the Connell Anthracite Mining Company, director of the Tobyhanna Ice Company, director of the Lackawanna Mills, and others of minor importance. He is first vice-president of the Scranton Board of Trade. He is a Republican in political belief, his public service in official place confined to six years as a member of the Scranton School Board, from 1903 to 1909.

He fraternizes with the Masonic order, in which he holds the thirty-second degree, also belonging to Irem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His clubs are the Scranton and Scranton Country, and the Art Club of Philadelphia. He is a member of the official board of the Elm Park Methodist Episcopal Church, active and devoted in the work of that congregation.

Mr. McAnulty married, February 14, 1883, Jessie, daughter of William and Annie E. Connell, and they are the parents of one daughter, Anna, who married, April 11, 1912, Walter Phelps Stevens, and resides in Scranton. The city residence of Mr. and Mrs. McAnulty is at No. 1025 Vine street.

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### DALE, Thomas H.,

#### **Man of Affairs, Philanthropist.**

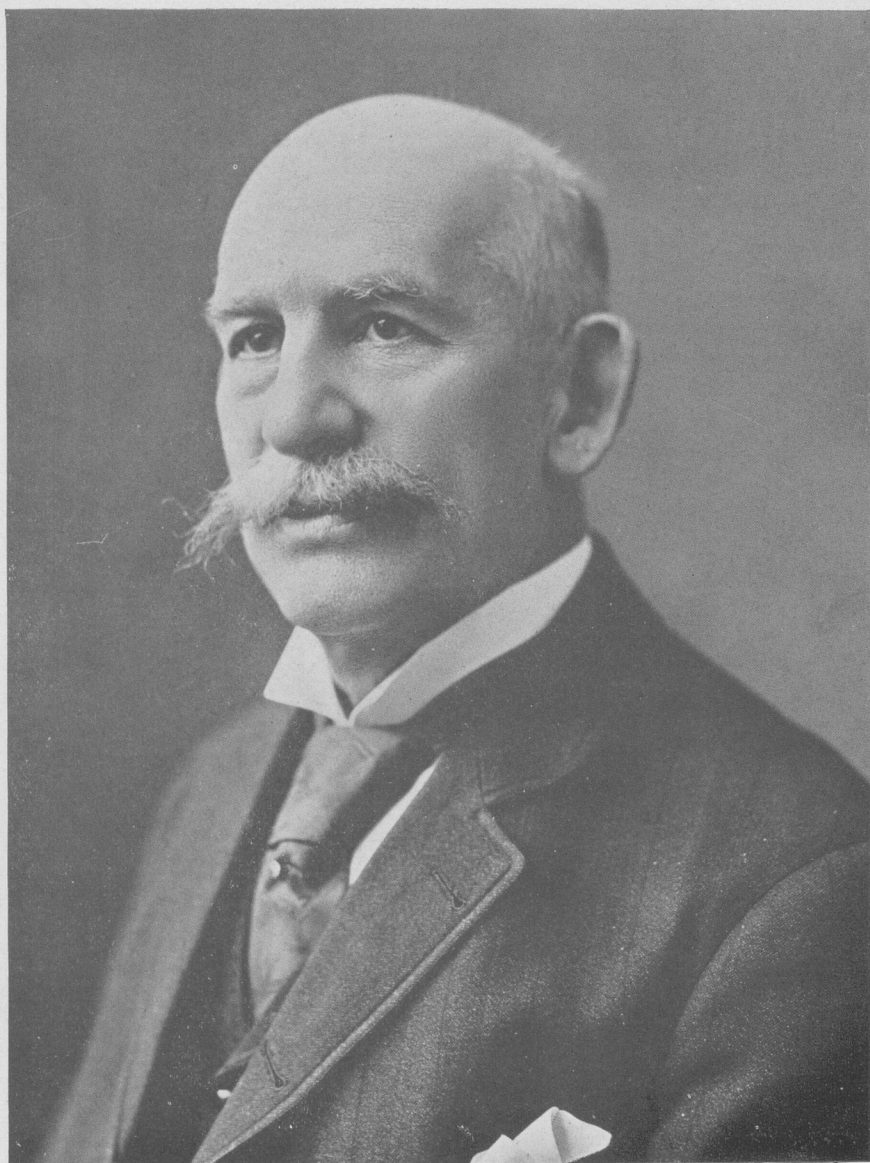
Well-known in every movement for the advancement of the interests of the city of Scranton, and foremost in the promotion of every enterprise that would better conditions for his neighbors, Thomas H. Dale passed from earth, honored, loved and respected. Scholarly, public-spirited, and progressive, the world is better for

his life, which was an open book in the community in which he so long lived, and every day of that life a sermon. He filled an important place in the business, church, social and civic life of Scranton, and yet in every sense a man who makes a home, loves it, and is beloved by all who gather about it. He was a most courteous gentleman, meeting his friends no matter where with that kindly greeting, consideration and courtesy which is the perfection of good manners and the offspring of good feeling.

Mr. Dale was of English descent, a grandson of David Dale, who came from Yorkshire, England, about 1816, and settled upon a farm in Covington township, Lackawanna county, Pennsylvania, where he was the owner of a large tract of land originally known as the Drinker Settlement, but changed in his honor to Daleville. He was one of the substantial men of the town, a trustee of the church, proprietor of the hotel, a farmer, and an all around good citizen. He married, in England, a Miss Tanfield, and they were the parents of a large family: John, married Eleanor Gates; David, married Sarah Fish; William, of further mention; Elizabeth, married Michael McWade; James; Mark, married (first) Louvenia Tribble, (second) Mary A. Bennett; Frank, married Maria Webster, and lived in Illinois; Mary, married Arthur Hodgson.

William Dale, third son of David Dale, was born in Yorkshire, England, and at nine years of age was brought by his parents to the United States. He grew to manhood at the Daleville farm, was the first postmaster there, a general merchant, lumber dealer, saw mill owner, filled about every office in town, and was a citizen of high repute. He was one of the founders of the Republican party in his section, voting for John C. Fremont in 1856, the first presidential candidate of





*Thomas F. Dale*





## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

that party. He married Susan Hodgson, born in London, England, daughter of Matthew Hodgson, who came from England to the United States at about the same time as did David Dale, and engaged in farming. William and Susan (Hodgson) Dale were the parents of nine children: Matthew H., who died from injuries received in a railroad accident; David W., deceased, who served four years in the Union Army and participated in forty-three engagements of the Civil War, a member of the Sixty-first Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry; Mary E., married Rev. Reul Hanks, D. D., a minister of the Methodist Protestant Church; Eliza, never married; Thomas H., of further mention; Alice L., married Myron Kasson, at one time prothonotary of Lackawanna county, and alderman of Scranton; Frank, deceased, brick and tile manufacturer of Des Moines, Iowa, married Anna Haven; Eleanor E., married Professor Rufus Howland; Everett E., a retired tile and brick manufacturer of Des Moines, Iowa, now a resident of Daleville, Pennsylvania.

Thomas H. Dale, third son of William and Susan (Hodgson) Dale, was born in Daleville, Lackawanna county, Pennsylvania, June 11, 1846, and died August 21, 1912, at the Dale homestead, where he was born sixty-six years previous. He attended the public schools of Daleville, later going to Eastman's Business College in Poughkeepsie, New York. In 1863 he enlisted in response to Governor Curtin's call for troops to resist the Confederate invasion of Pennsylvania. He served three months with a Harrisburg company, then returned home and clerked in his father's store. On coming of age his father offered to start him in business, but he induced him instead to give him the money it would require and allow him to attend Wyoming Seminary at Kings-

ton. After this money was exhausted he taught school to obtain additional funds, and in that way he completed his seminary course to graduation. He was in debt, however, when he left the seminary, but was entirely from under that obligation when he married in 1870.

In 1869, with his brother, Matthew H. Dale, he engaged in the wholesale produce business in Scranton, under the firm name Dale & Company, their store on Franklin avenue. The brothers, who were among the first wholesale merchants in the city, continued in business very successfully until 1892, when Thomas H. withdrew. In 1886 he had entered into a partnership with Reese G. Brooks in the organization of the Greenwood Coal Company, and later in the Langcliffe Coal Company, and the Laffin Coal Company, all of which interests they later sold to the Hudson Coal Company, now the Delaware & Hudson Coal Company. During the fourteen years Brooks & Dale controlled properties there they never had a difference with their employees, which at times numbered near fifteen hundred. Mr. Dale's tact and fair dealing with the army of workers kept them in good terms during that period, a remarkable record for the coal region. He was one of the organizers of the Anthracite Trust Company of Scranton and its first president, serving until his death. He had other business interests in the Wyoming Valley, was a director of the Traders' National Bank, and was highly regarded as a business man.

Mr. Dale was one of the organizers of the Scranton Board of Trade, and for several years was its efficient president. He was equally interested in educational affairs, and served with zeal as trustee of Wyoming Seminary, and as trustee and chairman of the finance committee of Albright Public Library. A Republican in

## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

politics, he was first elected to office in 1882, the duties of prothonotary being then bestowed upon him. Three years later, in 1885, he was reëlected, and in 1888 he was again chosen. At the end of the third term as prothonotary of Lackawanna county, he declined further reëlection. For many years he served on the Republican county committee as secretary-treasurer, and chairman, and was long connected with the Republican city committee. In 1904 he was the nominee of his party for Congress, and although the Congressional district was normally Democratic, Mr. Dale was elected by a decisive majority. The same year, 1904, he was delegate to the Republican National Convention held in Chicago, that convention nominating President Roosevelt to succeed himself. He would have been mayor of Scranton or Senator had he chosen to play cheap politics, but he was that type of man who, while they should fill public office because of their character, probity, integrity and Christian virtues, are rarely called to office save when the public has been stirred by corrupt government. Mr. Dale was one of Scranton's leading Methodists, a member of that church from youth until called to his reward. From 1871 until 1895 he was affiliated with Simpson Methodist Episcopal Church, serving most of that period as president of the board of trustees. For eleven years he was superintendent of the Sunday school of that church and teacher of the Bible class. In 1895 he transferred his membership to Elm Park Methodist Episcopal Church and for seventeen years was a member of the official board of that church and Bible class teacher. In 1892 he was elected a lay delegate from the Wyoming Conference to the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, held that year in Omaha, Nebraska. The church lay very near Mr.

Dale's heart, and at his death he left a fund to Elm Park Church and one to the Wyoming Conference.

Mr. Dale married, at San Francisco, California, August 20, 1870, Martha Grace Rounds, who died May 18, 1915, at Naples, Italy, aged sixty-six years. She was a daughter of Rev. Nelson and Mary (Comfort) Rounds, her father professor of language, minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, editor of the "Northern Christian Advocate" and president of Williamette University. Mrs. Dale, a lady of charming manner and womanly grace, was deeply interested in Christian work and was long identified with foreign missionary work. Her liberality, her goodness and her gentleness, won her many friends and all who knew her loved her. Mr. and Mrs. Dale were the parents of three children: 1. Ruth E., deceased. 2. Louisa F., deceased, was the wife of Robert E. Landon, and mother of Grace, deceased, Ruth and DeWitt Landon. 3. Everett Thomas, born in Scranton, May 1, 1890; he was educated in private schools and Wyoming Seminary, and for four years was a salesman for an electric automobile company; since the death of his father he has devoted himself to the management of the Dale estate and to his private affairs; he married, June 26, 1918, Genevra M. Shook, daughter of David F. and Adelaide (Kennedy) Shook, of Scranton; Mr. and Mrs. Dale are the parents of a son, Everett Thomas (2), born May 30, 1919.

The following resolutions most forcibly impress upon the reader the estimation in which Thomas H. Dale was held by his associates of the business world:

At a special meeting of the directors of the Anthracite Trust Company of Scranton, Pennsylvania, held on the 23rd day of August, 1912, the following was adopted and spread upon the minutes of the company:



## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

Hon. Thomas H. Dale, born at Daleville, Lackawanna county, Pennsylvania, on the eleventh day of June, 1846, passed into the fullness of his reward at the place of his birth on the twenty-first day of August, 1912.

His life was devoted to constructive accomplishment upon foundations broad and deep, far-seeing and useful. Whenever he gave himself to endeavor it was a consecration, wherever he moved, whether in the business, social or religious life of the community, his wise, broad, cultured mind and his sweetness of disposition made participation with him in good work a rare privilege. The simplicity of his nature, his forgiving kindness, the very benevolence of his smile, smoothed the perplexities of everyday business cares and brought with their solution the satisfaction born of the righteous point of view. Men not only respected him but grew to love him for the qualities which make for highest ideals.

The gap in the ranks of his fellows is very wide, and the loss is that of the whole community. Wherever in life he had taken his station, he has fully measured up to every responsibility.

He was a delightful companion and friend, a wise counsellor and a worthy and safe man of business, and in his home life an ideal husband and father. His associates in this institution fully realize the great loss they have suffered in common with the community, and we mourn his passing.

We extend to his wife and family our sympathy in the irreparable loss which they have suffered. His life of helpfulness was unsullied, and he leaves to the community and to his wife and family the priceless heritage of the memory of his great goodness, his unselfish devotion to them and to his fellows, and his Christian example, without which attributes all the things of this world are as naught.

The secretary is directed to send a copy of this expression to his family and the press.

Mr. Dale is at rest in the family mausoleum in Dunmore Cemetery.

### JEFFREY, Joseph,

#### **Business Man.**

Born in England and transplanted to a strange land at the age of sixteen years, Mr. Jeffrey has taken kindly to his American environment, and has here prospered

as "one to the manner born." He holds honored position in the Scranton Gas and Water Company, and has ably seconded the efforts of the management to extend and improve that company that it might better meet the needs of the communities it serves. While the office of secretary-treasurer has largely confined Mr. Jeffrey to office activity, he has nevertheless bore an active part and is a most important adjunct of the machinery which drives the corporation known as the Scranton Gas and Water Company. He is a son of William and Hannah (Bees) Jeffrey, his father a miner who spent the first forty-one years of his life in his native land. In 1883 he came with his family to Scranton, Pennsylvania, where he continued a miner for several years before retiring.

Joseph Jeffrey was born in Lancashire county, England, May 23, 1867, and until 1883 remained in his native land, attending school until twelve years of age. From twelve to sixteen he was employed in such labors as was suitable to his years, then in 1883 came to the United States with his parents, finding a home in Scranton, Pennsylvania. In England he had been timekeeper for the Wigan Coal and Iron Company, and in seeking employment in Scranton he naturally turned to the mine offices. He found his first employer in O. S. Johnson, but soon turned from the mine office to mercantile life, clerking in a store at Dunmore for a few years, then going to the Fairlawn Store Company, where he remained until April 19, 1889. On that date he entered the employ of the Scranton Gas and Water Company, an association which has continued unbroken during the thirty years which have since intervened. He began as bookkeeper, and during the succeeding years, 1889-99, was several times promoted, finally becoming assistant secretary and treasurer. In

## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

1906 he was elected secretary-treasurer, which position he yet most capably fills. He has fairly won the position which is his, and the men with whom he has been so long associated and who know him best appreciate him most, and consider no honor they can bestow upon him is undeserved. For two years he was closely associated with the late W. W. Scranton in his business enterprises, and at his death was made one of the trustees of the estate. He is a director of the Scranton Gas and Water Company, and its subsidiary companies; director of the Mountain Ice Company; director of the County Savings Bank; director of the Scranton Board of Trade.

Mr. Jeffrey is a member of the Dunmore Presbyterian Church, was president of its board of trustees, and active in all departments of church work. He is a past master of King Solomon's Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; a companion of Lackawanna Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; a sir knight of Melita Commandery, Knights Templar; and a Noble of Irem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

Mr. Jeffrey married, in 1892, Annie, daughter of George Raught, and sister of the well-known Scranton artist, John Raught. Mr. and Mrs. Jeffrey are the parents of three sons, Albert R., Willard, and Louis. The family home is at No. 430 North Blakely street, Dunmore.

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### ROYCE, G. Fred,

#### **Business Man.**

As secretary and assistant treasurer of the United States Lumber Company of Scranton, Mr. Royce is associated with the largest corporation of its kind in that section of Pennsylvania, that company and its interests reporting capital and surplus aggregating over \$20,000,000, their

holdings embracing over 300,000 acres of timber land and three large modern lumber manufacturing plants, located in the State of Mississippi. Mr. Royce has been connected with the United States Lumber Company for nearly fourteen years, his service beginning in 1906. He had ample business experience prior to his coming to Scranton, and was regarded as a young man of strong character and so unusual an ability that he attracted the attention of the officials of the United States Lumber Company, who induced his coming to Scranton from New York City. His service to the present company has been rewarded with promotion of a substantial character, and his present post is one of responsibility and importance.

Mr. Royce is of English ancestry, a great-grandson of George Scott Royce, who came to the United States from England, in 1794, and settled in New York. His son, Nicholas Royce, married Fanny Swett, and they were the parents of George W. Royce, born in New York City, August 28, 1845, died at Passaic, New Jersey, May 14, 1906. George W. Royce was educated in New York City and Hackensack (New Jersey) public schools, and became a successful manufacturer of brushes and other bristle goods, and druggists' supplies. He married Annie Terwilliger, of Newburg, New York, her father, George Terwilliger, of Dutch ancestors, who early settled in the Hudson Valley. They were the parents of two children: G. Fred, to whom this review is inscribed, and Bertha, wife of Eugene W. Hester, of Passaic, New Jersey.

G. Fred Royce was born at Passaic, New Jersey, July 22, 1872, and there educated in the public schools, graded and high. His first position was with the Passaic Print Works, and there he gained a valuable experience. From that com-



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Joseph A. Steinmetz



## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

pany he went to New York City as manager of the Walter Manufacturing Company, holding that position for three years. He then severed his connection in favor of an office position with the Colonial Trust Company of New York City, but three years later he became auditor of the Brooklyn Cooperage Company of New York and Brooklyn. He remained with that corporation until 1906, then located in Scranton, having been appointed general auditor of the United States Lumber Company, and the Mississippi Central Railroad Company, the latter a subsidiary corporation of the first named. In 1908 Mr. Royce was elected secretary, and in 1919, assistant treasurer of these corporations and their subsidiaries, a very large aggregation of capital employed in lumber and allied industries operating in Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and the South. A man of genial, friendly nature, Mr. Royce has an important place in club and social life. He is president of the Country Club of Scranton; member of the Scranton Club, Rotary Club, the Young Men's Christian Association, and Elm Park Methodist Episcopal Church.

Mr. Royce married, December 26, 1896, Emeline Van Tassell, daughter of Frank and Imogene (Ackerman) Van Tassell, of Passaic, New Jersey. Mr. and Mrs. Royce are the parents of a daughter, Winifred.

### **STEINMETZ, Joseph Allison,**

**Engineer, Designer, Inventor, Executive.**

Among the representative business men of Philadelphia, the men who have made their city known as "the workshop of the world," is Joseph Allison Steinmetz, of the firm of Janney, Steinmetz & Company, an engineer, designer and inventor, and officially connected with several of the larger production factories and cor-

porations of the Pennsylvania Industrial District.

Mr. Steinmetz has always been notable for public spirit, and numerous projects of State and National concern note his name as associated with the charter incorporators. During the World War he was especially active in contributing numerous inventions and warfare devices to the National Defense of America and the Allies, and served with the engineering division of the National Research Council at Washington and with the incorporators of the Submarine Defense Association. He was one of the originals of the Naval Militia of Pennsylvania, and during the Spanish War was commissioned by President McKinley as a lieutenant of Engineers, later conducting a Philadelphia Red Cross expedition to Cuba to assist in the relief of the reconcentrado orphans. Under President Taft he was secretary of the Red Cross for Pennsylvania, and assisted in the San Francisco earthquake and fire relief.

Mr. Steinmetz was one of the earliest supporters of aviation in America, and made for Dr. Langley, of the Smithsonian Institution, certain pressed steel shapes for the preliminary airplane developments. This interest of a quarter of a century found its culminating reward in the wartime opportunities of the Aero Club of Pennsylvania, the club acting as a recruiting unit with a notably large percentage of the membership in the aviation of our united services, the roll including several Aces and Gold Stars on the honor flag.

Mr. Steinmetz was further identified with wartime productions while acting as a director on the Board of the Artillery Fuse Company, makers of high explosive detonators and fuses; and also as a director of the Hero Manufacturing Company, makers of gas masks, both of which con-

## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

cerns have enviable records of honorable performance in early meeting the National need of vital equipment for our forces overseas. The national call for special service found Mr. Steinmetz aligned with the Ordnance, and he was commissioned a major of that branch and assigned to the Ordnance Reserve shortly after the armistice. In December, 1918, in connection with a special technical investigation of certain steel fabrication processes requested by the War Industries Board, he went overseas, visiting England and Scotland, and made an extensive trip of the American battle front and Ordnance Supply bases in France.

(I) John Steinmetz, great-grandfather of Joseph Allison Steinmetz, was of an ancient family of the Old World, the coat armor of which is emblazoned as follows:

*Arms*—Azure, a chevron or, charged with two stone hammers sable, in saltire, handled gules.

*Crest*—A man issuant, habited azure, belted, cuffed, buttoned and collared or, a cap of the first, turned up of the second, holding in his dexter hand a stone hammer sable, in pale, handled gules, the sinister hand resting on his hip.

*Mantling*—Or and azure.

John Steinmetz came to America when a young man, with his father, Daniel Steinmetz, sailing from Rotterdam, Holland, and arrived in Philadelphia, 1722. He was a ship owner and merchant, and prominent in the affairs of the young colony and the new city of Penn. He was one of the signers of the "Non-Importation Resolutions" of 1765, a document which was the forerunner of the Declaration of Independence. He was a leader in business and finance, and his bold signature is found on most of the issues of the Pennsylvania Colonial money, with Shoemaker, Kepelle and Morris. He was active in the support of the American Revolution, and he devoted much of his

fortune to the use of his friend, Robert Morris, in helping the American cause of Liberty.

(II) Daniel Steinmetz, son of John Steinmetz, continued the original business of ironmonger and merchant, and later, in the interest of national export and import, represented his country in high consular capacity, in France.

(III) John (2) Steinmetz, son of Daniel Steinmetz, carried on the ancient line of the steel and iron merchandising in Philadelphia, with special attention to its refinements in hardware and cutlery. He married Frances Morris Janney, also of Philadelphia, and a descendant of Thomas Janney, a friend of William Penn, and the first minister of the Society of Friends in Pennsylvania. Mrs. Steinmetz also numbered among her ancestors Dr. Thomas Wynne, who came to America with William Penn on the ship "Welcome," and ministered to his fellow passengers when small-pox broke out on the voyage; Anthony Morris, who was William Penn's counselor; and John Cadwalader, of the Welsh Colony in Pennsylvania. The Steinmetz family is allied with the Wistars and the Kepelles. The death of John Steinmetz occurred in 1877, and of Frances Morris Steinmetz (née Janney) in 1916.

(IV) Joseph Allison Steinmetz, son of John (2) and Frances Morris (Janney) Steinmetz, was born March 22, 1870, in Philadelphia, and received his primary education in the public schools of his native city. He then attended the Central High School, and afterward took a special course in metallurgy at Lehigh University. On completing his studies, he became associated with Thomas Parvin & Company, iron and steel merchants and engineers of construction, remaining with them until the year 1893. About that



time Mr. Steinmetz formed with Joseph A. Janney, son of Spencer M. Janney, the partnership of Janney, Steinmetz & Company, iron and steel merchants, engineers of materials and designers of special devices, with present offices in the Morris building, and in representative relation with several of the national industrial groupings.

Through his genealogical research and appreciation of the vision of his Colonial ancestors, Mr. Steinmetz has the inspiration born of their courage and stands strong for civic betterment and the growth and improvement of our Delaware river and harbor facilities. He is a prophet of that Greater Philadelphia, solid built from Bristol to Chester, having contributed to the realization thereof by the filling to grade and improving of the vast Greenwich terminal area, and having related the Hog Island shipyard site to the great national benefactors who built thereon the wonder shipyard of the World. Mr. Steinmetz is a member of the Pennsylvania Society, Sons of the Revolution, Baronial Order of Runnemedes, the Colonial Society of Pennsylvania, and the Welcome Society. His clubs are: The Sunnybrook Golf, the Philadelphia Cricket, the Aero Club of America, the Manufacturers, the Bankers Club of America, and (1919) president of the Aero Club of Pennsylvania, and president of the Engineers' Club of Philadelphia. He has been for many years a trustee of the Fairmount Park Art Association, a member of the Franklin Institute, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, and the Society of Automotive Engineers. Among his recreations, interests and hobbies are mentioned: Travel, languages, history, diplomacy, music, stamp collecting, and the arts and sciences.

## BUNNELL, Willard Maine,

**Lawyer, Business Man, Public Official.**

A lawyer by profession, vice-president and trust officer of the Anthracite Trust Company of Scranton, Pennsylvania, Mr. Bunnell enjoys the further distinction of being the only Democrat ever elected prothonotary of the county of Lackawanna, an honor which was twice conferred upon him, first in 1906, and again in 1909, when he succeeded himself in the office hitherto and since held sacred to the faithful of the Republican party. The family of which he is representative came to Pennsylvania, in 1760, Solomon Bunnell, of the fourth generation of the family in America, being the original settler in Pennsylvania. Solomon Bunnell was a great-grandson of William Bunnell, of Cheshire, England, who traced descent from the Norman Knight, William La Bunnell, who came to England with the Conqueror in 1066. William Bunnell with his brothers, Solomon and Benjamin, came from Cheshire, England, in 1638, and settled in New Haven, Connecticut. William Bunnell married Ann, daughter of Benjamin Wilmot, and founded a family which became so numerous that when the first national census was taken in 1790, Bunnells were found in every one of the thirteen original colonies. The record of the family is thus told by their historian: "Being without exception men of character and piety who used every opportunity to promote education and religion, and were the first to adopt a written constitution and to refuse compensation for public service."

The first four generations of the family continued residents of Connecticut—William Bunnell, the founder, and his wife, Ann (Wilmot) Bunnell; their son, Benjamin Bunnell, and his wife, Mary (Brooks) Bunnell, who were of

## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

both New Haven and Wallingford, Connecticut; their son, Sergeant Benjamin Bunnell, one of the earliest settlers of Milford, Connecticut, and his first wife, Hannah Bunnell; their second son, Solomon Bunnell, born in Milford, October 27, 1706, who left Milford in 1740, going to New Jersey, thence in 1760 to Middle Smithfield township, Buck county, now Monroe. Solomon Bunnell, however, was not the ancestor of Willard M. Bunnell, of Scranton, but his brother, Gershom Bunnell, is the ancestor of this branch of the family. Gershom Bunnell, son of Sergeant Benjamin and Hannah Bunnell, was born in Milford, Connecticut, May 1, 1708, and died in New Haven, in his native State. He married, at Stratford, Fairfield county, Connecticut, January 17, 1728, Margaret Johnson, and among their children was a son, Joseph.

Joseph Bunnell, of the fifth American generation, was born fifth of the thirteen children of Gershom and Margaret (Johnson) Bunnell. He was a soldier of the French and Indian War, and also served in the Revolutionary army. He married Abiah Kirby, as patriotic as himself, she being one of the women of Litchfield, Connecticut, who melted the leaden statue of King George III., and moulded it into bullets for the American soldiers. During her husband's absence in the army an Indian attack seemed so imminent that for several nights she carried her young children to a nearby field of rye, deeming them safer there.

James Bunnell, son of Joseph and Abiah (Kirby) Bunnell, moved to the State of Pennsylvania, and died at the home of his son, Elijah, in Bridgewater. James Bunnell was a blacksmith, and most of his life was passed in Connecticut, his latter years only being passed in Pennsylvania. His burial place was in the family plot on

the homestead owned by his son, Elijah, and now owned by Willard M. Bunnell, where a suitable stone marks the spot. He married, in 1797, Azuba Carter, their children settling in Pennsylvania, New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Tennessee.

Elijah Bunnell, the third child of James and Azuba (Carter) Bunnell, and grandfather of Willard M. Bunnell, of Scranton, was born January 6, 1803, died September 20, 1873. He was the first of this branch to settle in Pennsylvania, he choosing a location at Bridgewater in Susquehanna, and moving to his farm there in 1883. He erected a suitable dwelling, and at the old farm some of his children were born. He was a noted hunter and of the true type of the hardy, courageous pioneer, who braved the dangers of the forest and left civilization in their wake. In the spring of 1873, he visited his daughter, Mrs. Lucy J. Rogers, in Lawrence, Kansas, and while there was stricken with an illness from which he never recovered, his grave being in that far-off city. He married Lucy Stone, daughter of Apollos and Eunice (Throop) Stone, of Litchfield county, Connecticut.

William Bunnell, second son of Elijah and Lucy (Stone) Bunnell, was born in Connecticut, February 27, 1829, died February 7, 1898. In 1833 he was brought by his parents to Bridgewater, Pennsylvania, and there he obtained a good education, finishing under the instruction of Dr. Lyman Richardson, of Hartford, Pennsylvania, a noted educator of that period. Until 1854 Mr. Bunnell taught school, but during the years, 1854-58, he was a traveling salesman, covering the Southern States. After his marriage in 1858, he engaged in farming and in mercantile life. Finally, in 1881, he with two partners founded the "National Record,"



## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

which they published at Montrose, Pennsylvania, as the organ of the Greenback party. He was one of the founders of Montrose Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, also a promoter of the Montrose branch of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and throughout his entire life a useful, public-spirited citizen. William Bunnell married, December 21, 1858, Mary Jane Maine, daughter of Isaiah and Polly May (Williams) Maine. They were the parents of four children, the youngest, Willard Maine, being head of the ninth generation of this branch of the family in America.

Willard Maine Bunnell was born at Dimock, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, January 14, 1874, and there obtained his early education in the public schools. He completed college preparation at Keystone Academy, Factoryville, Pennsylvania, going thence to Bucknell College, whence he was graduated A. B., class of 1897. The law was his objective, and the two following years were spent as a student in the law offices of Willard, Warren & Knapp, Scranton, Pennsylvania, his admission to the Lackawanna county bar following the required examinations, on February 1, 1899. He engaged at once in practice, choosing Scranton as a location, and there the years have brought him the honors and emoluments of a profession which liberally rewards her able sons. In addition to his private practice, he devoted seven years to the public service, being elected prothonotary of Lackawanna county in 1906 for a three year term, and reëlected for a four year term in 1909. In business he is best known for his long connection with the Anthracite Trust Company of Scranton, which he aided in organizing. At the incorporation of that company, May 2, 1910, he was elected director and trust officer.

Later he was chosen second vice-president, and in 1916 was advanced to his present office, first vice-president. He is highly regarded both as professional and business man, and in legal societies and financial institutions he commands the respect and entire confidence of his associates.

Neither his professional nor his business engagements measure the full extent of Mr. Bunnell's public activities. Gifted musically, he holds active membership in several singing societies; is a member of St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church; one time director of the Young Men's Christian Association; also formerly director of the Board of Associated Charities; trustee of Keystone Academy; member and ex-president of the Automobile Association of Scranton; and to all gives a fair share of his time and ability. He was the first treasurer of Scranton City Council, Boy Scouts of America, the Boy Scout movement having always appealed strongly to his sympathies and interest. He is an active member of Peter Williamson Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Lackawanna Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Scranton Council, Royal and Select Masters; Coeur de Lion Commandery, Knights Templar; Irem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; James A. Connell Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Fairview Lodge, Knights of Pythias; Scranton Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of which he is past exalted ruler; and lieutenant-colonel of the Uniform Rank, Patriotic Sons of America.

Mr. Bunnell married, December 1, 1897, Margaret Irene Walls, daughter of George W. and Ventilia Irene (Snyder) Walls, of Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, she a great-great-granddaughter of Simon Snyder, three times governor of the State of Penn-

## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

sylvania. Through her patriotic ancestry, Mrs. Bunnell derives membership in the Daughters of the American Revolution, her affiliation being with Scranton Chapter.

Mr. and Mrs. Bunnell are the parents of three children: William Kirby, who died in infancy; Walls Willard, and Philip Wolfe. The summer home of the family is the old Elijah Bunnell homestead farm near Montrose, Pennsylvania (Bridgewater), which he purchased from his sister, she inheriting it from her uncle, Kirby Bunnell. There the annual reunion of the Bunnell clan is held, and the old farm is a much frequented place for all of the name or connection. The generous hospitality the owner extends at the homestead is also characterized at his city home, No. 410 Clay avenue, Scranton, and at both his legion of friends are most welcome. The unusual conditions caused by the World War during the years our own country was involved, revealed still another view of the character of this virile American, and proved his right to the proud title of patriot. He was very active in the Liberty Loan "drives," and acted as chairman for the city of Scranton during the placing of the Fourth and Fifth loans. In 1917 he was chairman of the "Christmas drive" in behalf of the Red Cross organization in Lackawanna county, and was chairman of the parade committee which, on June 10, 1919, welcomed Scranton's returning soldiers with a suitable reception and parade.

### **WOLLERTON, Frederick William,**

#### **Financier.**

From office boy to president is the record Mr. Wollerton has compiled in the financial world, and now, the honored head of the Union National Bank of

Scranton, Pennsylvania, he fills most ably a place for which his years of training in every subordinate bank position have qualified him. Son of an able father who held high civil and financial position in another part of the State, the lad was well grounded in those lessons which in the man developed in him the strong business quality and the high sense of honor which he possesses. Frederick W. Wollerton is a native son of Pennsylvania, son of William (2) Wollerton, president of the First National Bank of West Chester, grandson of William (1) Wollerton, a saddler and farmer of Chester county, great-grandson of John Wollerton, great-great-grandson of Charles (2) and Jane (Chilcot) Wollerton, of East Bradford township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, and great-great-great-grandson of Charles (1) Wollerton, of Hicklin, Nottinghamshire, England, and there Charles (2) Wollerton was born.

Charles (2) Wollerton came to Pennsylvania from England at a date unknown. He was a weaver by trade. In Concord Meeting, March 18, 1726, he married, according to Friends ceremony, Jane Chilcot, although neither of them were Friends, but were allowed to marry before the Meeting according to the rules of the Society. They settled in the northern part of East Bradford township, Chester county, and there Charles Wollerton died at an advanced age, and was buried May 13, 1781, at Goshen Friends burying ground. Their children were: John, the next in line of descent to Frederick W. Wollerton; Sarah, married Mr. Finley; James L., born September 18, 1731, died July 2, 1805, married Dorcas Few; Mary, married Walter Lilley; Jane, married Thomas Spackman.

John Wollerton, eldest child of Charles (2) and Jane (Chilcot) Wollerton, was



## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

born in East Bradford township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, in 1727, and died about 1794, survived by his widow, Mary, who died the following year. They were the parents of seven children: William, head of the third generation in this line; Ziba, James, John, Sydney, married William Mercer; Jane, married Caleb Gray; and Susanna, married Dell Price.

William Wollerton, eldest child of John and Mary Wollerton, was by trade a saddler, and carried on an extensive business in West Chester. In 1808 he bought the Rankin farm of one hundred acres, now a part of the borough of West Chester, holding that property until 1829, when he sold it to William Everhart, and moved to Uwchlan township, where he died. He married, in 1789, Rebecca Harvey, sister of Samuel Harvey, a merchant of Philadelphia, and long time president of the Bank of Germantown. William and Rebecca Wollerton were the parents of thirteen children, including a son, William (2) Wollerton, father of Frederick W. Wollerton, of Scranton. With William (2) banking ability developed as a family trait, that ability being fostered by the uncle, Samuel Harvey, the banker of Philadelphia.

William (2) Wollerton was born at the home farm, now part of West Chester, Pennsylvania, in 1810, died April 18, 1898. He was a man of education and ability, one of the able, influential men of his community. He was elected prothonotary of Chester county, in 1851, and associate-judge in 1856. Both positions were ably filled by Mr. Wollerton, but he was best known as the able financier, who for years presided over the destinies of the First National Bank of West Chester, one of the strong, conservative, financial institutions of Chester county. He served that bank as president for many years,

and gained high reputation among the financiers of that day. He married Olivia Work, who died in 1871, and they were the parents of Frederick W. Wollerton.

Frederick William Wollerton, son of William (2) and Olivia (Work) Wollerton, was born in West Chester, Pennsylvania, August 24, 1854. He was educated in the public schools and at the West Chester State Normal School. He began his business life as an office boy with the First National Bank of West Chester, of which his father was the able president, and whose genius for finance the son inherited. The various grades of banking service were reached one by one, as fitness for promotion was demonstrated, until the cashier's desk was reached, Mr. Wollerton remaining in that position until 1901. In that year he resigned his position with the West Chester First National Bank to take similar position with the Traders' National Bank of Scranton, his residence in Scranton then beginning. He continued cashier of the Traders' National for six years, he joining with others in 1907 in organizing the Union National Bank of Scranton, and accepting position with that bank as first vice-president. He filled that office for seven years, serving as a director until 1914, when a vacancy occurring, Mr. Wollerton was elected president. His administration has been marked by progress and prosperity, the bank taking honorable position among the financial institutions of Scranton. His clear vision, long experience and strong, executive ability has brought about the conditions which should surround every financial institution and have made the Union National Bank an important factor in Scranton's business life. President Wollerton is also a director of the First National Bank of Factoryville, Pennsylvania, and of the Old Forge Discount &

## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

Deposit Bank of Old Forge, Pennsylvania, both of these banks having been aided by him to found and incorporate. He has other corporate interests of importance, official and non-official, including a directorship in the Black Diamond Silk Company.

In Masonic circles Mr. Wollerton is held in high esteem, and he was chosen for the position as member of the New Masonic Temple building committees. He is affiliated with West Chester Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of West Chester, of which he is a past master; Howell Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, of West Chester; St. Alban Commandery, Knights Templar; Philadelphia Lulu Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Philadelphia; and Keystone Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, in which he holds the thirty-second degree. He is a member of the Pennsylvania State Bankers Association, the Scranton Country Club, the West Chester Country Club, the Waverly Country Club, the Hazelton Country Club, golf his favorite recreation. In political action he is strictly independent, interested in all that pertains to progress and advancement. He enjoys the social side of club life and finds in the society of his fellowmen stimulus and inspiration for the serious work of life.

Mr. Wollerton married Josephine Brinton Thompson, of Philadelphia, and they are the parents of an only child, Martha Brinton Wollerton.

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### KELLER, Luther,

#### **Manufacturer, Public Official.**

From the year 1862, when he left the Stroudsburg farm of his father, a lad of twelve years, until the present, 1919, the life of Luther Keller has been one of suc-

cessful achievement, he now the veteran of sixty-nine, head of one of the largest builders' supply houses in Eastern Pennsylvania, a manufacturer, wholesaler and retailer. His success in life has been the result of his own energy, integrity and upright business principle, strictly adhered to in every transaction. In addition to developing his own business he has aided in the establishment of many now prosperous Scranton industries, in fact few new enterprises have been established in the city during the past quarter of a century in which he has not taken an active interest. He has been equally useful in public life, his long service in councils testifying to the time he has devoted to the public welfare. He is of the fifth generation of his family in Pennsylvania, son of Daniel Keller, a miller of Monroe county, Pennsylvania; son of Peter Keller, a farmer and miller of Monroe county; son of Joseph (2) Keller, a Revolutionary soldier; son of Joseph (1) Keller, the founder of the family in Pennsylvania, born in Bavaria, March 15, 1719.

(1) Joseph Keller sailed on the ship "William" for America, and arrived at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, October 31, 1734. He married, in Philadelphia, about 1742, Mary Engel Drumm, and located their home in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, where they endured the cruelest suffering and hardships even unto death. The Keller home was raided by the Indians, Mrs. Keller and several of her children being captured and their eldest child slain. They were taken to Canada, handed over to the French officers, and there held captive for three years, the victorious English army freeing them after the defeat of the French at Ottawa. Mrs. Keller and her children then made their way back to Pennsylvania, traveling over one thousand miles before they were



## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

restored to their husband, father, and friends. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Keller were the parents of eight children, among them Joseph (2), of further mention.

(II) Joseph (2) Keller was born January 15, 1751, and died April 15, 1832. He was carried away with his mother by the Indians, and returned with her three years later, aged nine years. He was a soldier of the Revolution, and after the war settled in Cherry Valley, then in Northampton, now in Monroe county, Pennsylvania. He married Maria Magdalene Andre, who died September 6, 1831, daughter of Leonard Andre. They were the parents of eleven children, descent being traced through Peter.

(III) Peter Keller was born August 26, 1794, and died September 20, 1878. He became a prosperous farmer and mill owner of Cherry Valley, now Monroe county, Pennsylvania, and also ran a line of freight teams from Stroudsburg through Easton to Philadelphia. He was a Whig in politics and later a Republican. He married Elizabeth Heller, born October 19, 1798, died April 3, 1886. They were the parents of twelve children, Daniel, the fourth child, being head of the fourth generation and father of Luther Keller, of Scranton.

(IV) Daniel Keller was born in Monroe county, Pennsylvania, in April, 1825, and died February 8, 1904. He succeeded his father in the milling business, and ran the grist mill until several years prior to his death, when he retired. He was a Republican in politics, and both he and his wife were members of the German Reformed Church. He married Catherine Jane Drake, born April 20, 1828, died March 27, 1861, daughter of Wayne Drake, a farmer of Monroe county, Pennsylvania. They were the parents of four

children, among them Luther, whose career is the inspiration of this review.

(V) Such were the antecedents of Luther Keller, who was born at the family home near Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania, October 27, 1850, and there spent the first twelve years of his life. His mother died in 1861, and the next year he left home to make his way in the world, a fact which speaks volumes for his courage and self-reliant quality. He found a home with a farmer, with whom he remained three years, working on the farm most of the year and attending school during the winter months. He next came to Scranton, being then in his sixteenth year, and for four years he was in the employ of Louis and Sidney Keller, who taught him the harness maker's trade. It was not until 1875 that Mr. Keller established in business for himself. While learning his trade he attended night classes at Gardner's Business College, taking the business course. In 1875, in a small way, he established in business, dealing exclusively in lime for a time, later adding cement, hard-wall plaster, sewer pipe, fire brick, and clay, and full lines of kindred builders' supplies, which business has grown to large proportions. Prosperity attended him from the beginning, and from a retailer he became a wholesale dealer as well. With great prosperity came greater expansion, and a lime burning plant at Portland, Pennsylvania, was first leased and then purchased. To this plant and limestone quarry he has added another quarry, making it the largest lime burning plant in Eastern Pennsylvania, a large number of men being employed in the quarries and kilns. The wholesale and retail yards are located at Nos. 813-815 West Lackawanna avenue, Scranton, shipments in both wholesale and retail quantities being made to many points in

## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and New York. The confidence which was early established between Mr. Keller and his trade has never been violated, and the customers of forty years ago are many of them the customers of to-day. Outside his private business he has large interests, being president of the Scranton Textile Company, and for twenty-five years he has been a director of the Third National Bank of Scranton. This does not exhaust the list of his business connections, as he has many more.

A Republican in politics, Mr. Keller for fourteen consecutive years, 1894-1908, represented the Seventeenth Ward in the City Council, was its president for two years, and always used his best official as well as private effort to promote the public welfare. He has worked personally as a persistent advocate of Scranton's desirability as a manufacturing center, and accomplished a great deal during the years he was vice-president and the two years as president of the Scranton Board of Trade. In 1877 he was made a Mason, and is now a member of Union Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Lackawanna Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Coeur de Lion Commandery, Knights Templar; Irem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; and a thirty-second degree Mason of Keystone Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite. For thirty years he has been superintendent of the Sunday school of Immanuel Baptist Church, and in the work of that church has been most active and useful. The Immanuel Baptist Church was formerly the Penn Avenue Baptist Church, and under both names, for fifty years, his membership and usefulness have been continuous as president of the board of trustees and as deacon, both being extremely lengthy. His interest in church

affairs is more than local, and he is widely known in the State bodies of the Baptist denomination. He was moderator of the Abington Baptist Association for two years; president of the Baptist State Convention two years; member of the executive committee of the Northern Baptist Convention six years; and is a charter member of the Ministers and Missionary Benefit Board of the Northern Baptist Convention.

Mr. Keller married (first) September 18, 1879, Annie E. Halstead, who died February 18, 1883, daughter of Nathaniel Halstead. They were the parents of a son, who died in infancy. He married (second) January 21, 1886, Laura Frey, daughter of Peter and Maria (Boyer) Frey, of Portland, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Keller is a co-worker in the church, acting through the women's organizations. Mr. and Mrs. Keller are the parents of two children: Ruth, married, May 14, 1918, Lieut.-Col. Elmer B. Shaul, M. D., who served in France with the Eighty-first Division, American Expeditionary Forces, and Russell, born May 14, 1899.

Such is the record of sixty-nine years, and its perusal will convince the reader that since his twelfth year there are no blank pages in his record. It further shows that Mr. Keller has not lived for his own selfish purpose, but that love and devotion to the church and to his fellow men has gone hand in hand with his business enterprise.

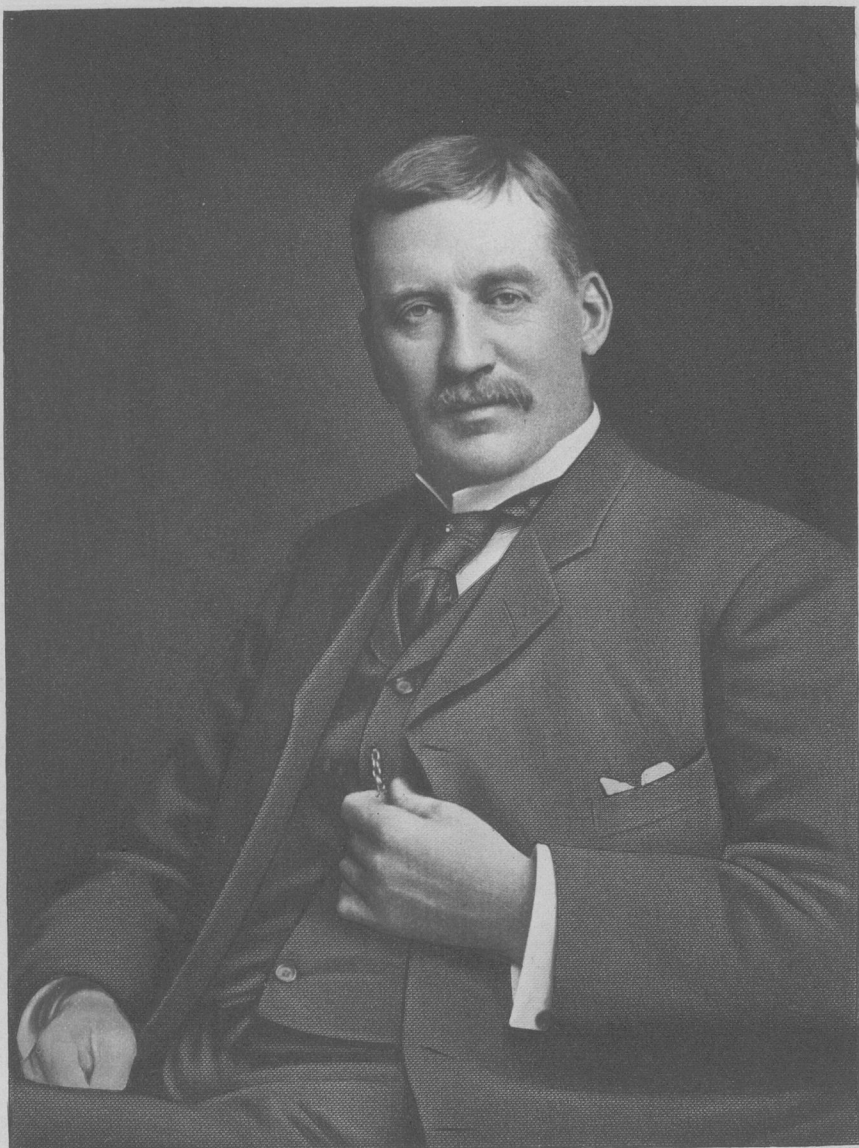
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### PEMBERTON, Henry, Jr.,

**Expert Chemist, Author.**

Henry Pemberton, Jr., was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, September 13, 1855, son of the late Henry and Caroline Town (Hollingsworth) Pemberton. The first of the family in America was





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## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

Ralph Pemberton, son of William and Ann Pemberton, a native of Lancaster, England, who, with his son, Phineas, arrived in Choptank, Maryland, on the ship "Submission," November, 1682, afterward settling in Bucks county, Pennsylvania. From him and his wife, Margaret (Sedden) Pemberton, the line descends through their son, Phineas (member of Provincial Council of Pennsylvania, member of Assembly) and his wife, Phebe (Harrison) Pemberton; their son, Israel (alderman in 1701, and representative in Provincial Assembly, 1704), and his wife, Rachel (Read) Pemberton; their son Israel, and his wife, Sarah (Kirkbride) Pemberton; their son Joseph, and his wife, Ann (Galloway) Pemberton, of West River, Maryland; and their son, John, and his wife, Anna (Clifford) Pemberton, daughter of John and Anna (Rawle) Clifford, who were the grandparents of Henry Pemberton, Jr.

Henry Pemberton, Jr., was scientific, literary and musical. He received his education in private school, and graduated from the University of Pittsburgh, class of 1876; then entered the junior class, University of Pennsylvania, as a special student in chemistry, subsequently receiving a certificate of proficiency from that institution. He was chemist for the United States Chemical Company of Philadelphia until 1883; was manager of the Kalion Chemical Company of Philadelphia from 1883 until 1887; and occupied the same position with the Laramie Chemical Works in 1888. In the taking of the eleventh census, Mr. Pemberton was special agent of statistics of chemical industry. He was author of numerous technical papers, published in scientific journals. He served as president of the Chemical Section of Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, of which he was a member,

and was a manager of the Institute for two terms, 1891-96. He contributed a number of papers to the proceedings of the chemical section, the most important being that describing a method originated by him for the volumetric determination of phosphoric acid. This paper, which attracted notice, was published in the "Journal of the Franklin Institute," volume 136. It received much favorable notice and was taken into general use by chemists.

Mr. Pemberton was a close student of the Shakespeare plays, an authority on rare editions, and at the time of his death was engaged in writing a volume entitled "Shakespeare and Sir Walter Raleigh," in which he hoped to show that the latter was the real author of the plays. He was deeply interested in astronomy, and his rare musical gift was an unusual inheritance known only to his intimate friends and family.

Mr. Pemberton was a man of great purity of character, reserved and modest, while possessing unusual ability and learning. He was a member of the Penn Club, Chemical Society of New York, Society of Chemical Industry, of England, Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Pennsylvania, Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Colonial Society of Pennsylvania, and Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania. In politics he was a Progressive Republican, a firm believer in the Roosevelt cause for humanity. His home was at No. 1008 Clinton street, Philadelphia.

On March 28, 1894, Mr. Pemberton married Susan, daughter of the late Joseph Shallcross and Mary Barratt (Cowgill) Lovering, of Philadelphia, by whom he had four children: Joseph Lovering, died in infancy; Caroline Hollingsworth, born June 14, 1896, died August 6, 1917;

## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

Henry Rawle, born April 27, 1898; Robert, born October 16, 1900. The death of Henry Pemberton, Jr., occurred October 25, 1913. Devoted to his family relations, sincere and true in his friendships, honorable and generous in business, he had the affections and esteem of those who lived closest to him and were best fitted to judge of his quality.

### STOCKER, James D.,

#### Promoter of Public Utilities.

For nearly half a century James D. Stocker was established in the Lackawanna Valley, and until the very close of his life was actively engaged in business, although his original line, mercantile business, had long been departed from. He was an active figure in the development of the Valley, his large mercantile business being located in the borough of Jermyn. He won both fame and fortune as a promoter of public utilities companies, and to him and to John Aitken, of Carbondale, the Upper Valley owes its first car line. The borough of Jermyn owes the Rushbrook Water Company to him, a company that diverted the waters from Heart and Chapman lakes and impounded them in a reservoir back in the hills west of Jermyn, from whence the water flows to the company's customers. So too Montrose and Huntingdon owe their fine water systems to his fine genius and enterprise.

The firm of J. D. Stocker & Company, general merchandise, was his chief interest until his selling out several years ago, and since that date his activities have widely extended, his lumber interests becoming very extensive. The great activity Mr. Stocker displayed would imply a man of perfect health, but the reverse was true, and in recent years he could have

been properly termed an invalid. His death was the culmination of a severe attack of rheumatism with which he was stricken thirty years earlier and which greatly crippled him. Yet with that handicap he was always keenly interested in everything which pertained to community life, and was a pillar of strength to his church, his party, and his fraternity. He was of deeply religious nature, a Bible class teacher for thirty years, and in his will he made bequests of \$3,000 each to the board for home missions of the Presbyterian church of America, and to the board for foreign missions of the Presbyterian church of America.

James D. Stocker was a son of Albert and Lydia Rebecca (Peet) Stocker. His mother was a descendant of John Peet, who came from Duffield Parish, Derbyshire, England, in 1635, in the ship "Hopewell," and became one of the pioneer settlers of Stratford, Connecticut. He married Sarah, daughter of Captain Richard Osborne, who was granted eighty acres of farm land by the General Court for his gallant service during the Pequot War. Captain Osborne came in the "Hopewell" in 1634, settled in Hingham, removed to New Haven in 1639, and to Fairfield, Connecticut, in 1650. John Peet, the American ancestor, died in 1678. On the maternal side descent is also traced from the Plymouth family, French Huguenots, who located in England when the fires of persecution were burning fiercely in France. Later they came to America and settled in the Genesee Valley, New York. Albert Stocker came to Pennsylvania from Fairfield county, Connecticut, where the family settled in the seventeenth century on coming from England.

James D. Stocker was born in Salem township, Wayne county, Pennsylvania, March 9, 1850, died in Jermyn, Pennsyl-



## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

vania, April 13, 1919, and is buried in Hamlin, Wayne county, Pennsylvania. The first twenty-two years of his life were spent at the homestead in Wayne county, he in the meantime acquiring a good education. In 1872 he settled in Jermyn, where he established a meat market. Later he admitted S. W. Cook as a partner, and until 1898 they continued a very successful business. The meat market gave way to a general mercantile business, and the firm of J. D. Stocker & Company became one of the leading houses of its kind in the Upper Valley. After disposing of his store interests, Mr. Stocker became heavily interested in promoting public utility and lumber companies. The Carbondale Street Railway was his first venture, and that was followed by others dealing principally in water stock companies. He promoted and organized the companies supplying the borough of Montrose and Huntington, also the Rutherford Water Company, which supplies Jermyn. He was also president of the Armstrong Water Company of Kittanning, Pennsylvania; president of the Wilson Lumber & Milling Company; and had large interests in the districts of North Carolina. He also was a director of the Anthracite Trust Company.

Mr. Stocker was a Democrat in politics, and a strong supporter of the cause of Prohibition, contributing liberally to every movement tending to lessen the influence of the saloon. He was the last surviving charter member of Rushford Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Jermyn. He was an active member of the Carbondale Presbyterian Church for thirty years, and for many years of the Dr. Charles Lee Bible class of that church. When the class met after his death, the following resolutions were adopted:

Again our Class emblems are darkened with the trappings of woe. James D. Stocker, one of our beloved members, has lately fallen.

It is the common lot of all to die, we know that from this fate there is no escape. We may look for it, expect it, yet always be shocked by its approach.

Leaves have their time to fall  
And flowers to wither at the North wind's breath,  
And stars to set; but all,  
Thou has all times for thine own,  
Oh, death.

James D. Stocker was a man of strong intellect and forceful character, kind and generous. His talents were freely used in the development of natural resources for the benefit of the public, his counsel as freely given in the regulation of affairs of State and community, his hand was ever open to worthy charity and the needs of the church he loved.

The record of a noble life, is that life's best eulogy. The history of the deeds of worthy men, their lasting epitaph.

James D. Stocker died as he lived, with a strong and abiding faith in the essentials of religion. Happy, indeed, that man who can stand alone on the echoless shore and soothed and sustained by an unfaltering trust in the faith of his fathers, with ears attuned to Divine harmony, hear the sweet welcoming music of celestial choirs as the bark of life sinks behind the vision line of that tideless sea that separates the life that is, from the life that is to be.

*Resolved*, That in the death of James D. Stocker, this class has lost a faithful friend and a beloved member, that the community has lost a strong and upright citizen, and his family a kind and loving husband and father.

*Resolved*, That a minute of his death be placed upon our class records and a copy of this resolution be mailed to the family of our departed friend.

JNO. F. REYNOLDS,  
JOHN B. SHANNON,  
ANDREW W. PATTEN,  
Committee.

Dr. Charles Lee Bible Class, April 27, 1919.

The following resolutions were adopted by the Anthracite Trust Company in honor of their longtime associate:

## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

James D. Stocker, almost from the organization of the Anthracite Trust Company, a director, passed on to his reward on Sunday, April 13, 1919, after years of usefulness, during many of which he was a great physical sufferer, though patient and cheerful through it all.

Association with him was a privilege, for his Christian fortitude and cheerfulness made better men of all who fell within the genial warmth of his great heart. His caution, though greatly conservative, was of the sort that gave broad consideration to every question which confronted him, making him a wise and just counsellor.

To this Board he gave to the last his absorbing interest and concern, and this institution has lost one of its wisest heads and most interested patrons.

As a man, citizen, father and husband, and in every relation of life, he was of the highest type, and gave his best consideration to all of these as a kindly loving person devoted to the highest ideals.

We extend to his family and friends our sympathy in this hour of their bereavement and would console them with the thought that his passing was painless and that his life was clean, useful and exemplary.

The President is requested to transmit this minute to his family and to the press.

Mr. Stocker married (first) the daughter of a Presbyterian minister of Wayne county, Frances Raymond, who bore him a son, Frank Raymond, born in Jermyrn, July 24, 1876, a graduate of Yale, A. B., class of 1898, a lawyer of high standing. He married, October 17, 1901, Marion Fraser Crane, who died March 18, 1914, leaving sons, James D., Dwight L., and Frank R. (2). Frank R. Stocker died in Scranton in October, 1917. Mr. Stocker married (second) Gertrude Raymond, sister of his first wife, and they were the parents of a son, Claude, now located in Pittsburgh. He married (third) November 27, 1889, Octavia Morrison, daughter of William Harvey and Eleanor (Simonton) Morrison, of Statesville, North Carolina, her parents both of Scotch ancestry and of prominent North Carolina families. Mrs. Stocker survives her husband with

her only child, Eleanor Gertrude, educated at Emma Willard School, Troy, New York.

### PHILLIPS, Colonel R. A.,

#### **Man of Large Affairs.**

Coming from Welsh parentage, Colonel Phillips inherited the rugged characteristic of that race, and from his intellectual, pious father, imbibed a love and reverence for literature and religion. He was a man with nerves of iron, seemingly wonderful selfcontrol and indomitable will, yet of a most genial, pleasing personality. From boyhood reared to work, he came up from the breaker boy, slate picker in the screen room, door tender in the mines, mule driver in the gangway, runner, miner foreman, and finally superintendent of all the coal mines of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company. He was thoroughly furnished for the position he held, his life in the mines having given not only mining experience but a knowledge of the miner, his methods of thought and mental processes. His own rise in the world brought him no false pride, but on the contrary he was always the miners' sympathetic and considerate friend and they ever held him in high personal regard. He was a son of Thomas J. and Anna (Jenkins) Phillips, both born in Wales.

Thomas J. Phillips left his native land, came to the United States, and in 1848 came to Carbondale, Pennsylvania. He was then a skilled miner and was long employed in the anthracite mines of the Lackawanna Valley, becoming foreman of the Jersey and Avondale mines of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company at Plymouth, holding that position at the time of his death. He was a man of strong mind and deep piety, a preacher of the Welsh Presbyterian



## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

church, deeply versed in scripture, and well read. He preached to the Welsh miners from Carbondale to Nanticoke, exercised a salutary influence over them, and was the means of congregations being formed, churches built, and benevolent organizations being fostered. He continued this Christian work until the hour of his death at Hyde Park, Scranton. His wife, Anna (Jenkins) Phillips, survived him until the age of eighty-three. They were the parents of seven children: David, deceased; Sarah, Thomas, John, R. A., of further mention; Elizabeth, and Margaret.

R. A. Phillips was born at Belleview, Scranton, Pennsylvania, December 11, 1863, and died February 21, 1918. He spent his youth at Plymouth, and until twelve years of age attended the public schools at Plymouth and Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, Pennsylvania. He then became a breaker boy at the Jersey mines at Plymouth, but his well informed father aided him in self-study and the son acquired a more practical education than the school could have afforded him. He continued a mine worker from the age of twelve, and passed through the various grades of mine work until he became a skilled miner. At the age of seventeen he was connected with the engineering corps of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, and in time advanced to inside foremanship, assistant inside general superintendent, district superintendent, and finally superintendent of all the mines operated by the coal department of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western. There were then twenty-one such mines, employing in all twenty-two thousand men, all of whom came under his jurisdiction. There had been but one break in his service, when he went to Philadelphia as accountant with the Philadelphia & Reading Coal Company. He

soon returned to the Lackawanna Coal Company, and promotions then came rapidly until he had reached the very top of the ladder, there being no higher position within the gift of the company. He was one of the best liked men in authority in the mines, strikes were rare under his management, and he was freely consulted by the mine workers and asked to aid them in the solution of their problems. Yet he exacted discipline, and in his superintendency of the mines gained the highest encomiums from those in authority over him. For three years he was a member of the board of examiners charged with the duty of passing upon the qualifications of men applying for the position of mine foreman. For five years he was a member of the inspectors examining board. He aided in the organization of the Keystone Bank in 1904, was chosen its first president, but resigned three years previous to his death on account of illness. He was a wise, conservative banker, and as in every other position, he ever held he was equal to its every demand.

Colonel Phillips was very proud of his Welsh blood, and was always in the foreground of every movement in which the Welsh were interested. He was president of the Druid Society, president of the Scranton Oratorical Society, and was its head when that society brought home from Pittsburgh the first prize, \$5,000. A Republican in politics, he was a loyal party man, and often was chosen a delegate to county, district and State conventions. He was a delegate to the National Republican Convention of 1904, which nominated Theodore Roosevelt for the presidency. He was a member of Peter Williamson Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Lackawanna Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Lackawanna Council, Royal and Select Masters; Coeur de

## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

Lion Commandery, Knights Templar; and in the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite had attained the thirty-second degree, belonging to Keystone Consistory. He was a man of progressive ideas, and wisely advocated all forward movements. Men closest to him loved him for his splendid qualities, and his passing was deeply regretted.

Colonel Phillips married, May 20, 1892, Mary Ruane, daughter of Dominick and Margaret (Barnes) Ruane, of St. Patrick's Parish, Scranton.

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### **HOWER, George F.,**

#### **Contractor, Builder.**

A native son of Scranton, educated in the public schools of the city, and now senior member of the firm, Hower & Stender, contractors, lumber dealers, and manufacturers of building material, Mr. Hower has given a splendid accounting of his years of business activity. He stands high in the business world, and is a prominent Free Mason, holding the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite.

George F. Hower is a son of Jacob J. Hower, born in Germany, in 1834, died in 1888. In 1855 he came to the United States, and secured a position with the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad as blacksmith, a trade which he learned in Germany. Later he resigned his position, and with his brother-in-law established a grocery at Hyde Park, conducting the business under the firm name, Warnke & Hower. For thirteen years they operated the Hyde Park store, then Mr. Hower sold his interest in the business and entered the employ of the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company at the Briggs shaft. He was in charge of the company barns at the Briggs shaft, and there accidentally met with injuries which caused his death. Jacob J. Hower mar-

ried Elizabeth Fern, and they were the parents of eight children, this review tracing the career of the eldest son, George F. Hower.

George F. Hower was born in Scranton, Pennsylvania, November 26, 1865, and there educated in the public schools. He began his wage earning career at the coal mines, at the age of thirteen, and at the age of seventeen served a carpenter's apprenticeship with John Nelson, becoming an expert workman and continuing at his trade for eighteen years. His last employer was John D. Kohl, whom he first engaged with as a journeyman carpenter, later becoming a gang foreman, then superintendent on construction, and finally a partner in the firm, Kohl & Hower. This partnership was terminated nine months later by the death of Mr. Kohl. On March 15, 1897, the firm of Hower & Stender was formed, the junior member being Herman F. Stender, also a practical mechanic. The firm's capital at the beginning was \$1,100—their business, building contractors, only. The great asset of the firm, however, was the youth, enthusiasm, ability, and ambition of the partners, and these have brought the firm to a leading position in the business world. The success of the firm was assured from its beginning, and when the contracting business was firmly established expansion began, the first step being the establishing of a lumber yard in Scranton. This branch of their business became a most important one, and now, 1919, the firm as lumber dealers, mill workers, and contracting building contractors ranks with the leading firms of the city. The business transacted at the yards is large, while many large buildings, including the Immanuel Baptist Church, and innumerable private residences of the best character have been erected in the past, while at the present



## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

time the service of one hundred men are required in the firm's business. A feature of the management of Hower & Stender is the feeling of mutual respect existing between the partners and their operating force, a feeling which was beautifully expressed on the seventeenth anniversary of the founding of the firm, when a beautiful silk flag was presented by the force as an expression of their good will and a token of the esteem in which they held their employers, Hower & Stender. The management of his private business affairs, as represented in the business of Hower & Stender, is Mr. Hower's greatest concern, and the success of that firm is the highest testimonial to his ability and devotion. He is not a man of a single idea nor selfishly bound up in his own business. On the contrary, he is a man of public spirit, progressive, and interested in all forward movements, and a helper in all that tends to promote and further the interests of his native Scranton. He serves the Central Loan Company of Scranton as a director and treasurer, and he is very active in church work, serving on the official board of Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church, and giving to that church the benefit of his business ability in the management of its temporal affairs. So, too, during the stress and storm of the past four years' World War he has given freely of his time and means to Government service, aiding in all Liberty Loans, Red Cross and Allied drives.

In the Masonic order he is affiliated with Green Ridge Lodge, No. 597, Free and Accepted Masons, and in Keystone Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, he has attained the thirty-second degree. He is also a Noble of Irem Temple, of Wilkes-Barre, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He has for many years been a member of the Patri-

otic Order Sons of America, and is also a Knight of Malta, affiliated with the local body. His club is the Rotary of Scranton, and in politics he is strictly independent both in local and national affairs. Such is the business and civil record of one of Scranton's native sons, who from boyhood has made his own way and in the best sense is selfmade. Just now, in the prime of life, the future has much in store for him.

Mr. Hower married, December 28, 1892, Anna W. Earley, daughter of Frank Earley, a veteran of the Civil War. Mr. and Mrs. Hower are the parents of two sons and a daughter: Floyd Early, born August 18, 1896; George F. (2), November 22, 1899; and Martha Elizabeth, October 28, 1909.

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### RUTHVEN, Robert C.,

**Contractor.**

Three generations of his family have been prominent in the industrial life of the country to which Robert E. Ruthven came early in the nineteenth century. His son, Robert E. (2) Ruthven, was an engineer and official of the coal department of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad.

While Robert C. Ruthven, of the third generation, is widely known throughout the States of Pennsylvania and New York, both for his long connection with the Barber Asphalt Company and his independent paving contracting, the work done bearing mute testimony to his skill and integrity through their excellent condition. There is probably no line of work which is judged so entirely upon its merits as paving and road building, the test being open to the view of all and every shortcoming being quickly detected by a critical public. That Mr. Ruthven has become a leader in his busi-

## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

ness and retains it is proof positive that he is master of scientific and practical road making.

Robert E. Ruthven, the first comer of the family, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, and upon coming to the United States settled in Baltimore, there gaining distinction as an introducer of gas for illuminating purposes. Later he located in Boston, Massachusetts, where he became a man of prominence in business and in public life serving in the State Legislature. Later he came to Wyoming, Pennsylvania, here operating a foundry, later moving to Scranton, where he died. He married and his children were Alexander, James, John, Robert E., Helen and Marion Ruthven.

Robert E. (2) Ruthven was born in Baltimore, Maryland, in 1820, and died in Scranton, Pennsylvania, in 1888. He was delicate in youth, but three years at sea and later as purser of the ship "Brother Jonathan" so improved his general health that he abandoned the sea and accepted a land position with the engineering staff of the New York Central Railroad, but later engaged in coal production with the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad coal department, becoming foreman of the Hyde Park Colliery. His first Pennsylvania home was in Carbondale, but about 1860 he moved his residence to Scranton, there continuing until his death. He was a member of the First Presbyterian Church, of Scranton, and in politics a Republican. He married, in 1852, Sarah C., daughter of Parley Goddard, a real estate dealer of Worcester, Massachusetts. Mrs. Ruthven was a graduate of Mt. Holyoke Seminary, Massachusetts, a lady of culture and refinement, who lived to the age of eighty-two years, dying in 1912. Robert E. and Sarah C. (Goddard) Ruthven were the parents of five chil-

dren, two died in infancy, the remainder being: Marion, married Isaac Prentiss Shepard, of Waverly, New York; Helen; and an only son, Robert C., of further mention.

Robert C. Ruthven was born in Scranton, Pennsylvania, March 31, 1862. He was educated in Scranton public schools and in "Daddy Merrill's" school, then began in a most practical way the acquiring of a knowledge of civil engineering, a profession which strongly appealed to him. After completing his technical training, Mr. Ruthven entered the employ of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad in the engineering corps, remaining until the Buffalo-Binghamton division of the road was completed. From 1884 until 1904 he was associated with the Barber Asphalt Company, and during the years 1886 and 1887 being superintendent in charge of the laying of asphalt pavement in the foreign cities, Paris and Berlin. In the United States he was superintendent in Buffalo, New York, most of his twenty years with the company having been spent in Buffalo. After resigning his position with the Barber Asphalt Company, in 1904, he became an independent paving contractor, and in 1909 located permanently in Scranton, making that city his headquarters and center of operations.

Mr. Ruthven has been very successful as a contractor of paving, and was one of the organizers of the Ariel Sand Company, of Scranton, and is yet its secretary-treasurer. In religious connections he is a Presbyterian, both he and his wife members of the Scranton First Church. In politics he is a Republican, and is a member of the Scranton Board of Trade. He is a man of genial, friendly disposition and manner, well liked and esteemed by all who know him. He married Anna, daughter of Stephen and Henrietta



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*Arthur H. Peck.*



## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

(Comstock) Hopkins, of Waverly, New York, and they are the parents of Robert Stanley and Henrietta, of further mention.

Robert Stanley Ruthven was born in Buffalo, New York, February 23, 1889, and was prepared for college in the public schools. He then entered Yale Law School, whence he was graduated LL. B., class of 1913. He practises his profession in Buffalo, and is well established in business. He married Hazel Ellis, and they are the parents of a son, Robert Ellis Ruthven.

Henrietta Ruthven was educated in Buffalo public schools and Wellesley College, being a graduate of the last named, class of 1913. She is now (1919) a teacher at the Mount Airy School for the Deaf.

### PECK, Luther Wesley,

#### Man of Varied Activities.

Luther Wesley Peck, a veteran farmer, lumberman, and business man, of Honesdale and Scranton, Pennsylvania, is now rounding out a life of useful activity which began in 1845, at his home in the last named city. He is a son of Rev. George Myers Peck, who for fifty-two years was a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, a member of Oneida (New York) and the Wyoming (Pennsylvania) conferences. The Pecks are a noted family in Methodism, the highest office in the church, that of bishop, having been filled by Jesse Truesdell Peck, while his brother, Dr. George Peck, grandfather of Luther Wesley Peck, was one of the most remarkable men of his time, one whose genius and piety were recognized by high preferment. In fact all the five sons of Luther Peck, himself a Methodist class leader, became distinguished clergymen of the Metho-

dist Episcopal church. In the business world Pecks have also won high standing, while many beautiful gravestones and monuments in Glen Dyberry Cemetery at Honesdale, and in cemeteries at Easton, Allentown, and the Wyoming Valley, attest the skill and workmanship of Luther W. Peck, of this review.

(I) Henry Peck, doubtless a relation of Deacon William Peck, settled in New Haven, Connecticut, in 1638. It is believed that both Henry and William Peck came to New England with Governor Eaton and Rev. John Davenport, arriving in Boston on the ship "Hector," June 26, 1637. Henry Peck signed the "Compact" at New Haven, June 4, 1639, had a house lot within the city limits, yet owned in the family, took an active part in settlement affairs, and died in 1651. His wife's name was Joan, and his will dated October 30, 1651, names children: Eleazer, Joseph, of further mention; Benjamin, twin with Joseph, and Elizabeth, wife of John Hotchkiss. The line of descent is through the second son Joseph.

(II) Joseph Peck was baptized in New Haven, September 5, 1647, his twin brother, Benjamin, being baptized at the same time. He lived and died in New Haven, his widow, as administratrix of his estate, returning an inventory of his possessions, September 30, 1720. He married, November 28, 1672, Sarah, daughter of Roger Alling, of New Haven. They were the parents of nine children: Sarah, Joseph, Samuel, James, John, of further mention; Eliphalet, Abigail, Mary and Ebenezer. This branch descends through the fifth child, John.

(III) John Peck was born in New Haven, Connecticut, October 6, 1682, and died at the Peck homestead after a comparatively short life of usefulness. He married, January 30, 1706, Esther Morris, who bore him three sons: Joseph,

## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

Eliphalet and John, the last named dying young. This review deals with the career of Eliphalet, the second son.

(IV) Eliphalet Peck was born in New Haven, March 4, 1710, died in Danbury, Fairfield county, Connecticut, at an advanced age. His father died when his son was young, and it is believed that Eliphalet was taken into the home of his uncle, James Peck. He left New Haven when young and located in Danbury, where his after life was spent. He married Rebecca, surname unknown, and they were the parents of five sons: Jesse, of further mention; Phineas, Elkanah, John, Stephen; and two daughters: Esther, married Stephen Curtis; and Rebecca, married Aaron Stone. The line of descent in this branch is through the eldest son, Jesse.

(V) Jesse Peck settled in the south part of the town of Danbury (now Bethel), taking up virgin land which he cleared of its timber and brought under cultivation. He was a Revolutionary soldier, dying before the war ended and giving three sons to the Colonial forces. One of these, Nathaniel, died of disease contracted in the service, the other two, prisoners on the prison ship "Jersey," returned to their homes after being released in so emaciated a condition that they were for a time almost helpless in mind and body. Jesse Peck was a member of the Bethel church, in 1760, and died at his farm there, January 28, 1777. He married Ruth Hoyt, born February 26, 1738, died February 2, 1809. Children: Nathaniel, Eliphalet, Jesse, Benjamin, Lois, married Israel Nickerson; Calvin; Luther, through whom descent is traced in this branch; Daniel; Mercy, died young; Esther, died young.

(VI) Luther Peck was born in the town of Danbury, Fairfield county, Con-

necticut, June 12, 1767, and died in Otsego county, New York, September 30, 1848. He spent the early years of his life in Danbury, there married and remained until 1794. In that year he moved with his family to what is now Middlefield Center, Otsego county, New York, and there lived the remainder of his life, a farmer. He was a man of deep religious convictions, and with him, led by his wife, Methodism came into the family. Luther Peck was for many years a faithful class leader, and reared his family in accordance with the strictest tenets of the Methodist church.

Mr. Peck married, September 27, 1787, Annis Collar, who died October 23, 1839, daughter of a Revolutionary soldier who died during the winter of suffering at Valley Forge. They were the parents of a remarkable family, six daughters and five sons, all the latter becoming eminent ministers of the gospel, one of them a bishop, two of them distinguished literary men and authors. Five grandchildren of the devoted Methodist class leader also became local ministers of the same church, and it is possible to extend the list in later generations. The children in order of birth are: 1. Rachel, married John Bennett, and settled in Brocklestraw, Pennsylvania. 2. Martha, married Joshua Jaquays, and also settled in Brocklestraw. 3. Elizabeth, died unmarried at the age of thirty years. 4. Rev. Luther Hoyt. 5. Rev. George, whose career follows. 6. Rev. Andrew, died May 6, 1887, aged eighty-seven years. 7. Mary, died unmarried, aged twenty-one years. 8. Rev. William, died March 16, 1883, aged eighty-one years. 9. Anna, married Solomon Crowell, and settled in Chautauqua county, New York. 10. Susanna, married Royal Blanding, and also settled in Chautauqua county. 11. Rev. Jesse



## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

Truesdell, a bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church, elected in 1872 and serving until his death, May 17, 1883, at the age of seventy-two years.

(VII) Rev. George Peck, D. D., second son of Luther and Annis (Collar) Peck, was born in Middleford, Otsego county, New York, August 8, 1797, and died in Scranton, Pennsylvania, May 20, 1876. He united with the Methodist Episcopal church in 1812, was licensed to exhort in 1815, and in 1816 received a local preacher's license. He served in that capacity on the Cortland circuit, and the same year joined the Genesee conference on trial. The first sermon that he preached in the Wyoming Valley was delivered in the old Settlers' church at Forty Fort, on Sunday morning, August 9, 1818. In 1821 he was pastor of the church at Paris, New York, and in 1822 and 1823 was pastor at Utica, New York. In 1824 he had so attracted the favorable notice of his brethren that he was appointed presiding elder of the Susquehanna district. In 1835 he was elected president of Cazenovia Seminary, an institution in which he had long been interested. In fact his interest in educational matters was always intense and he was the originator and moving spirit in the founding of Wyoming Seminary at Kingston, Pennsylvania. In an address delivered in the old church at Forty Fort in October, 1839, he urged that a Methodist seminary was needed in the Wyoming Valley and that Kingston furnished as good a location as could be found for such an institution. One of his biographers further states that he "was the originator of the first course of study prescribed by the General Conference for travelling preachers." For eight years he was editor of the "Methodist Quarterly Review," his election "marking a new era in the history of the magazine, the more

liberal policy adopted by the church enabling the editor to devote his time and ability chiefly to its advancement and to call to his aid an able corps of paid contributors." After eight years as successful editor of the "Review," he was appointed editor of the "New York Christian Advocate," a position in which his able statesmanship was made manifest. Originally a member of the Genesee Conference, he joined the Oneida Conference at its organization, but during the years of his editorial work he was a member of the New York Conference. In 1852 he returned to his former fields of labor, becoming a member of the then newly organized Wyoming Conference.

His ministerial labors from his licensing as a local preacher are thus tabulated: 1816, Broome Circuit in New York State; 1817, Cortland; 1818, Wyoming Circuit; 1819, Bridgewater; 1820, Canaan; 1821, Paris; 1822-23, Utica; 1824-25, presiding elder of Susquehanna district; 1826, Wyoming; 1827, Wilkes-Barre; 1828-29, Ithaca; 1830, Utica; 1831-32, Cazenovia; 1833-34, Auburn; 1835-38, principal of Cazenovia Seminary; 1839, presiding elder of Susquehanna district; 1840-47, editor of "Methodist Quarterly Review" and general book editor of the Methodist Book Concern; 1848-51, editor of the "Christian Advocate," the official organ of the Methodist Episcopal church; 1852-53, Wilkes-Barre; 1854, presiding elder of the Wyoming district; 1855, presiding elder of the Binghamton district; 1856-57, Scranton Mission, now Elm Park Methodist Episcopal Church; 1858-61, presiding elder of Wyoming district; 1862-65, presiding elder of Lackawanna district; 1866-67, Providence; 1868, Dunmore; 1869-72, presiding elder of Wyoming district; 1873-76, supernumerary. During this period of active work as pastor, editor and

## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

presiding elder, he was thirteen consecutive times chosen a delegate to the General Conference of his church, a body which meets every four years, and which is a record without precedent. His first election was in 1824, his last in 1872, his service covering nearly half a century in the great lawmaking body of his church. He was a valuable member of the General Conference, his sound judgment and skill in debate proving of service in the discussion of grave questions which confronted the Conference. Wesleyan University conferred the honorary degree of A. M. in 1835, Augusta College conferring D. D. in 1840. In 1846 he was a member of the Evangelical Alliance which met in London, England, in August of that year.

Dr. Peck enriched the literature of his church by published works and editorial writings. His books, all yet in circulation, are: "Universalism Examined," "History of the Apostles and Evangelists," "Scripture Doctrine of Christian Perfection," "Rule of Faith," "Reply to Bascom," "Manly Character," "History of Wyoming" (1858, a rare and valuable work); "History of Methodism Within the Bounds of the Old Genesee Conference," "Our Country, Its Trials and Its Triumphs," "Life and Times of George Peck."

Dr. George Peck married, June 10, 1819, Mary Myers, daughter of Philip and Martha (Bennett) Myers, and a granddaughter of Thomas Bennett, who secured a land grant from the Connecticut Company in 1769, and assisted in the building of forts erected by the forty early settlers in that year. They were the parents of four sons and one daughter: 1. George Myers, of further mention. 2. Luther Wesley, A. M., D. D., a clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal church until

his death at Hyde Park, Scranton, Pennsylvania, March 31, 1900; he married Sarah Maria Gibbon, and left issue. 3. Mary Helen, married Rev. J. T. Crane, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church. 4. William Fisk, died in infancy. 5. Wilbur Fisk, M. D., a surgeon in the Union Army, 1861-65, married Sarah Jane Dean, and left issue.

(VIII) Rev. George Myers Peck, eldest son of Dr. George and Mary (Myers) Peck, was born at Forty Fort, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, April 17, 1820, and died at his home in Green Ridge, Scranton, Pennsylvania, February 16, 1897. He was educated at Cazenovia Seminary, Cazenovia, New York, there continuing until his nineteenth year, when he left home to take charge of his father's farm in the Wyoming Valley of Pennsylvania. He remained at the farm five years, but during that period pursued theological study, having decided to follow the holy calling. In 1845 he joined the Oneida (New York) Conference, transferring to the Wyoming Conference upon its organization in 1852. He was in the active ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church, 1845-1884, filling the following pulpits as regular pastor and other church offices as stated: 1845, Salem; 1846-47, Canaan; 1848-49, Beach Pond; 1850-51, Mount Pleasant; 1852-53, Pittston; 1854-55, Wyoming; 1856-57, Providence; 1858, Supernumerary; 1859, Owego, New York; 1860-61, Pittston; 1862-63, Carbondale; 1864-65, Providence; 1866-68, presiding elder of Lackawanna district; 1869-70, Unadilla, New York; 1871, Berkshire; 1872-75, Supernumerary; 1876-77, Cherry Ridge; 1878-79, Salem; 1880-81, Clifford; 1882-1883, Park Place (Court street) and Green Ridge, Asbury Church. In 1884 he was upon the supernumerary list until the time of his death, in 1897.



## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

Rev. George M. Peck married, July 18, 1839, Sarah Louisa Butler, who died May 30, 1902, daughter of Merit and Sabina (Bigelow) Butler. The Butlers were a pioneer family of Pompey Hill district, Onondaga county, New York, the region being known as Butler Hill in allusion to Ebenezer Butler, the pioneer settler. He was a grandson of Jonathan Butler, one of two Irish adventurers who came to the Connecticut colony in 1710. Ebenezer Butler it is said secured his land at Butler Hill from the Onondaga Indians, who gave title to the land in exchange for Ebenezer's pony, saddle and bridle. Ebenezer Butler was a soldier of the Revolution, serving with New York State troops, and lived to the wonderful age of ninety-six years. His son, Jesse Butler, and his wife, Louisa (Soper) Butler, both lived to the age of ninety-two years. Merit Butler, son of Jesse and Louisa (Soper) Butler, died at the age of eighty-eight years, his wife, Sabina (Bigelow) Butler, dying at the age of eighty-three years. Rev. George M. Peck and Sarah Louisa (Butler) Peck were the parents of five sons: 1. Merit Butler, born October 8, 1840, served with distinction during the Civil War in the Navy, died from accidental injuries received in Kansas City, Missouri, January 25, 1898. 2. George, born July 1, 1843, died at Dalton, Pennsylvania, May 12, 1858. 3. Luther Wesley, of further mention. 4. Josiah Eaton, born June 18, 1847, died October 24, 1865. 5. William Henry, a sketch of whom appears on a following page.

(IX) Luther Wesley Peck, third son of Rev. George Myers and Sarah Louisa (Butler) Peck, was born at the home farm, owned first by his maternal ancestor, Thomas Bennett, March 22, 1845, and is now living retired at Scranton, Pennsylvania. He obtained a good education,

and through a hard course of self-study, has obtained the equivalent of a college course, his attainment including a knowledge of German, Hebrew, geology and history. At the age of nineteen, Mr. Peck left home and located in Honesdale, Pennsylvania, where he was successfully engaged in the marble and granite business, later engaging in farming and lumbering. During that period of his life comprised between the years 1869-1880, he engaged in lumbering on both the Delaware and Lackawaxen rivers, and was a raftsman on the latter. He asserts that the Delaware was tame compared with the "Lackawack," and that many were the thrills, exciting moments and the wettings he experienced when the raft would hang upon a rock and swing across the current. He does not think the aviator has any more thrilling moments than the old time raftsmen of the "Lackawack" and Delaware rivers. He states that not being "water shy," he was expected to take care of all the clothes hung on the "stake," a riverman's expression. He built and occupied the house on Ridge street, Honesdale, opposite the old Methodist church, which was long his home.

In Honesdale, in 1867, Mr. Peck joined the Volunteer Fire Company, No. 1, and held various positions in that company, and in the fire department. Recently he attended a "Wayne County Home-coming Week" as the guest of Protection Fire Company, No. 3, and was royally entertained as one of the old veterans of the department. He wore one of the large metal badges issued to the firemen about 1875, that being a great curiosity to the young men of the department and an "open sesame" everywhere. Mr. Peck has long been connected with the Methodist Episcopal church, serving as recording steward and secretary for twenty-

## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

seven years. He has also borne his part in municipal affairs, and is an ardent temperance advocate.

Having acquired important business interests in the Lackawanna Valley, Mr. Peck, in 1880, moved his residence from Honesdale to Scranton, where he has been very successful as a mining accountant, coal operator, real estate dealer, operating in coal lands, ranking as an expert in coal lands, coal accounting and mine examination, and is distributing trustee of coal royalty of a large coal corporation, which position he has filled for many years. For five years, 1880-1885, he was in the employ of a corporation operating a large mine and breaker, serving as bookkeeper, weighmaster, paymaster, and finally as mine superintendent. In 1885, he entered the employ of Cleland, Simpson & Taylor, as their general accountant, continuing until 1903, when he resigned to devote his entire attention to his private coal and real estate interests.

Mr. Peck is identified with the financial institutions of the city of Scranton; was one of the organizers of the Green Ridge Bank, of which he is now a director, and a member of the discount and finance committee. A portion of each summer he spends at Lake Winola, where he owns a farm of eighty-six acres fronting the lake. There he has erected several cottages, built good roads and paths, and laid out many lots, constituting a perfect park of about twelve acres. The farm is an ideal property, nearly level, and under Mr. Peck's management, produces profitable crops. Having bought the property prior to the era of electric railroads, State roads, telephone lines or even rural delivery, the farm has proved a most profitable investment, its value having greatly increased.

Mr. Peck married (first) April 12,

1866, Adelaide Josephine Appley, daughter of Dr. Luther Appley, a noted physician and surgeon of Hancock, New York, who died at Honesdale, in 1871. In April, 1876, Mr. Peck married (second) Sadie Longstreet, a teacher in the Honesdale High School, and a daughter of William R. and Annie (Krohn) Longstreet, natives of Wayne county, Pennsylvania. Mr. Longstreet was a veteran of the Civil War. Luther W. and Sadie (Longstreet) Peck, were the parents of four children: 1. George, who died in early childhood. 2. Olive, who also died in early childhood. 3. Minnie L., born in 1880, died in 1915; she was a graduate of the Scranton High School and of the musical department of Wyoming Seminary, and was widely and favorably known in the musical life of her city; in addition to her decided talent as a musician, Miss Peck was a most gracious and lovable woman, highly esteemed by all who knew her. 4. Luther Longstreet, of further mention. Mr. and Mrs. Peck reside at No. 1640 Capouse avenue, Scranton, their summer home the old farm at Lake Winola.

(X) Luther Longstreet Peck, son of Luther Wesley and Sadie (Longstreet) Peck, was born in Scranton, Pennsylvania, April 20, 1888. He was educated in the public schools and at Wyoming Seminary, a graduate of the latter institution, class of 1908. He then entered Wharton School of Finance, University of Pennsylvania, and after finishing there, spent the years until 1912 as a student of business law at the university. In 1912, he accepted a position with Wurtz, Dulles & Company, of Philadelphia, stocks and bonds, local agents for Spencer Trask & Company, and later was associated with the same firm at the home office, New York City. He continued in that employ for about six years, compiling a record of





*Luther L. Peck.*





## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

faithful efficiency, which won him the high commendation of the company. On May 28, 1918, he enlisted in the United States Naval Reserve Corps, and was called to the colors September 11, following. He had been so successful and effective as a Liberty Loan bond salesman that he was granted an extension of time in which to report. On October 7, he entered the Officers' Training Camp at Hampton Roads, was assigned to Company 48, Unit X, and while here was stricken with influenza, which developed into pneumonia, and on October 15, 1918, at the Naval Base Hospital, his life ended.

The passing away of young Mr. Peck was a great grief to his family and many friends, a grief evidenced by the many beautiful messages of condolence sent in, and by the great banks of flowers which were sent at the time of his funeral, speaking the sentiments of the senders, many of whom were lifelong friends of the young patriot, who as truly gave his life for his country as did the men who died on foreign battlefields.

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### PECK, William Henry,

**Financier, Public Spirited Citizen.**

In October, 1909, after the death of the Hon. William Connell, president of the Third National Bank of Scranton, William H. Peck was elected to succeed to the presidency of that bank, which has long ranked as one of the soundest and best managed financial institutions of Pennsylvania. During the ten years which have elapsed since President Peck was elevated to the responsibilities of chief executive, he has added both to his high reputation as a banker gained through more than a quarter of a century's service as cashier of the same institution, and to the sterling record of the

Third National as an institution to be relied upon not only in fair weather but in times of financial stress and storm. Peck is not only a name honored in the financial world, but the records of the Methodist Episcopal church have been enriched by the lives of Rev. George Myers Peck and George Peck, D. D. (q. v.).

(IX) William Henry Peck, of the ninth American generation of the family, youngest son of Rev. George M. and Sarah Louisa (Butler) Peck (q. v.), was born at Pleasant Mount, Wayne county, Pennsylvania, May 28, 1852, but from the age of eighteen years a resident of Scranton, Pennsylvania. After completing his school years, in 1870, he secured a position as clerk in the First National Bank of Scranton, a position he held for twelve years, until March 7, 1882, when he resigned to accept appointment as cashier of the Third National Bank of Scranton. From that date his connection with the Third National Bank has been continuous, his years of service as cashier, which terminated in October, 1909, making him the logical successor to the presidency upon the death of its president, Hon. William Connell. The standing of the Third National has always been of the very highest. The safe passage of the financial panic of 1873 added greatly to its prestige, the bank at that time being but one year old. Increase in business followed naturally, and on November 5, 1877, the new building was first occupied, beautiful in its architectural design and in its appointments. For twenty-seven years Mr. Peck presided at the cashier's desk, carefully safeguarding the interests of the bank, but with infinite tact, judgment and patience, building up the reputation of the institution in the opinion of depositors and investors. He grew in public confidence, and when called up higher the

## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

choice met with instant popular approval. That his elevation to the presidency was an act of wisdom upon the part of the board of directors is fully conceded, the high prestige the bank attained under President Connell having been fully maintained under the administration of President Peck.

In addition to his presidency of the Third National Bank, Mr. Peck was a director of the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, 1914-18; is president of the Scranton Bedding Company; and director of the Lackawanna Mills. He was one of the organizers of the Pennsylvania Bankers' Association in 1895, and in 1904 was elected its president, a high honor, evidencing his high standing among the bankers of Pennsylvania. He is a member of the Scranton Board of Trade, and an ardent champion of all movements tending to increase the material interests of Scranton. He has inherited the love of Methodism which has characterized the Pecks since the time of his great-grandfather, Luther Peck, the devout class leader, and serves Elm Park Church with a zeal and devotion unusual. He is treasurer of the board of trustees, and deeply interested in all the varied interests of the church. He is broad in his vision, all good causes appealing to him. Thus he serves with equal enthusiasm as trustee of the Young Men's Christian Association and the Young Women's Christian Association, as treasurer of the Preachers' Aid Society of the Wyoming Conference, as trustee and first vice-president of Syracuse University, as vice-president of the New England Society of Pennsylvania, and as a member of the Wyoming Historical and Genealogical Society.

Mr. Peck married, at West Pittston, Pennsylvania, March 11, 1873, M. Arminda Kyte, daughter of Halsey and

Hannah (DeWitt) Kyte. Mr. and Mrs. Peck are the parents of two sons and four daughters: 1. William Joseph, born January 24, 1874; married, October 6, 1897, Lawson Hart, and has a son, Theodore Hart. 2. Alice Louise, born October 3, 1877; married, November 12, 1901, Frank A. Kaiser, and they are the parents of George Peck, Elizabeth Peck, and Edward Peck. 3. Grace Arminda, born September 3, 1880; married, September 24, 1907, Major Ralph A. Gregory; Major Gregory left Scranton in command of a battalion of the Thirteenth Regiment, and upon the reorganization of the Twenty-eighth Division commanded the Second Battalion of the One Hundred and Ninth Regiment; he participated in the numerous engagements in France, in which the One Hundred and Ninth went into action, subsequently being detached and placed in charge of a casual camp at Toul; Major Gregory returned from service in France on the "Leviathan," sailing from France on May 15, 1919; he is cashier of the Third National Bank, of Scranton. 4. Hannah, born September 21, 1884, died August 6, 1887. 5. Mary, died in infancy. 6. Nelson, born April 30, 1891; now an agriculturist of North Yakima, Washington.

### PLATT, Frank E.,

**Civil Engineer, Prominent Business Man.**

Joseph Curtis Platt, father of Frank Elbert Platt, came to the present site of the city of Scranton to live on March 17, 1846, and when Slocum Hollow emerged from its chrysalis state and took on manufacturing dignity, and demanded a more dignified home, he was instrumental in the adoption of the name of Scranton, a compliment to George W., Seldon T., and Joseph H. Scranton.

Joseph Curtis Platt was born in Say-



## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

brook, Connecticut, September 17, 1816, son of Joseph Platt, a lawyer, son of Deacon Dan Platt, son of Captain Dan Platt, an officer of the Revolutionary War, son of Obadiah Platt, son of Frederick Platt, who settled in Killingworth, Connecticut, about 1670. The years, up to 1846, were spent by Joseph C. Platt as a merchant in Connecticut, where on April 2, 1844, he married Catherine S. Scranton, daughter of Jonathan Scranton, of Madison, Connecticut, and sister of Joseph H. Scranton. On November 7, 1846, the new firm, Scranton & Platt, was organized, a firm that continued until March 10, 1853, when, having far outgrown original plans, the business was incorporated as the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company. In all the formation period of the settlement on the Lackawanna, the laying out of the town plot, of lots, the founding of its churches, schools, lodges and societies, Mr. Platt bore a leading part. In 1850, the first steps were taken to lay out the village plot, and of the movement Mr. Platt writes: "I felt it a matter of importance to start right, and held many consultations with Joel Anderson, the engineer." So interested was he in the planning and building of the town that this department was given into his full charge, and until he retired from active business in 1874 he continued in full charge of the company's real estate interests with the title of vice-president.

The borough of Scranton was incorporated in 1856, Mr. Platt serving as a member of the first Borough Council. The Young Men's Christian Association was organized August 27, 1858, with Mr. Platt a member of the board of managers. He was a member of the first board of directors of the Dickson Manufacturing Company, organized March 20, 1862; was for a number of years its treasurer, and a director all his life. He aided in the organ-

ization and was chosen one of the first directors of the First National Bank in 1863; in 1864, became a member of the milling and grain firm of C. T. Weston & Company; in 1865, became superintendent of the First Presbyterian Sunday School; in April, 1865, he was chosen a director of the newly-formed Moosic Powder Company; in 1871 became a director of the Peoples' Street Railway Company; elected vice-president of the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company, in August, 1872, and the same year was elected vice-president of the First National Bank, a post to which he was annually reelected so long as he lived. In 1874, the firm, C. T. Weston & Company, was incorporated as the Weston Mill Company, Joseph C. Platt a director, and the same year he was elected a director of the reorganized Lackawanna Hospital. The same year he resigned as vice-president of the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company, and he made an effort to lessen his official burdens, but it seemed impossible, and his burdens increased.

In 1876, Mr. Platt became a director of the Riverton Mills of Virginia; in 1879, secretary-treasurer of the Peoples' Street Railway Company; in the same year member of Scranton's first Board of Health; in 1880, director of the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company; in 1882, director of the newly finished Moses Taylor Hospital; in 1883, a director of the Pennsylvania Oral School for Deaf Mutes. He was also a director of the Lackawanna Institute of History and Science. In 1877, he resigned the superintendency of the First Presbyterian Sunday school, after twelve years' service, and in 1887 he resigned as secretary-treasurer of the Peoples' Street Railway Company, although the same year he was made a director of the Scranton Forging Company. In July, 1887, Mrs. Platt died

## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

after forty-three years of happy wedded life. In October, following, Mr. Platt was suddenly stricken with paralysis, and on November 15, 1887, his earthly career closed.

This review of the life work of one of the "fathers" of Scranton reveals a man of more than average ability and good judgment, but the mainspring of his success was his untiring energy, reinforced by indomitable courage. He lived the simple life, and cared little for wealth, except as it gave him opportunity to carry out ambitious plans for the good of Scranton and its people. In later years he labored less for material things, becoming more and more interested in plans and enterprises for the betterment of his fellowmen and the relief of humanity in distress. In 1886, the year preceding his death, he prepared and contributed to the archives of the Lackawanna Institute of History and Science, a valuable historical paper containing a full account of the development of the Lackawanna Valley from the experience and viewpoint of one of the leaders of that development. That paper was printed after the author's death, and is a recognized authority on the events of the period which it covers. Both Mr. and Mrs. Platt are buried in Dunmore Cemetery, Scranton. They were the parents of three children: Joseph Curtis (2), died July 7, 1898; Ella J., died January 28, 1908; Frank Elbert, of further mention.

Frank Elbert Platt, the youngest son of Joseph Curtis and Catherine Serena (Scranton) Platt, was born in Scranton, Pennsylvania, February 21, 1859. He prepared at Peekskill (New York) Military Institute, then entered the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, New York, whence he was graduated, receiving the degree of Civil Engineer, with the class of 1879. The following eight years

were spent in professional work with the waterworks department of the city of Troy, New York, in bridge work with the Delaware & Hudson Company, and in location work with the engineering corps of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company between Binghamton and Buffalo, and in iron manufacture as superintendent of the blast furnaces of the Franklin Iron Works, Clinton, New York, the Hudson River Iron Ore Company, of Cold Spring, New York, and the Chestnut Hill Ore Company of Columbia, Pennsylvania. This brings Mr. Platt's career to the year 1887, when the death of his father made a complete change in his plans, compelling the abandonment of professional work as an engineer.

He returned to Scranton and at once assumed the management and settlement of the Platt Estate, having been legally named for that responsible duty. His residence in Scranton has since been continuous, and he is one of the substantial business men of his native city. In the operation of the companies which he serves in official capacity, he brings a keen business mind reinforced by the technical skill of a trained engineer, an equipment fitting him well for any position. With cultured tastes and with the ability to gratify them, he enjoys the world of art, literature and science, and the pleasures open to the man of means.

He is now serving the following corporations as a director: The Scranton Coal Company; Pine Hill Coal Company; Elk Hill Coal & Iron Company; Scranton Electric Construction Company; Susquehanna County Light & Power Company; Penn Store Company; Central Realty Company; Keystone Store Company; Dickson Store Company; Lackawanna Institute of History and Science; Pennsylvania Oral School for Deaf Mutes; Scranton



## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

ton Forging Company, the Lackawanna Trust Company, and the First National Bank of Scranton. Since 1894, he has been assistant secretary and treasurer of the Scranton Coal Company, a corporation operating a large number of collieries along the line of the New York, Ontario & Western Railroad. He is a member of the Scranton, the Engineers', and Country clubs of Scranton, serving the last named as president in 1913-14-15; and the University and D. K. E. clubs of New York City. He is a Republican in politics, and in religious faith a Presbyterian.

Mr. Platt married, June 20, 1883, Elizabeth Augusta Skinner, daughter of William and Artimesia Scranton Skinner, of Guilford, Connecticut. They are the parents of four children, as follows: 1. Margaret Scranton, born in New York City; graduated at Rosemary Hall, Greenwich, Connecticut. 2. Joseph Curtis, born November 18, 1887, in Cold Spring-on-the-Hudson, New York; was educated at the Hill School, Pottstown, Pennsylvania; graduated from Yale University, class of 1910, with the degree of A. B., and when called to service on the Mexican Border with the Thirteenth Regiment, N. G. P., in 1916, was in the employ of the Scranton Coal Company. He served a year in France as first lieutenant, One Hundred Ninth Field Artillery, and was discharged from service in May, 1919, and resumed his connection with the Scranton Coal Company as cashier. 3. Philip Skinner, born in Scranton, November 26, 1889; educated at the Hill School, Pottstown, Pennsylvania; graduated from Yale University, class of 1912, degrees A. B. and A. M., and in 1913 and 1914 took a special course at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Harvard, in Sanitary Science and Public Health. He was superintendent of the Bureau of Public Health and Hygiene of the A. I. C. P. in

New York in 1914-1916. In June, 1916, he went to Belgium for the Commission for Relief in Belgium under Herbert C. Hoover. In 1917, as special assistant to the American Ambassador to Russia, he was engaged in relief work for the German and Austrian prisoners in Russia and Siberia. From September, 1917, to August, 1918, he was chief of infant mortality work of the Children's Bureau, American Red Cross in France, with rank of captain, and then joined the American Expeditionary Forces as first lieutenant of the Sanitary Corps, and was assigned to the American Relief Administration in Czecho-Slovakia, when he made the first public health survey of Prague. 4. Leonard Scranton, born in Scranton, Pennsylvania, June 12, 1900; educated at the Hill School, Pottstown, Pennsylvania, and is now attending Yale University as an undergraduate; was a member of the Yale Students Army Training Corps in 1918.

Mr. and Mrs. Platt have three stars on their Service Flag.

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### DAVIS, William J.,

#### Enterprising Citizen.

One of the early merchants of Forest City, Pennsylvania, and prominent in the political life of Wayne county, William J. Davis, since locating in Scranton in 1896, has more than duplicated his earlier successes as a business man, but has withdrawn from all participation in public affairs. He is Scranton's leading merchant tailor, located in the Bliss-Davis building, corner of Adams avenue and Spruce street. When the United States entered the World War against Germany, in 1917, three of his sons entered the service, one giving up his life for his country, the other two winning promotion to officers' rank.

## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

William J. Davis is a son of Robert and Mary (Brown) Davis, both born in Donegal, of ancient Irish lineage, they coming to the United States in 1864 with six children, and locating on a farm on Long Island which Mr. Davis owned and cultivated until his death. The old homestead on Long Island yet remains in the possession of the family. Seven children of Robert and Mary (Brown) Davis grew to years of maturity; William J., whose career is herein traced; Margaret, Sarah, John, Robert, George, and Minnie.

William J. Davis was born in Donegal, Ireland, October 30, 1856, and there spent the years of his life until 1864, then being brought to the United States by his parents. He attended the public schools in the neighborhood of the Long Island farm, and there spent his youth, later going to Maine and St. Albans, Vermont, adding to his mental equipment through study in schools in both States. After his marriage, Mr. Davis located in Wayne county, Pennsylvania, cultivating his farm during the summer months and teaching school during the winter terms. This he continued until 1884, when he sold his farm, and became one of the pioneer merchants of the village of Forest City, its name then the most pretentious thing about the location. But the village prospered, and for twelve years Mr. Davis shared in the prosperity of the community his public spirit and ability helped to create. He engaged in merchant tailoring, and dealt in all branches of gentlemen's wear, continuing in business in the then borough until 1896.

During that period, 1884-1896, Mr. Davis prospered abundantly, and was one of the leaders in the development of Forest City from hamlet to borough. He erected the finest opera house in Susquehanna county, and added many other buildings to the taxable property of the town. He

was a member of the building committee in charge of the erection of the Episcopal church, was the first cash subscriber to the building fund of the Methodist Episcopal church, and one of the first for the erection of a Roman Catholic church. He held many public positions, his especial interest being in educational matters. He was president of the school board when the present admirable system of schools was inaugurated and buildings erected for their accomodation. So carefully were those buildings planned, and so business-like was their plan of erection, that their comparatively small cost caused public comment. In 1896 Mr. Davis sold his interests and bade farewell to the scene of his business successes, finding a new location in the city of Scranton, Pennsylvania.

In Scranton, Mr. Davis found full scope for his business ability, and for a quarter of a century has held important rank in the commercial life of that city. He opened a merchant tailoring establishment in the old Frothingham Arcade, later spending three years in a location on Spruce street, moving again to the Bliss-Davis block, at the corner of Adams avenue and Spruce street, of which he is a part owner. In addition to the very large merchant tailoring business which Mr. Davis has built up and retains, he is a director of the Union National Bank of Scranton, which he aided in organizing, and until its passing was president of the Scranton Fire Insurance Company. He holds considerable valuable real estate in Scranton, and with Valentine Bliss he is developing a tract of thirty-seven acres which they own in Scranton in the eastern section of that city near Elmhurst boulevard. With Mr. Bliss he also erected the Bliss-Davis building on one of Scranton's prominent corners. He early saw the possibilities for profitable investment in the new city of Gary, Indiana, and pur-



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*James H. Powers*



## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

chased property there on what later became Gary's principal business streets. The same sound judgment that has brought him success in mercantile life has guided his speculative ventures in real estate, and in both he has prospered abundantly. His energy and broad vision, his qualities of leadership, and willingness to trust his own judgment, marks him as one of the capable, efficient men-of-affairs whose lives have been of great value to the communities in which they have lived.

In 1902, during the great coal strike, Mr. Davis won the Scranton Truth Prize Song for Labor Day, which was later set to music by one of the country's best composers.

Mr. Davis is a Republican in politics, and formerly took a deep interest in politics, holding public office and sitting as delegate in many conventions. But in Scranton he has devoted himself entirely to his private affairs. He is a member of the Scranton Board of Trade, St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church, Scranton Country and Kiwanis clubs.

Mr. Davis married (first) Frances Dalton, of County Clare, Ireland, who died in 1916, daughter of William R. Dalton, of French ancestry. He married (second) September 4, 1917, Mrs. Elizabeth G. Williamson, of Dunmore, Pennsylvania. Children of William J. and Frances (Dalton) Davis: 1. William R., a graduate of Friends School, Providence, Rhode Island, and of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, C. E., now with the United States Steel Corporation, located in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; he married, and has three children. 2. Ralph, a graduate of Blair (Pennsylvania) High School, and of Cornell University, C. E., 1911, now an assistant engineer (in steam) with the Jones & Laughlin Company, independent steel manufacturers of Woodlawn, Penn-

sylvania; when the United States entered the World War he entered the service, serving in the artillery, attaining the rank of lieutenant. 3. Harold, a graduate of Blair High School, then received appointment to the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, but a year later left the academy and entered the School of Mines at Golden, Colorado; later he engaged in the real estate business in Scranton, but in 1917 entered officers' training camp at Niagara Falls, New York, to prepare for foreign service with the armies of his country, there receiving injuries which eventually caused his death on October 17, 1918. 4. Dalton, a graduate of Blair High School, spent a year at Dartmouth College, then entered the School of Pharmacy, Columbia University, whence he was graduated, class of 1913; during the period of the participation of the United States in the World War he was in the service of his country, in charge of drug and chemical supplies and distribution at the Grand Central Palace, which was transformed into Debarkation Hospital, No. 5, New York City. He is now successfully engaged in the drug business in Scranton.

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### POWERS, Thomas H.,

#### Manufacturer.

For the space of a quarter of a century the late Thomas H. Powers, of the internationally known firm of Powers & Weightman, was the acknowledged leader of the chemical trade of the United States. All his life Mr. Powers remained a resident of his native city of Philadelphia, closely identified with her most essential interests and ever loyally bending his energies to the task of their development and promotion.

Thomas Henry Powers was born October 17, 1812, in Philadelphia, Pennsyl-

## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

vania, and was a son of Thomas Masden and Susan (Pearson) Powers, the former a merchant and supercargo of vessels. Thomas H. Powers was of purely Anglo-Saxon ancestry. His paternal grandfather came to this country soon after the American Revolution; and a maternal ancestor, John Blunston, came to Pennsylvania immediately after William Penn; he was Penn's personal friend, a member of the Council and held important posts in the Colony. Mr. Powers' only male ancestor living in this country at the time, as well as those of his son-in-law, took part in the Revolutionary War; and his son-in-law also in the Civil War.

The education of Thomas H. Powers was conducted by a clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal Church and he began his business career as a clerk in the drug store establishment of Daniel B. Smith.

Later Mr. Powers became a member of the firm of Farr, Powers and Weightman, manufacturing chemists, and after the death of Mr. Farr, in 1847, the title of the firm became Powers & Weightman, which continued until 1905, when it merged with the Rosengarten firm, and the name became Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten Company, by which it is known at present. A biography and portrait of Mr. Weightman appear elsewhere in this work. The proportions of the business augmented year by year, especially during the Civil War, when the firm's production of chemicals, drugs and medicines became truly enormous and Powers & Weightman stood, indisputably, at the head of the chemical trade of the United States.

Both partners acquired large fortunes, and the necessity of investing his wealth caused Mr. Powers to associate himself with the Girard Life Insurance, Annuity and Trust Company and with various

other banks and companies. His heart was very much in works of benevolence and he took an active part in the affairs of the Eastern Penitentiary, the Howard Hospital and other philanthropic institutions. He was brought up in the Society of Friends, but upon coming of age united with the Protestant Episcopal church, earnestly coöperating, successively, in the work of the churches of St. Andrew, St. Philip, the Epiphany and of the Holy Trinity, Philadelphia, and of Christ Church, Germantown. In 1874 Mr. Powers joined the Reformed Episcopal Church.

Inexhaustible energy and the constant activity in which alone it could find an outlet, were, perhaps, Mr. Powers' predominant characteristics, and during his long connection with the firm of Powers & Weightman these attributes attained their most striking manifestation. The house had its inception in the scarcity of chemicals created by the War of 1812, and was founded in 1818 as Farr & Kunzi, who secured a building on the north side of Arch street, west of Twelfth, which they used as a laboratory, this being among the first buildings used for that purpose in the United States. The steady increase of their trade soon made it necessary for the firm to move to Fairmount avenue, above Fourth street, and finally, in 1839, to their present site, at Ninth and Parrish streets, which was then upon the outskirts of the city. It is worthy of note that in the space of a century the firm name underwent but four changes—in 1838 to John Farr & Company, in 1841 to Farr, Powers & Company; in 1847 to Powers & Weightman, and in 1905 to Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten Company. In 1848 the firm erected at the falls of Schuylkill, where they owned some seventy acres, an extensive laboratory, the



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*Anna M. Powers*



## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

capacity of which was further increased, as the necessities of the business demanded, by the addition of other buildings. Here are made sulphuric, nitric, muriatic, tartaric, citric and other acids, as well as alum, blue vitrol, Epsom salt, sulphate of iron and numbers of other varieties of chemicals, including magnesia. The output of these almost literally defies computation.

The city laboratories of the firm, which are also very extensive, include four large buildings, the most spacious of which contains their offices. The group of structures occupies half a square, the buildings being one hundred and ninety by three hundred and sixty feet and most of them having five stories. A warehouse of the same height is eighty by one hundred, and this, with two other large storage buildings, is in constant use. The manufacture of sulphate of quinine was originated in the United States by Powers & Weightman and has for many years been one of their staple products. This is made at the city laboratories, as are also morphine and its salts, the various iodides and bromides and a full line of mercurials, as well as a large quantity of medicinal and photographic chemicals. The firm carries, in fact, a general assortment of the official preparations of British and American pharmacopœdias, varying as the changes of the times demand. The high reputation of the firm rests not alone on the purity and beauty of its chemicals, but also on the liberality and strict integrity which form the basis of all its transactions.

It is easy to imagine that a man of Mr. Powers' caliber would find himself in his true sphere while exercising his energies in the constantly extending field of action in which this great concern conducted its operations. He would there find full scope for his remarkable administrative

abilities and the subsequent history of the firm testifies conclusively that he did so. Energy and activity were his dominant characteristics, but with these were mingled great kindness of heart, strong religious principle and a spirit of good will toward all mankind. With the ability to conduct extensive enterprises he combined a genius for detail, and this union of qualities enabled him to place his firm in its position of unquestioned supremacy in its own special sphere of activity. It is said of him that he rarely, if ever, took a real holiday for pleasure in more than forty years.

Mr. Powers married, January 28, 1841, Anna Matilda, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Markle) Cash, of Philadelphia, and they became the parents of a son and a daughter: T. Harris, Jr., who died March 8, 1873, and Mary, widow of J. Campbell Harris, of Philadelphia. Mrs. Harris is active in works of charity and benevolence. Mr. Powers' family relations were of the happiest, his wife being a woman whose rare gifts of mind and heart fitted her to sympathize with his aims and desires and to go hand in hand with him in good works. Mrs. Powers survived her husband a number of years, passing away on November 15, 1895.

It was when he was but little past the prime of life that Mr. Powers was summoned to relinquish his many activities and to rest from his strenuous and beneficent labors. On November 20, 1878, he closed his earthly career, but his works followed him.

The period covered by Thomas H. Powers' business life was, in some respects, the most momentous Philadelphia has ever seen, including as it did, the four years of the Civil War, when every phase of the city's life, but more especially her manufacturing interests, were subjected to a strain hitherto unprece-

## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

dented, and to pass triumphantly through such a crisis required no ordinary ability and force of character. That these were possessed by Mr. Powers, the narrative of his life furnishes most abundant evidence. In a time of national stress and struggle he stood at his post, inspiring others with a portion of his own courage and calmness, and when the return of peace brought other conditions he labored not for himself alone, but, as ever, in all he did, acted from altruistic motives, the motives of a patriot and a philanthropist.

### **SCHLAGER, Charles,**

#### **Man of Enterprise.**

Throughout Eastern Pennsylvania no man is better known in the real estate world than Charles Schlager, of Scranton, founder of the Traders' Real Estate Company, and present sales agent and treasurer of the Traders' Coal Company. His activities began with selling newspapers in boyhood, and he has from that time been continuously in the harness under varying circumstances, always, however, progressing, until reaching his present high position in the business life of his city. His years are now seventy, and he is as enthusiastic and active as a man of fifty, carrying his responsibilities lightly but filling the duties devolving upon him most promptly and efficiently. He is a son of John Schlager, born at Wilstedt, near Strasburg, Germany, May 25, 1812, died in Scranton, March 18, 1892. His brother Charles came to Pennsylvania with him, and in 1854 established a bakery in Scranton, corner of Lackawanna and Washington avenues, long the leading one in the city. He was the father of Walter L. Schlager.

John Schlager came to the United States about 1840, settling in the Catskills, New York, but not long afterward

removing to Honesdale, Pennsylvania, there remaining until 1854, when he removed to Scranton, where he established and conducted a grocery on Penn avenue, between Linden and Mulberry streets, being one of the first to locate in business in that part of the city. Later, tiring of business, he moved to a farm near Harford, in Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, but about five years later he returned to Scranton, Pennsylvania, reëngaged in business and continued active in its management until his death. He was one of the zealous members of the German Methodist Episcopal Church, and a trustee as long as he lived. He aided in removing the "little red church" owned by the English speaking Methodists from its place, now the site of the Clark & Snover factory, one hundred blocks to Adams avenue, that section being then unimproved farm land. He was most hospitable in his entertainment of ministers, keeping open house for all the resident or traveling preachers of his church. John Schlager married Mary Ferber, daughter of Jacob Ferber, she also a devoted church worker and a woman of happy, kindly nature, most charitable and helpful. They were the parents of eleven children, this review following the career of their eldest child, Charles.

Charles Schlager was born near Lake Ariel, Wayne county, Pennsylvania, March 1, 1849, and there passed the first five years of his life. In 1854 he was brought by his parents to Scranton, where he attended the public schools. At an early age he began selling papers on the street, his first inside position with his uncle, Charles Schlager, as a clerk in the bakery and cracker factory. After remaining three years as clerk he spent a short time on the home farm in Susquehanna county, but later returned to his uncle's employ, remaining two years. In 1870 he became



## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

general manager of a retail grocery on Penn avenue, Scranton, a business which, six months later, he purchased with his father's financial assistance, the elder Schlager owning the business until 1874, when father and son became partners. Later the son became sole owner by purchase, continuing the store until 1880, when he sold out to engage in the wholesale grocery business on Lackawanna avenue, Scranton. In 1883 he admitted his brother and two brothers-in-law as partners, but not long afterward withdrew from mercantile life to devote himself to the real estate business. From that time onward his rise was rapid, and he soon became known as a leader in Scranton real estate development. He organized the Traders' Real Estate Company, of which he was the principal owner, and gave himself up to the great task of improving the outlying districts of Scranton. He went heavily into building operations, erected a number of handsome residences and business houses, including the Dime Bank building. But he built wisely and well, and to him is due the inception of a scheme of real estate development which wrought a great change in residential Scranton.

Naturally other lines of activity opened to him and he became president of the Clear Spring Coal Company, of Pittston, obtained an interest in the United States Lumber Company; president of the Dr. D. B. Hand Condensed Milk Company; director of the Traders' National Bank of Scranton; director of the Citizens' Bank of Oliphant; director of the National Bank of Peckville; president of the Escanaba Water Company of Escanaba, Michigan; and as a stockholder had interest in many companies both in Scranton and in other sections of the country. He was one of the promoters of the Allegheny Company which bought a tract of 100,000

acres in North Carolina, and later negotiated the sale of that property. But his principal interests centered in Scranton, and while he has surrendered many of the official positions named, he is still the active sales agent and treasurer of the Traders' Coal Company, a position he had long held. No movement looking toward growth and prosperity for Scranton but has his valued support, and in the years gone by his able leadership. Mr. Schlager is a member of the Elm Park Methodist Episcopal Church, and for many years served as trustee.

Mr. Schlager married (first) May 19, 1875, Sarah M. Patterson, who died in London, England, June 2, 1905, daughter of Roswell P. and Angelina Starkweather Patterson, of Waymart, Wayne county, Pennsylvania. Children: 1. Mabelle, married Charles Ezra Scott, who is in the plumbing and electrical business in Scranton; their children are: Charles Schlager, Stewart, and C. Ezra Scott, Jr. 2. Lois, married Colonel Ezra H. Ripple, and has children, Ezra, Dorothy, and Marjorie. 3. Jeannette Patterson, married J. Taylor Foster, and has three children: James R., J. Taylor, Jr., and Anna. Mr. Schlager married (second) April 21, 1914, Lillian Reese, daughter of Daniel D. and Ann Abbott Reese, Mr. Reese a mining contractor of Scranton.

### PECK, George L.,

**Lawyer, Financier.**

From the days of heraldry three crosses formed the principal of the Peck coat-of-arms, the Norfolk branch of the family being thus described:

*Arms*—Or, on a chevron gules three crosses formée of the field.

*Crest*—Two lances or, in saltire, headed argent, pennons hanging to them of the first, each charged with a cross formée gules, the spears enfiled with a chaplet vert.

## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

The crosses indicate service in the Crusades and with the spears proves the militant strain in the family. Many years thereafter the same strain reappeared in Jesse Peck, of the fifth generation in America, he with three of his sons serving in the Continental army. In the sixth generation the spirit of the three crosses became manifest in Luther Peck, who brought Methodism into the family. He was a class leader for many years, and distinguished for his fidelity to every duty and his devotion to the church of his choice, the same spirit which drove his Crusader ancestor to the Holy Land in an effort to wrest the tomb of the Savior from Saracen possession. Let the opponent of the doctrine of heredity ponder of these facts concerning the descendants of the God-serving old Methodist class leader. All five of his sons became eminent ministers of the Methodist Episcopal church, one of them, Jesse Trumbull Peck, D. D., LL. D., being elevated to the highest office the church can bestow, and from 1872 until his death, May 17, 1883, served the church so well as bishop that the name Peck rivals the name of Simpson in the affections of Methodists of the period during which Bishops Peck and Simpson were contemporaries. Five of the grandsons of Luther Peck were also ministers of the Methodist Episcopal church, and in this record of the Peck family the advocates of heredity may find deep satisfaction.

Luther Peck settled in what is now New Middlefield Centre, Otsego county, New York. He married Annis Collar, daughter of a Revolutionary soldier, and they were the parents of eleven children, five of them sons and ministers of the Methodist Episcopal church, their father a class leader for many years. Their youngest son, Rev. Jesse Truesdell Peck,

became a bishop and one of the shining lights of the church.

Rev. George Peck, of the seventh generation in America, and second of the five famous sons of Luther and Annis (Collar) Peck, became a member of the church at the age of fifteen, and was licensed an exhorter at the age of eighteen, a local preacher at nineteen, and the same year became a member of the Genesee (New York) Conference. He was rapidly advanced, becoming a presiding elder at the age of twenty-seven, was principal of Cazenovia (New York) Seminary, presiding elder of several districts, editor of the "Christian Advocate," and gloriously served the church for fifty-eight years. He died in Scranton, Pennsylvania, May 20, 1876, aged seventy-nine. Wesleyan University conferred upon him the degree, A. M., in 1835; and Augusta College, D. D., in 1840. Says one of his biographers: "I view him as one of the most remarkable men of our times, one whose genius and piety are indelibly stamped on the ecclesiastical policy and wonderful growth of the church, whose wise counsel and Herculean labors are interwoven with its development." Rev. George Peck married Mary Myers, and they were the parents of five children. Two of his sons, George Myers and Luther Wesley, became ministers of the Methodist Episcopal church; another son, Wilbur Fisk Peck, was a graduate in medicine, and a surgeon of the Civil War, while another son died in infancy. Their only daughter, Mary Helen, married Rev. J. T. Crane, a graduate of Princeton, and a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Rev. Luther Wesley Peck, second son of Rev. George and Mary (Myers) Peck, was born in Kingston, Pennsylvania, June 14, 1825, died in Scranton, Pennsylvania, March 31, 1900. He spent one year



## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

(1842), at Wesleyan University, then entered the University of the City of New York, whence he was graduated A. M., class of 1845, receiving from his *alma mater*, in 1878, the honorary degree, D. D. He was admitted to the New York Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church in 1845, and became an eminent minister of the gospel, following in the footsteps of his honored father, his uncles and his cousins. He continued in the ministry for forty-five years, was stationed agreeable to the itinerant law of that church as pastor of churches in New York, Brooklyn, Durham, Rhinebeck, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston, Middletown, and other places until 1868, when he was transferred to the Wyoming Conference of Pennsylvania. There he was presiding elder of the Honesdale district, and pastor of various churches until his retirement in 1891, at the age of sixty-six years. He was a rarely eloquent pulpit orator, a pastor of great usefulness, and a graceful, forceful, pleasing writer of both poetry and prose. His published works include: "The Golden Age" (1858); "The Flight of Humming Birds" (1895); a poem, entitled "The Burial of Lincoln," for Jesse T. Peck's "History of the Great Republic;" and was the editor of "A View from Campbell Ledge in Wyoming," this being written by his father, Rev. George Peck. He was also a frequent and valued contributor to the "National Magazine," "Ladies' Repository," and the "Methodist Quarterly Review."

Rev. Luther Wesley Peck married, January 18, 1848, Sarah Maria Gibbons, daughter of Dr. Ransom Hall and Helen (Whitbeck) Gibbons. She was born in Dormansville, Albany county, New York, in 1828, died in Scranton, Pennsylvania, June 17, 1911. Children: Helen, Mary E., Emma D., Frances A., Sarah M., Susan G., Jessie T., Fanny M., and George

L., of further mention, head of the ninth American generation.

George L. Peck, only son of Rev. Luther Wesley and Sarah Maria (Gibbons) Peck, was born in Susquehanna, Pennsylvania, February 12, 1869. He completed courses of public school study, then entered Cazenovia Seminary, Cazenovia, New York, an institution of learning of which his grandfather, Rev. George Peck, was principal of for three years, 1835-1838. In 1886 he entered Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut, and in 1890 was there graduated with the degree of A. B. He chose the profession of law, prepared under the preceptorship of Cornelius Comegys, of the Lackawanna county bar, located in Scranton, and on April 10, 1893, Mr. Peck was admitted to practice at the same bar. Over a quarter of a century has since elapsed, and he still continues in practice, appearing in all State and Federal courts of the district in many of the most important cases tried therein. He is a member of the law associations of city, county, and State, and stands high in the regard of his brethren of the profession.

Not alone as a professional man has Mr. Peck gained eminence, but as president of the Electric City Bank, a solid, prosperous, financial institution of Scranton, in which, aiding in founding in 1910, he has won high standing as a financier and executive. As manager of the Board of Trade Real Estate Company he has demonstrated still another quality of business ability equally marked. He is a trustee of Wesleyan University, and for twenty-five years has been a member of Simpson Methodist Episcopal Church, president of the board of trustees, and superintendent of the Sunday school. Well informed in church law, government, history, and precedent, Mr. Peck has rendered valuable lay service, and in 1912

## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

was delegate to the general conference held that year in Minneapolis. He is a member of Pennsylvania Chapter, Sons of the Revolution, and is affiliated with Peter Williamson Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Lackawanna Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Coeur de Lion Commandery, Knights Templar, of which he is a past eminent commander; and is a noble of Irem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. This review of Mr. Peck's life gives but an idea of his usefulness to his community, but bears abundant testimony to both his own worthiness and to the high quality of his ancestry. Nine generations are herein recorded, beginning with Henry Peck, the English founder of the family in Connecticut, and as a study in heredity this review is altogether an argument in favor of the theory that "blood will tell."

George L. Peck married, September 10, 1896, Helen Abigail Mott, daughter of Frank W. and Harriet C. (Kilmer) Mott. Mr. and Mrs. Peck are the parents of four sons: 1. George Francis, a graduate of Central High School, class of 1916, Wyoming Seminary, and member of Wesleyan University, class of 1920; during the World War a second lieutenant of artillery in the United States army. 2. James Knickerbocker, a graduate of Central High School, class of 1917, member of Wesleyan University, class of 1921; was, in 1919, a second lieutenant of infantry, United States army. 3. Jesse Truesdell, deceased. 4. Mott. The family home is No. 158 South Main avenue, Scranton.

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### HEALY, Louis Watres,

#### Prominent Business Man.

From his professional work as an electrical engineer, Mr. Healy graduated into the ranks of eminent business men, and

represents in Wilkes-Barre and Scranton large and important interests located in these cities and elsewhere. He is connected with his uncle, Colonel Louis A. Watres, in several of the latter's enterprises, and is the able, efficient, managing and executive head of several corporations.

Louis Watres Healy is a son of Samuel Healy, born in 1836, a civil engineer and a veteran of the Civil War, serving as adjutant of the Fifty-sixth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, ranking as captain. He saw hard service with the Army of the Potomac, was engaged in many of the historic battles of the Civil War, and at Gettysburg received the wound from which he never fully recovered, his death occurring shortly after the close of the war. Captain Healy married Florence Eugenia Watres, daughter of Louis S. Watres.

Louis Watres Healy, only son of Captain Samuel and Florence Eugenia (Watres) Healy, was born in Dunmore (Scranton), Pennsylvania, December 4, 1866. He began his education in the public and private schools of Scranton and continued same in Cornell University from 1886 until graduated E. E., class of 1890. His first professional position was with the Wightman Electric Company of Scranton, but one year later he entered the employ of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company of Pittsburgh, remaining with that corporation for two years. While yet in the Westinghouse employ, Mr. Healy was appointed to a high position in the electrical department of the Pennsylvania Railroad, with headquarters at Altoona, his connection with the Pennsylvania covering a period of three years. At the end of that period he was elected president of the East Liverpool (Ohio) Railroad Company, and soon afterward became president and gen-



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Wm. F. Montgomery



## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

eral manager of the Ceramic City Electric Light Company. The same year he was chosen president and general manager of the Wellesville Electric Light Company, this giving him control of three important public utilities corporations, his associates being, Colonel Louis A. Watres and William F. Hallstead. Later the three companies named were consolidated under the name of the United Power Company, Mr. Healy being president of that corporation until the Liverpool interests of Messrs. Watres, Healy and Hallstead were disposed of. During that same period Mr. Healy was also president and general manager of the Island Run Coal Company, he having acquired valuable coal property which was brought into successful production through the extension of the railroad to the mines. The record completed by Mr. Healy as chief executive of these corporations was a highly creditable one, his work in the merging of the various interests into one company, and then successfully placing that company in operation, marking him as possessing strong powers of organization.

With the closing out of his interests in East Liverpool, Mr. Healy located in Scranton, his special object in coming to that city being a proposition to utilize the power of the Paupack river for the generating of electricity to supply the Wyoming and Lackawanna valley cities and towns with current for all purposes. From that time until 1919 he remained a resident of Scranton, when he removed to Wilkes-Barre. He is secretary of the Wayne Development Company; director of the Scranton Cold Storage Company; vice-president and general manager of the Spring Brook Water Supply Company; president of the Nordmont Chemical Company, the Wyoming Chemical Company, and the Luzerne Chemical Com-

pany, with principal offices in Wilkes-Barre; director of the Mansfield Water Company, Mansfield, Pennsylvania, and of the Manufacturers' Charcoal Company, of Bradford, Pennsylvania. His clubs are the Scranton Country and Scranton, of Scranton, and Westmoreland of Wilkes-Barre; his college fraternity, Phi Kappa Psi; his politics, Republican.

Mr. Healy married, April 23, 1896, Louise Bright Rowe, daughter of Daniel M. and Louise J. (Hurt) Rowe, of Atlanta, Georgia. Mr. and Mrs. Healy are the parents of two sons: Joel Watres, born May 20, 1900, educated in the Scranton public schools, Hotchkiss School, Lakeville, Connecticut, and Cornell University, A. B., class of 1922; Lewis Hollister, born March 16, 1904, educated in the Scranton public schools, Salisbury school, Salisbury, Connecticut, and now (1919) a student at the Hotchkiss School, Lakeville, Connecticut.

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### MONTGOMERY, Thomas Lynch.

**Editor, State Librarian.**

Thomas Lynch Montgomery, librarian of the Pennsylvania State Library, Harrisburg, was born in Germantown, Pennsylvania, March 4, 1862, son of Oswald Crathorne and Catherine Gertrude (Lynch) Montgomery.

The direct line of the Montgomeries proceeds from Roger de Montgomerie, who was Count of Montgomerie before the coming of Rollo in 912, among the most remarkable descendants of whom were Hugh de Montgomerie, and Roger de Montgomerie, subsequently Earl of Shrewsbury, Arundel and Chichester, England, accompanying William the Conqueror. Hugh de Montgomerie was killed in a battle with the Norwegians, and Sir John de Montgomerie, of Eaglesham and Eastwood and afterwards of Eglinton and Ardrossan, greatly

distinguished himself in the battle of Otterburne.

The Montgomerys were Earls of Eglinton until Hugh, the fifth Earl, being childless, made a resignation of his earldom to the prejudice of his cousin, Sir Neil Montgomerie, of Lainshaw, who was the heir male. The Earl died in 1612, when his cousin, Sir Alexander Seton, agreeable to this new grant, assumed the name and arms of Montgomerie and the title of the Earl of Eglinton.

William Montgomery was the first of the regular line of Montgomerys to come to America, and settled in Monmouth county, New Jersey. Robert Montgomery was the head of the thirty-first generation of Montgomerys, and it was from his brother, John, that Thomas L. Montgomery descended. One of his ancestors was Joran Kyn, who came to Pennsylvania in 1643, and was with Minuit at Tinicum. Kyn became a farmer and his family intermarried with many of the leading families of Philadelphia.

Thomas Lynch Montgomery graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1884, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and was awarded the degree of Litt. D. by Muhlenberg College, in 1914. His entire life career has been devoted to library work and the preservation of historical and antiquarian memorabilia and records. In 1886 he became actuary and librarian of the Wagner Free Institute of Science. He was founder of the Pennsylvania Library Club in 1890, and in 1892 established the first branch of the Philadelphia Free Library, and since 1894 has been one of its trustees and chairman of the library committee. In February, 1903, he was appointed to his present position of State Librarian. He is editor of "Pennsylvania Archives," Series V, VI and VII, and also editor of "Frontier Forts of Pennsylvania," edition II; a charter member of the Keystone Library Association; member of the Philadelphia Acad-

emy of Natural Sciences, American Historical Association, and Philobiblion Club; life member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania; A. L. A. and Spring Garden Institute; honorary member of the Dauphin County Historical Society; Wyoming Historical and Geological Society; member of council of Swedish Colonial Society; and of the Harrisburg Club, Harrisburg; and University Club, Philadelphia; also a member of the Franklin Inn, of Philadelphia. He is a Republican in politics. His home is in Philadelphia, No. 904 Clinton street; and his offices are in the State Library, Harrisburg.

Mr. Montgomery married, October 16, 1889, Brinca Gilpin, of Philadelphia.

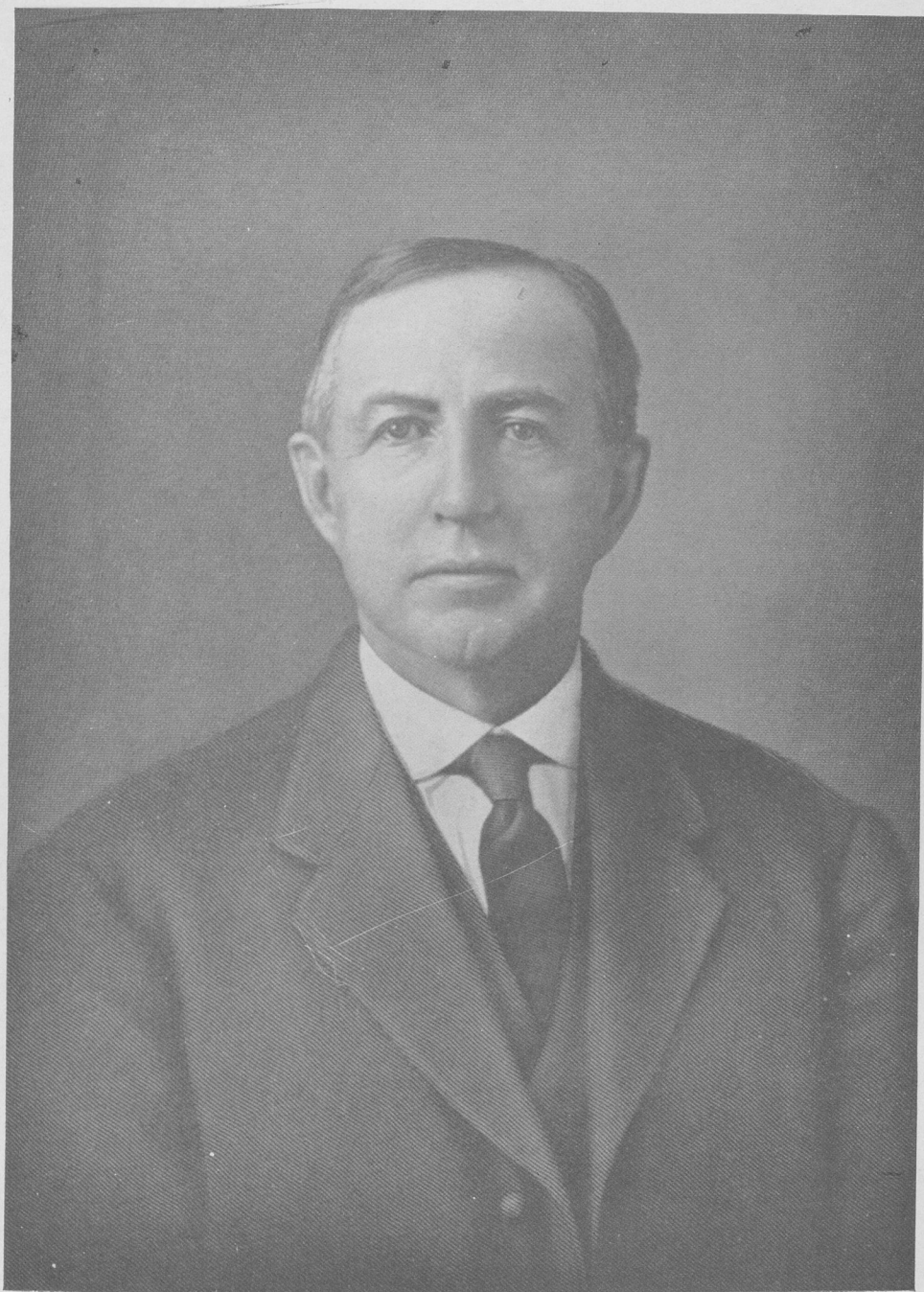
#### **HINDMAN, William A.,**

**Lawyer, Jurist.**

Although Judge Hindman had worn the "ermine" but a short time when the bench and bar of Clarion county was deprived of one of its shining lights, his delivered opinions and his decisions proved that he possessed the qualities that distinguish the eminent jurist and just judge. From 1876 until January 1, 1912, he had been a practitioner at the Clarion county bar, was the youngest man to fill the office of district attorney in that county, and for twenty years preceding his death there were few important cases tried in the county in which he did not appear either for plaintiff or defendant. His ability as a lawyer of learning and skill was fully recognized throughout Western Pennsylvania, and had his political faith been that of the dominant party he would have risen to high position on the State bench.

(1) The Hindman family is of Irish descent, the immigrant ancestor, David Hindman, having come to this country from Ireland in the year 1760, and settled in the State of Pennsylvania, near Car-





*W. A. Henderson*





## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

lisle. He and his family afterward removed to Indiana county, locating at Saltsburg, where they remained permanently, and where David Hindman eventually died. His wife, who was a Miss Linville, bore him ten children, five sons and five daughters, as follows, the names probably not being given in order: 1. Martha, married John McKee. 2. Maria, married Robert McKee, settling in Erie county, as did also her sister previously mentioned. 3. Sarah, married John Ritchie, and settled in Armstrong county. 4. Agnes, married James Leech, and settled at Leechburg, Armstrong county. 5. Jane, married Charles Bryan, and settled near Braeburn, Westmoreland county. 6. Thomas, who was killed while working on the construction of a bridge over the Loyalhanna creek; he was married and had six children, two sons, Samuel and John, who were Associate Reform ministers, Samuel went West, and John passed his lifetime in Indiana county, Pennsylvania; of the daughters, who all lived near Dayton, Armstrong county, one married a Mr. Mannors, one married John Wadding, another Robert Marshall, and one married William Kirkpatrick. 7. David, killed in the process of raising a barn; married, but little is known of his family. 8. James, unmarried, was drowned in the Kiskiminetas creek. These three brothers all lost their lives during the space of a year and within one mile of the same place. 9. John, of further mention. 10. Samuel, removed after his marriage to the farm now owned by the Holdens, one mile southwest of Corsica; he lived there some years, removing finally to Trumbull county, Ohio, with his family; his wife was Lettie Meredith, but little is known of his children.

(II) John Hindman, son of David Hindman, married Sarah Matthews, of English descent, and moved to Clarion

county, about 1806, the Indians aiding him to construct a log cabin about 1812; the place is now known as the R. M. Corbett farm. It is situated on the turnpike near the line of Jefferson county. In 1813 he removed to what is now the Israel Johnston farm, which is located one mile north of the turnpike and a half mile west of the Jefferson county line. He patented a large tract of land, now divided into several farms, cleared a portion of the tract, built a grist mill on the lot known as the J. B. Jones mill lot, and died in 1859, aged ninety-six years. His wife who died in 1847, bore him seven sons and four daughters, namely: James, married Rachel Christy; John L., married Mary Latimer; William M., married Rachel Clough; Lydia, married George Trimble; Mary, married Andrew Gaily; Samuel, married Anne McGuire; Sarah, married John Frampton; McConnell, married Sarah Rea; Crawford, married Mary Kennedy; Eliza, unmarried; Robert H., married Cassandra Thompson.

(III) Alexander Hindman, son of John Hindman and grandson of David Hindman, was a farmer of Monroe township, and a man of local importance. He married Hannah Frampton, daughter of David and Hannah (Lobach) Frampton, a descendant of William Frampton, who died in Philadelphia, in 1686. Two of the sons of Alexander Hindman became eminent at the Clarion county bar: John T., born in 1842, was one of the most prominent members of the Clarion county bar in the first decade succeeding the Civil War, died at Portsmouth, Ohio, in 1876; and William A., of further mention.

(IV) William A. Hindman, son of Alexander and Hannah (Frampton) Hindman, was born in Monroe township, Clarion county, Pennsylvania, February 15, 1853, died at Clarion, the county seat, July 15, 1912. His youth was spent on

## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

the farm, his preparatory education obtained in the district public school and Reid Institute at Reidsburg, Pennsylvania, during the winter terms. He was ambitious to secure an education, and after exhausting the advantages of the institutions named, he entered Lewisburg College, now Bucknell University, where he spent a school year. The success his elder brother, John T. Hindman, was achieving as a lawyer, inspired him to do likewise, and he began the study of law under his brother in the latter's offices at Clarion. On January 26, 1876, the year of his brother's untimely death, he was admitted to the Clarion county bar, and at once began practice. He grew in knowledge and experience, and in 1878, at the age of twenty-five years, he was elected district attorney for Clarion county, and was reelected.

After leaving the district attorney's office he resumed private practice, and in the course of time developed an ability that placed him among the leading lawyers of his district. He became learned in the law, was a strong advocate for any cause he espoused, won the confidence of bench, bar, and community, and transacted a large business in all State and Federal courts of the district. His reputation extended beyond the limits of his own bar, and in adjoining counties his professional ability was acknowledged and his services sought for.

When his son, W. Wayne Hindman was admitted to the bar he was taken in by his father, and until January 1, 1912, they practiced as W. A. & W. W. Hindman. In November, 1911, the senior partner was elected president judge of the various Clarion county courts, and withdrew from the firm. Judge Hindman occupied his seat on the bench but little more than six months when called before the "Great Judge" of all. A Democrat in

politics, he had been in 1901 the unsuccessful candidate of his party of the Eighteenth Judicial District. His election as county judge was a testimonial from his own people that was well deserved and appreciated. Judge Hindman was highly regarded as a business man, keen, farsighted, and conservative, much sought for in counsel, in business, and in civic affairs. During his latter years he was actively engaged in lumber, gas, oil, and farming operations, aiding greatly in the development of the county. He was one of the organizers and a director of the Citizens Trust Company of Clarion, but resigned from the board on taking his seat upon the bench. He was for many years a prominent member of the Baptist church, serving as trustee and aiding by voice and influence to further its interests. Kindly hearted and most approachable, he was very popular, and was associated with his neighbors and friends in the fraternal orders, belonging to Clarion Lodge, No. 277, Free and Accepted Masons; Eden Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Pittsburgh Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar; Zem Zem Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine (Erie, Pennsylvania); and Clarion Tent, Knights of the Macca-bees.

Judge Hindman married Margaret, daughter of John L. and Melinda (McConaughy) Shallenberger, her father born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, in 1829, her mother born in 1830. She is a sister of F. L. Shallenberger, a prominent business man of Callensburg, Pennsylvania.

(V) William Wayne Hindman, son of Judge William A. and Margaret (Shallenberger) Hindman, is one of the most promising attorneys of Clarion, and bids fair to follow in his father's footsteps in regard to the public esteem in which he was universally held and the strong in-





*H. W. Hindman*





## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

fluence which he wielded upon the public affairs of the city and county. He was elected to Pennsylvania State Senate in 1914 from the Twenty-sixth Senatorial District; a member of Pennsylvania Democratic State Executive Committee; appointed, December 5, 1919, by Commissioner Roper, of the Internal Revenue Service, as Federal Prohibition Director of Pennsylvania. He married Virginia Stone, of Wheeling, West Virginia, daughter of J. Thomas and Bettie (Coen) Stone, June 12, 1907. Children: Bettie Virginia, born February 20, 1912, and William Wayne, Jr., born November 12, 1918.

### (The Frampton Line).

(I) The Frampton family, of whom Hannah, of the sixth generation, married Alexander Hindman, as previously stated, was founded in America by William Frampton, who died in Philadelphia, in 1686, at the age of about thirty-six years. He was a member of the Colonial Council from Kent county, Delaware, serving also as registrar-general and commissioner of the colony. By his wife Elizabeth, who was a sister of Mrs. Philip Richards, he had two children: Thomas, of further mention; and Sarah, who was married in the Friends' Meeting House at Burlington, New Jersey, August 14, 1701, to John Barradian, of Philadelphia.

(II) Thomas Frampton, son of William and Elizabeth Frampton, married a daughter of Thomas Ellis, one of the founders of Burlington, New Jersey. They had two children: John, of further mention; and Hannah, who married a Mr. Price and became the ancestress of the Prices, Gillens, Marrs, and Griers in Eastern Pennsylvania.

(III) John Frampton, son of Thomas and ——— (Ellis) Frampton, married Elizabeth Crithfield, and removed to Kishacoquillas Valley, in what was then

Cumberland county, but is now Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, situated four miles from Lewistown. They were the parents of five sons, all of whom, according to the Pennsylvania Archives, served in the Cumberland county militia and as rangers on the frontier during the Revolutionary War in the years 1780-81-82. These sons were: William, of further mention; John, born in 1744, near Burlington, New Jersey; Nathaniel; Samuel; and Arthur.

(IV) William (2) Frampton, son of John and Elizabeth (Crithfield) Frampton, was born near Burlington, New Jersey, in the year 1742. He married a Miss Stealey, who was probably a daughter or near relative of Jacob Stealey, who served in the same battalion during the Revolution. This Jacob Stealey died in Armstrong county, now Clarion county, in the year 1829. William Frampton and his wife were the parents of: David, of further mention; Polly; and five daughters who married and became respectively: Mrs. Nancy Clough; Mrs. Susan Fetzer; Mrs. Anna Magee; Mrs. Sarah Magee; and Mrs. Nelly Conley. They all were residents of Clarion county.

(V) David Frampton, son of William (2) and ——— (Stealey) Frampton, was born in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, in the year 1770. He seems to have passed a portion of his later life in Mifflin county, from which he removed in 1804, after his marriage, to the old Frampton farm near Reidsburg, in what was then Armstrong county. He was accompanied by his wife and children; his son, Samuel, whom he carried with him on horseback, being then only eighteen months old. This son grew to maturity and became a Baptist minister, being called in August, 1825, by the congregation of the Reidsburg Baptist Church, and remaining its pastor for eleven years. In the year 1814, William Frampton,

## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

with his five daughters, followed his son David back to the old home locality, where he bought a thousand acres of land and divided it among his children. David Frampton died in 1850, and was buried in the cemetery at Reidsburg. His wife was Hannah Lobach, by whom he had in all eleven children, as follows: William, Abraham, Jonathan, David L., Samuel, Sarah, Mary, Jane, Hannah, who became Mrs. Hindman; Sabina, and Hugh R.

Judge William A. Hindman, late president judge of the several courts of Clarion county, and for many years one of the most prominent attorneys of Western Pennsylvania, was a descendant of David Hindman, the immigrant ancestor, through John and Alexander Hindman, the son and grandson of the old Colonial settler, Alexander Hindman, who married Hannah Frampton, as previously stated.

### LEWIS, Albert,

#### **Man of Great Enterprise.**

Among the men of Pennsylvania who have won a fortune from her mines and forests there is none who has more worthily wrought, labored, and achieved success, than Albert Lewis. His life, now in its evening, has been well spent, and in his particular field of activity he is widely known as the "lumber king," as one of the largest ice dealers in the State, and as a business man without a superior. He is likewise known and loved for his charities and his strong spirit of uprightness and fair dealing. He has steadfastly refused political or public office, and, although different Governors of Pennsylvania have appointed him a member of important committees and conventions, he has always declined, and has continued this policy all through life, serving his State simply as a private citizen. The cause of good roads is one which strongly

appeals to him, and he gained national reputation as a road builder. At Bear Creek, Pennsylvania, he has a beautiful estate and home, one of its beauties being a memorial chapel erected to the memory of his deceased wife, who was a devout Episcopalian. He also has a summer residence at Newport, Rhode Island, and a winter home at St. Augustine, Florida, his time, now that he has retired from business life, being spent in these localities, as the characteristics of each place in turn attract him. Home and family are very dear to him, his wife was always the companion of his travels, his son his capable business manager. No duty of citizenship is neglected, and no feature of current events but receives his careful scrutiny. Generous to a fault, public or private charities and philanthropies greatly benefit through his interest, and he is rendering a worthy account of his stewardship.

When the Lehigh Valley Railroad was building between Mauch Chunk and White Haven, Albert Lewis was but a boy, but that was the beginning of his business career, he acting as timekeeper at White Haven for Asa G. Parker, the builder of roads. He grew in favor rapidly, and when the first train was run over the section between Mauch Chunk and White Haven, Albert Lewis was in charge of the train. He continued with the Lehigh many years, finally becoming chief train dispatcher with headquarters at White Haven. That position was held until his ambition led him to resign that he might engage in business under his own name.

Albert Lewis was born in Montreal, Canada, son of Abijah Lewis, a successful lumberman of Maine and Canada. He married Alzare Romaine, of Montreal, and there was residing when his son was born. Later the family moved to Beau-



## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

mont, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, where Abijah Lewis bought large tracts of timber land which he cut and converted into lumber, continuing in that business until his death. The methods used by his father in conducting a business of the same nature were closely followed by the son, who made his first purchase of a timber tract of the Lehigh Navigation Company. He erected his first saw mill at Lehigh Tannery on the Lehigh River, and there he cut all the timber which could be reached from that point. His next purchase was the timber lands lying along Hickory Run, being necessary to build a railroad up the stream over which all the lumber in that section was shipped out. After exhausting the timber along Hickory Run, Mr. Lewis bought other large tracts on Bear creek, where he operated many years. To reach his mills there he built thirteen miles of railroad track to a junction with the Lehigh Valley, that line being known as the Bear Creek branch. Over that road he shipped a vast quantity of lumber, many millions of feet annually going to the markets outside.

While operating at White Haven, the large tracts of virgin forest lying on Bowman creek came into the market, and with wise foresight he purchased thirteen thousand acres of the best timber, having previously gone to the tract with a party of friends and camped for several weeks at the headquarters of the creek. While operating his mills on the Bear Creek tract he learned that other parties had secured a charter and were building a railroad from Luzerne to Harvey's Lake, which he quickly realized would be the road over which he must ship the lumber from his Bowman Creek tracts. As the direction of the road might be unfriendly to Mr. Lewis and his friends, he quietly

proceeded to obtain control of the road and completed it, not to Harvey's Lake only, but sixteen miles further west up Bowman creek, until the entire tract which he owned was made accessible. In extending this road, chartered as the Wilkes-Barre, Dallas & Harvey's Lake Railroad, he uncovered other large and valuable tracts which he purchased to the extent of thousands of acres.

At this time he owned, in addition to his large timber acreage, thirty miles of railroad which were coveted by the railroads of the district on account of the heavy tonnage being annually shipped from the mills. Mr. Lewis, in remembrance of olden days and in consideration of the friendly relations which had always existed between himself and the Lehigh Valley, sold all his railroad properties to that company, making favorable contracts for the shipment of his lumber and other products of his mills or mines. At one time he was operating six steam saw mills, and shipping as high as thirty millions of feet of manufactured lumber annually. He foresaw the time when there would be no more timber to cut on his Bear Creek and Bowman Lake tracts, and in a small way he began cutting, storing and shipping natural ice at both places. He proved to his own satisfaction that it was a good business proposition, and as lumber shipments decreased, ice shipments increased, especially from Bear Creek, where the business is operated under the name of The Bear Creek Ice Company. That company yet flourishes and annually ships out over the Lehigh Valley one hundred thousand tons of ice annually.

In association with others, Mr. Lewis purchased large timber tracts in Maryland and West Virginia, operating there as the Preston Lumber & Coal Company.

To obtain transportation for the products of that company thirty miles of railroad were built to a junction with the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, Mr. Lewis having previously secured contracts with that railroad for carrying all lumber and coal shipped by the Preston Lumber & Coal Company. Shortly after the completion of their branches the Prestons sold to the Kendall Lumber Company and retired from that field.

Albert Lewis married (first) Elizabeth Crellin, of White Haven, Pennsylvania, who died in 1885, the beautiful chapel previously referred to being a monument to her memory and an appreciation of the church she loved so well and of which Mr. Lewis has long been a member, the Protestant Episcopal. He married (second) in 1889, Lillie Westendert, of London, England. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis are the parents of two sons and a daughter: 1. Albert, Jr., born 1874, died September 15, 1916, at Bear Creek, Pennsylvania; he was educated at St. George's College, Newport, Rhode Island, and the John B. Stetson University, at Deland, Florida; after completing his studies he became his father's business associate, and rapidly absorbing its detail, lifted much of the burden of management from the shoulders of the older man; very quiet and unassuming in manner, he was of such lovable personality that he won friends from among all classes with whom he came in contact; he was a member of Wilkes-Barre Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and of the Press Club of that city; just on the threshold of life, with the future bright with promise, his life suddenly ended through an accident. 2. Hugh R., was a lieutenant in the motor service in France, having volunteered at the outbreak of the war for any service. 3. Lillie, residing at home.

## KUNKEL, Charles Augustus,

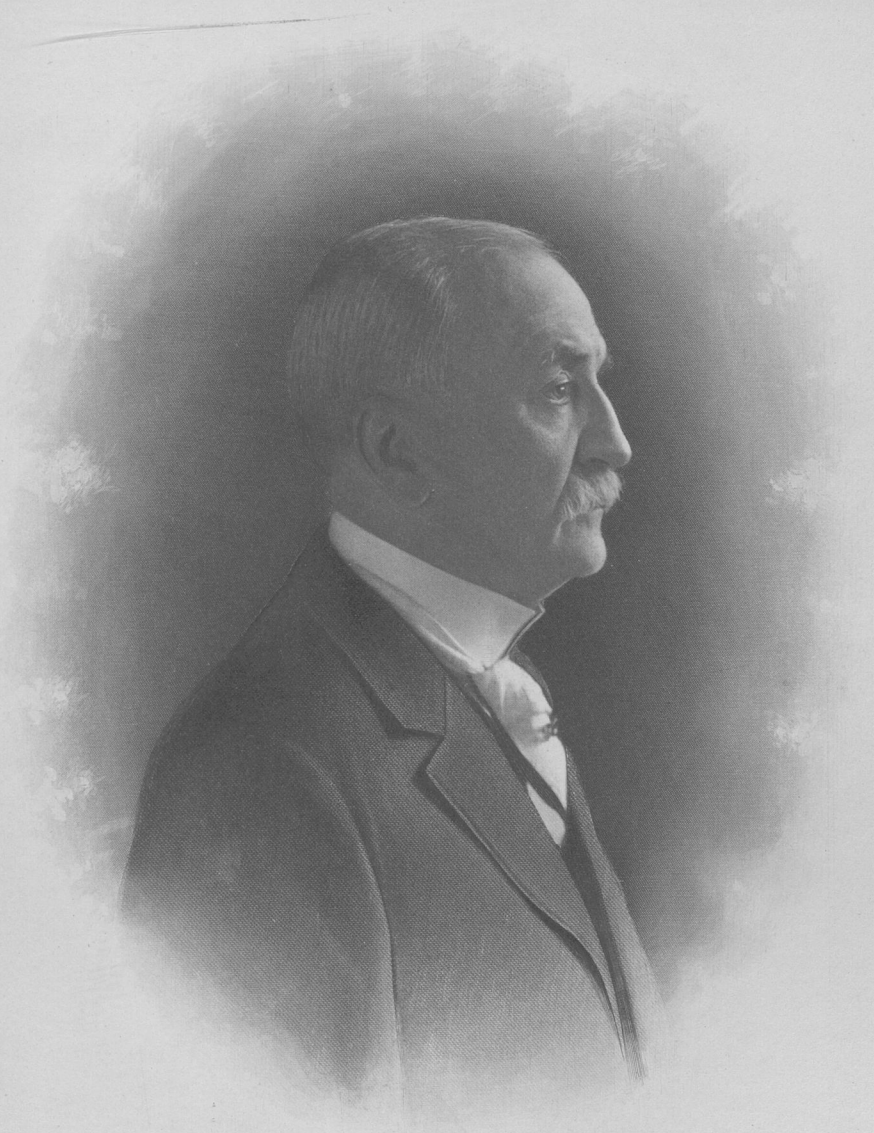
**Financier, Philanthropist.**

The late Charles A. Kunkel, president of the Mechanics' Trust Company, and an almost lifelong citizen of Harrisburg, was a man whose memory is invested with the two-fold interest which attaches to the dominant financier and the public-spirited civic worker. Always a prominent figure in the sphere of finance, Mr. Kunkel, as president of the Young Men's Christian Association, was no less a recognized leader in the field of philanthropic activity and religious enterprise.

Charles Augustus Kunkel was born June 10, 1847, in Shippensburg, Franklin county, Pennsylvania, and was a son of Samuel and Rachel (Bomberger) Kunkel. He attended the public schools of his native town, and at the age of seventeen came to Harrisburg, obtaining a position in the Mechanics' Bank. This was then a private institution, Mr. Kunkel being the nephew of its proprietor and head, Jacob C. Bomberger. During the thirty years and more that followed Mr. Kunkel was continuously connected with the bank, rising, by successive promotions, more and more into prominence and influence, and aiding, to an extent never to be fully estimated, in the upbuilding of the institution. His younger brother, the late Samuel Kunkel (whose death occurred January 31, 1917), was associated with him, and on the death of their uncle, in 1897, the two nephews came into control of the bank, Charles A. being cashier, and Samuel, assistant cashier. They continued to conduct the bank as a private institution until May 1, 1914, at this time the bank being reorganized and incorporated as the Mechanics' Trust Company, of which the brothers were the principal stockholders. Charles A. was elected president, a position which he retained to



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*C. A. Kunkel*

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## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

the close of his life, discharging its important duties with the sagacity and foresight to be expected from a man of his long and exceptional experience and thoroughly trained natural ability.

In addition to the presidency of the Mechanics' Trust Company, Mr. Kunkel was vice-president of the Cumberland Valley Telephone Company, of Pennsylvania, director of the Chestnut Street Market Company, member of the Chamber of Commerce and the old Board of Trade, and was the first president of the Harrisburg Clearing House. He erected the Kunkel office building, the finest of its kind in Harrisburg, the Mechanics' Trust Company having its quarters on the first floor. He was a member of the American Bankers' Association, and former president of the Pennsylvania Bankers' Association.

While greatly occupied with bank affairs Mr. Kunkel yet found time for the works of benevolence which lay so near his heart, as well as for assistance in civic development. In the work of the Young Men's Christian Association, he was always deeply interested and extremely active, holding, for more than twenty-five years, the presidency of the Central Branch. In February, 1918, he was made honorary president. He was vice-president of the board of trustees of the Harrisburg Academy, a member of the board of trustees of Gettysburg Theological Seminary, treasurer of the Tressler Orphans' Home, at Loysville, president of the board of directors of the Home for the Friendless, treasurer of the Harrisburg Benevolent Association, and a director of the State Young Men's Christian Association. He was an active member of the Historical Society of Dauphin County. For almost half a century he was a member of Zion

Lutheran Church and to the close of his life held the office of superintendent of the Sunday school, having served in that capacity for more than thirty years and having also been one of the force of teachers. In addition to holding various offices in the vestry, he was a member of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Lutheran church. Fraternally, Mr. Kunkel was a member of the Royal Arcanum.

When a man leaves a record like that of Mr. Kunkel it seems superfluous for the biographer to attempt to delineate his personality, so plainly does it stand forth in the narrative of his deeds. Equally superfluous is it for the writer to endeavor to usurp the office of the artist by endeavoring to describe the features which bore the stamp of the qualities which made this man admired and loved, the life-like presentment of which will descend to future generations.

On January 13, 1881, Mr. Kunkel married Eliza B. Waugh, daughter of Rev. Beverly Roberts and Sarah S. (Beatty) Waugh. Rev. Waugh was president of the Pennsylvania Female College, Harrisburg, for years; his wife was a representative of an old Harrisburg family. Mr. and Mrs. Kunkel became the parents of a son and a daughter: Beverly Waugh, professor of biology in Lafayette College, Easton, Pennsylvania; and Rachel B., wife of John E. Fox, president of the Mechanics' Trust Company, Harrisburg. A biography and portrait of Mr. Fox appear elsewhere in this work.

On January 1, 1919, this life which had blessed so many other lives "ceased from earth." All classes of the community united in honoring the memory of Charles A. Kunkel, and among the numerous tributes to his character and work was the following from the Central Young Men's Christian Association:

## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

In the death of Charles A. Kunkel the city of Harrisburg mourns the loss of one of its most useful and prominent citizens and the Young Men's Christian Association an ardent supporter and friend indeed.

Mr. Kunkel was one of those quiet, unobtrusive characters who, without parade or ostentation, always discharged his duty of love and service for the Young Men's Christian Association, so that only the shock of some sudden change brings home to us the realization of how much he did and how much of love and respect we owe him for all that he did and was.

He was the active president of the association for more than twenty-five years. He gave a great deal of his time to the construction of the beautiful edifice, now the present home of the Young Men's Christian Association, and it was largely through his financial help and business experience that the structure was completed.

After a service of love for those many years, a year ago he expressed a desire to be relieved from the active leadership of the association. Just as soon as his resignation was accepted the board of directors elected him as president emeritus.

Even after his retirement from the presidency, he was always in attendance whenever his health would permit, giving his advice and encouragement to the work of the association, being especially interested in the spiritual part of the association's program.

He was a man of marked individuality and generosity, firm in his convictions of right and duty, steadfast in purpose, ever sympathetic and kindly, courteous and lovable. His daily life was that of the manly man and Christian gentleman.

What can be added to words like these?

### **MILLER, Clarence Bement,**

#### **Lawyer, Legislator.**

Clarence B. Miller, of the well known law firm of Olmsted, Snyder & Miller, has been so long a leader of the Harrisburg bar that in a work of this kind the mention of his name constitutes a sufficient introduction.

Clarence Bement Miller was born at Tunkhannock, Pennsylvania, September 8, 1860, son of Horace and Alice (Sleight) Miller. He received his education in pub-

lic and private schools, and graduated from the Mansfield State Normal School in 1878. He then spent fifteen years as superintendent of public schools, and deciding to make law his profession, he studied with Hon. John A. Sellzer, of Tunkhannock, Pennsylvania, and was admitted to the bar in 1897. In 1899 he came to Harrisburg, where he occupied the position of corporation clerk in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth for fourteen years. In 1913 he became connected with the law firm of Olmsted & Stamm, which firm was succeeded by the firm of Olmsted, Snyder & Miller, of which he is a member. This firm of corporation lawyers have one of the largest clienteles not only in Pennsylvania but other States as well.

On entering upon the practice of his profession, Mr. Miller soon made it evident that in his choice of a sphere of action he had selected that for which both talents and inclination peculiarly fitted him. In combination with rich stores of legal learning, he has the legal mind, fitted to appreciate formal logic, exact statements and nice distinctions. His judicial instinct makes its way quickly through immaterial details to the essential points upon which the determination of a cause must turn, and in the preparation of his cases he is to the last degree thorough and painstaking. His arguments are noted for logical force and lucidity of expression. In politics Mr. Miller is a Republican, and was a member of the 1897 Legislature, to which he was elected from the Third District of Luzerne county. Of genial nature, he is a member of various clubs. He is a quiet giver to various forms of charity. The thorough business qualifications of Mr. Miller have always been in good demand as director of various enterprises, and his





By W. E. Williams & Bro. Inc.

Photo. by W. B. Shawell, Eliza

*L. B. Miller*





## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

public spirit has led him to accept of a number of such. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity. The record of Clarence B. Miller is incorporated in the legal annals of Harrisburg, and no work on Pennsylvania biography would be complete without an account of his achievements.

On March 12, 1886, Mr. Miller married Gertrude, daughter of Charles S. and Sally (Guiles) Harder, and they are the parents of the following children: Horace S., born December 23, 1886; and Clarence L., born September 5, 1888. Both Mr. and Mrs. Miller are socially popular, and their home is the seat of a gracious hospitality.

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### LEWIS, Wesley J.,

#### **Noted Horticulturist.**

Wesley J. Lewis, the authority on fruit growing and horticulture, and one of the most successful farmers in the section of Pennsylvania near West Pittston, and a man engaged in many large enterprises here, is a grandson of Levi Chapman Lewis, who came from New Jersey and settled in Exeter township, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, early in the nineteenth century. Here he purchased a tract of land amounting to between six hundred and eight hundred acres, in what was at the time a practically uncleared district, his large farm being mostly timber land. A considerable portion of this was cleared by him, and in the clearing he built a house and tilled his farm during the summer months, giving his winters to carpenter work. He was something of a mechanical genius and built a number of houses and barns throughout that section, not to speak of other more pretentious buildings, including the Mount Zion Methodist Church, which is still stand-

ing. He married Hannah Shay, and they were the parents of a number of children, among whom was Giles Lewis, the father of the Mr. Lewis of this sketch.

Giles Lewis was born in the old family homestead in Exeter township, and was educated in the public schools of the region and at Wyoming Seminary at Kingston, Pennsylvania. Like his father, he followed the occupation of farming during the summer, and taught in the village schools during the winter months. Although very young at the time, he ran away from home and enlisted in the Union army, during the last year of the Civil War, seeing considerable service. He was a Methodist in religion, and a staunch supporter of Mount Zion Church.

Born on the old farm at Mount Zion, Exeter township, Pennsylvania, May 13, 1870, Wesley J. Lewis attended the district schools as a lad. He studied in the Pittston High School and at the Wyoming Seminary at Kingston, Pennsylvania. On completing his studies at the last named institution, the young man left the parental roof and went to New York City, where he secured a position as foreman for the Jenkins Contracting Company, remaining three years with this concern. Mr. Lewis, however, had a natural leaning towards farming and a rural life, and after three years spent in the city, he returned to his native region and became associated with his father in operating the family farm. This continued until the year 1905, and in the meantime he had become greatly interested in fruit growing as a specialty. In that year, accordingly, he formed an association with his brother, Howard Lewis, and the two young men operated a farm upon which they specialized in the growing of fruit and garden truck. In 1908 the trucking business was suspended and since then

## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

they have given all of their time and attention to the propagation and development of various types of fruit. They have devoted especial attention to the apple, and have now one of the finest fruit farms in the State. Mr. Lewis is a profound student of everything that pertains to the fruit industry, and maintains a close relation with the United States Agricultural Department at Washington, the Pennsylvania State Department of Agriculture, and the Pennsylvania State College, gaining from these institutions the latest knowledge in connection with his specialty and supplying them with the equally valuable results of his own researches. He is at the present time accepted as an authority on this subject, not only in his own home region, but throughout the State and country. Mr. Lewis was president of the Pennsylvania State Horticulture Society for two years, and is at the present time a contributor to various papers and magazines concerned with this subject. He has contributed a great deal of important knowledge to the art of fruit growing, and his services in this direction stand up among those of the most famous horticulturists of the period.

Mr. Lewis is a Methodist in his religious belief, like his forebears before him, and like them, he attends the church of that denomination in his home town of Mount Zion. Mr. Lewis has been active in many other lines of enterprise besides that to which he has devoted his principal attention, and is regarded as one of the substantial business men of the region. He was one of the founders of the West Side Bank of West Pittston, in the year 1909, and is now a director of that institution. On January 14, 1913, he was elected vice-president and director of the Merchants Telephone Company, and he

is also associated with other important institutions hereabouts. He is a Republican in political faith, but the great demands made upon his time and attention by his various affiliations make it impossible for him to take an active part in public affairs.

Wesley J. Lewis married (first) Martha Anderson, and they are the parents of the following children: Russell, Leslie, Giles and Wesley J., Jr. Mr. Lewis married (second) Dorothy Schulthies.

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### **TOMPKINS, William Stark,**

#### **Mining Expert, Coal Merchant.**

William Stark Tompkins, of Wilkes-Barre, was born in Pittston, Pennsylvania, January 14, 1859, son of Alva and Dorothy Calista (Stark) Tompkins, and grandson of William and Hannah (Van Fleet) Tompkins. He is a great-grandson of Joseph Tompkins, one of the pioneers of Pittston, who married Phoebe Osborne, born in Connecticut, and who died in Pittston at the home of her son William in 1831, aged about ninety years.

William Tompkins, son of Joseph Tompkins, and grandfather of William Stark Tompkins, was born July 10, 1788, and resided in White Oak Hollow, now Laflin. He moved to Pittston, prior to 1820, and there died in August, 1876. His home was on South Main street, and at the fork of the road near his home he operated the first saw mill in Pittston until 1851 or 1852. He married (first) Hannah Van Fleet, born August 9, 1800, who died May 18, 1830, the daughter of Abraham and Sarah (Brown) Van Fleet, of Pittston. Her father was a Revolutionary pensioner, who came from Orange county, New York, to the Wyoming Valley, Pennsylvania, in 1786. The Van Fleets were of Dutch ancestry, the ancestor coming from





*William S. Tompkins*

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## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

Holland about 1662, the name being then Van Vleit, and sometimes written Vander Vleit. William and Hannah (Van Fleet) Tompkins were the parents of four children: Sarah Van Fleet, who became a member of the first faculty of Wyoming Seminary, and the wife of Horace P. Messenger; James Harvey, married Elizabeth Dawson Tracy; George, died unmarried at the age of twenty-one years; and Alva, of further mention. William Tompkins married (second) Ann Miller.

Alva Tompkins, father of William Stark Tompkins, was born in Pittston township, now within the limits of the city of Pittston, Pennsylvania, May 20, 1827, and died at Eatonville, Wyoming county, Pennsylvania, on May 14, 1919, within six days of reaching the age of ninety-two years. About 1851 he engaged in the coal business, and for thirty-four years he was closely identified with that business. He built the second coal breaker in Pittston, but for about eight years prior to its building mined and shipped coal in lump. Most of the coal shipped prior to 1861 went by boat on the river and canal, but later a track to the Tompkins breaker was built by the Lackawanna & Bloomsburg Railroad Company. Alva Tompkins, with others, operated various mines, and he operated alone the Sweatland mine in Plymouth and the Eagle mine adjoining the Tompkins mine. Retiring from the coal business after thirty-four years of successful operation, he devoted himself to agriculture, making that both a business and recreation. He was a member of the Pittston School Board, a trustee of West Pittston Seminary, a director of the First National Bank, a director of the Water Street Bridge Company, a trustee of the Methodist Episcopal church, superintendent of the Sunday school, where he

taught for seventy-eight years, and an officer of the Order of Good Templars.

On June 14, 1854, he married Dorothy Calista Stark, born in Wyoming county, Pennsylvania, a daughter of William and Ruth (Clary) Stark; she died at Eatonville, Pennsylvania, October 24, 1919. Her father, William Stark, was a pensioner of the War of 1812, and received a grant of land in Illinois, as such. She was a granddaughter of Nathan and Dorcas (Dixon) Stark, of Tunkhannock Creek. Alva and Dorothy C. (Stark) Tompkins were the parents of seven children: Adelaide Ruth; William Stark, of further mention; Edwin Webster, married Anna Frost, of Cobleskill, New York; Lewis Alva, married Ruth Conygham Butler, of Port Gibson, Mississippi; Mary Fletcher, of Eatonville; Henry Clay, of Tunkhannock, Pennsylvania, married Jennie Davis, of Bradford county, Pennsylvania; Martha Dorothy, of Eatonville, Pennsylvania.

Daniel D. Tompkins, twice Governor of the State of New York, and Vice-President of the United States for two terms under President Monroe, and whose service during the War of 1812 was made the subject in two volumes published by the State of New York, is a member of the same family. There is a Tompkins coat-of-arms done in marble in the Capitol at Albany, New York, in connection with a memorial to Daniel D. Tompkins.

William Stark Tompkins, the subject of this sketch, through his Dixon, Clary, Stark, Adams connections, traces descent from ancient New England families of high standing. He attended a private school established by his father in Pittston, from there he went to Cazenovia Seminary, Cazenovia, New York, Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, Pennsylvania, and Fort Edward Collegiate Institute, Fort Edward, New York, from which he

graduated in 1882. After completing his years of educational preparation he entered business life as an associate with his father in coal mining operations in Pitts-  
ton, and for a time was interested in mines in West Virginia. He has become a recognized authority and consulting specialist in the mining industry, and has devoted much of his time to scientific research along mining lines. He gained country wide recognition when he insisted upon the utilization of mine gas as a fuel and had it analyzed and submitted to the Mellin Bureau of Industrial Research of Pittsburgh. It was demonstrated that this was methane ( $\text{CH}_4$ ), the principal component of natural gas, such as is found in natural gas fields.

During the war with Germany, when the coal producing agencies of the country were taxed to their utmost and were producing all the coal that skill and human endeavor could produce, the nation called for more coal in order that Democracy might survive. During this stress period Mr. Tompkins devised a plan by which the millions of cubic feet of methane that was being thrown into the atmosphere each day, by mine ventilating fans, could be harnessed and utilized as fuel.

Hon. Martin G. Brumbaugh, Governor of Pennsylvania at that time, became interested in the plan and called together representatives of the Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce of the anthracite region, for the purpose of devising ways and means by which Mr. Tompkins' plan might be put in operation.

The project, however, met with opposition, and chemists and mine experts saw nothing but failure and danger in an attempt to make the methane of the coal mines the servant of humanity. It was a disheartening battle for Mr. Tompkins in many respects. Single

handed he was forced to meet tremendous opposition, expert and otherwise. While he has a knowledge of mining affairs that is in many respects nothing short of wonderful, he was forced to meet the arguments of many of the best informed men of the State. He made no wild claims. From the start he simply held that as a means of economizing coal, and of relieving danger to mining, the matter was one deserving serious, sober, earnest thought and study. First one barrier of opposition and then another went tumbling before him. He fought manfully and cleverly, but withal honestly and sincerely, and by work here and there—investigation at this point and that point, delving hither and thither into great mountains of facts, he reached the point where he fortified himself with facts that challenged opposition. He would not allow despair to overtake him, because he saw that which the expert did not see, namely, an active fuel in the air discharge from every gaseous coal mine, and a practicable method for its utilization. He conceived the thought that methane existing as one of the components of mine air, far below the explosive point, could be transformed from that inert state to an active heating agent when forced through the grates of a steam boiler. He knew the laws of combustion, and that when a combustible element or compound was fully oxidized, that element or compound would in return for the oxygen it received give off its energy in the form of heat. His efforts were subsequently crowned with success when one of the large anthracite companies proved by actual trial that it was both possible and profitable to extract from the return air of gaseous mines the latent heat it contained and convert it into mechanical energy. This experiment



## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

was the first of its kind in the United States, if not in the world.

Official recognition was given locally to Mr. Tompkins' discovery of the practicability of the use of methane as a fuel by the city commissioners on July 9, 1918. Mr. Tompkins, with three others, was chosen as a committee to secure and furnish to the Council all the possible information obtainable by them as to the quality, quantity, and value of methane underlying the property owned by the city of Wilkes-Barre.

In his discovery of the practicability of the use of mine gas as a fuel, William Stark Tompkins has added another scientific discovery to the family records. An extract taken from the "Hand Book of West Virginia," and a similar statement found in the I. C. White "Geological Survey of West Virginia," show that William Tompkins, a member of the same branch of the family, was the first to burn natural gas for commercial purposes: "William Tompkins, in boring a salt well a short distance above Charleston, Virginia, in 1841, struck a large flow of natural gas, which he at once turned to account by using it as a fuel for 'boiling his furnace,' by so doing greatly reduced the cost of salt." This was the first use made of natural gas for manufacturing purposes, not only in Virginia, but in the United States." Alva Tompkins, father of William Stark Tompkins, sunk the second shaft in Pittston, and was the only native of Pittston who as a pioneer entered the coal industry. He also has the distinction of probably being the first mining man in this country to make use of methane for the purpose of ventilating a coal mine. An abandoned portion of his mine was sealed off and the methane which accumulated therein was conducted by means of pipes to the upcast shaft where it was lighted. In this manner

advantage was taken of certain fundamental laws of mine ventilation. The heat produced by the methane rarified the air in the upcast shaft to an extent sufficient to create a very substantial motive column, and as a result of which the mine was thoroughly ventilated. This was before the days of mine fans.

Until 1896 William Stark Tompkins continued in the coal business, and he has kept up his interest in mining and has done considerable work examining properties for owners and prospective purchasers of coal mines. He then engaged in life insurance business, and for a number of years has represented the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company of California as manager of northeastern Pennsylvania.

Mr. Tompkins has a political record of which he may well be proud. He was elected to a State Republican convention the year he became of age, an unusual procedure. The following year he was elected Senatorial delegate. In 1895 he was made chairman of the Republican county committee, where he waged a successful campaign, electing the entire ticket. He was also chairman of the Second Legislative District of Luzerne county for several years. He was chairman of the Roosevelt campaign committee for Luzerne county in 1912, when Mr. Roosevelt was candidate for the Republican nomination for President against Mr. Taft. At this election all the Roosevelt delegates had a large majority. William Stark Tompkins is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and connected with Sunday school work, having served as a teacher and superintendent most of his adult life.

Mr. Tompkins married, June 24, 1913, Elisabeth Waller Ayres, daughter of Lyndon L. and Mary (Horton) Ayres, her mother being the daughter of Nathan Mil-

ler and Susan (Richards) Horton. Nathan Miller Horton was the son of Miller and Elizabeth (Waller) Horton. He was a son of Lieutenant John Horton, a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and a lieutenant in the battle of Wyoming in 1778. Lieutenant Horton was descended from Barnabas Horton, born in England in 1600, came to America on the ship "Swallow" in 1635, and settled in Connecticut. Elisabeth Waller (Ayres) Tompkins is prominently connected with civic, social, charitable, and religious organizations in Wilkes-Barre. Her ancestors were among the early settlers in Wyoming Valley.

#### **HITCHCOCK, Colonel Frederick Lyman,**

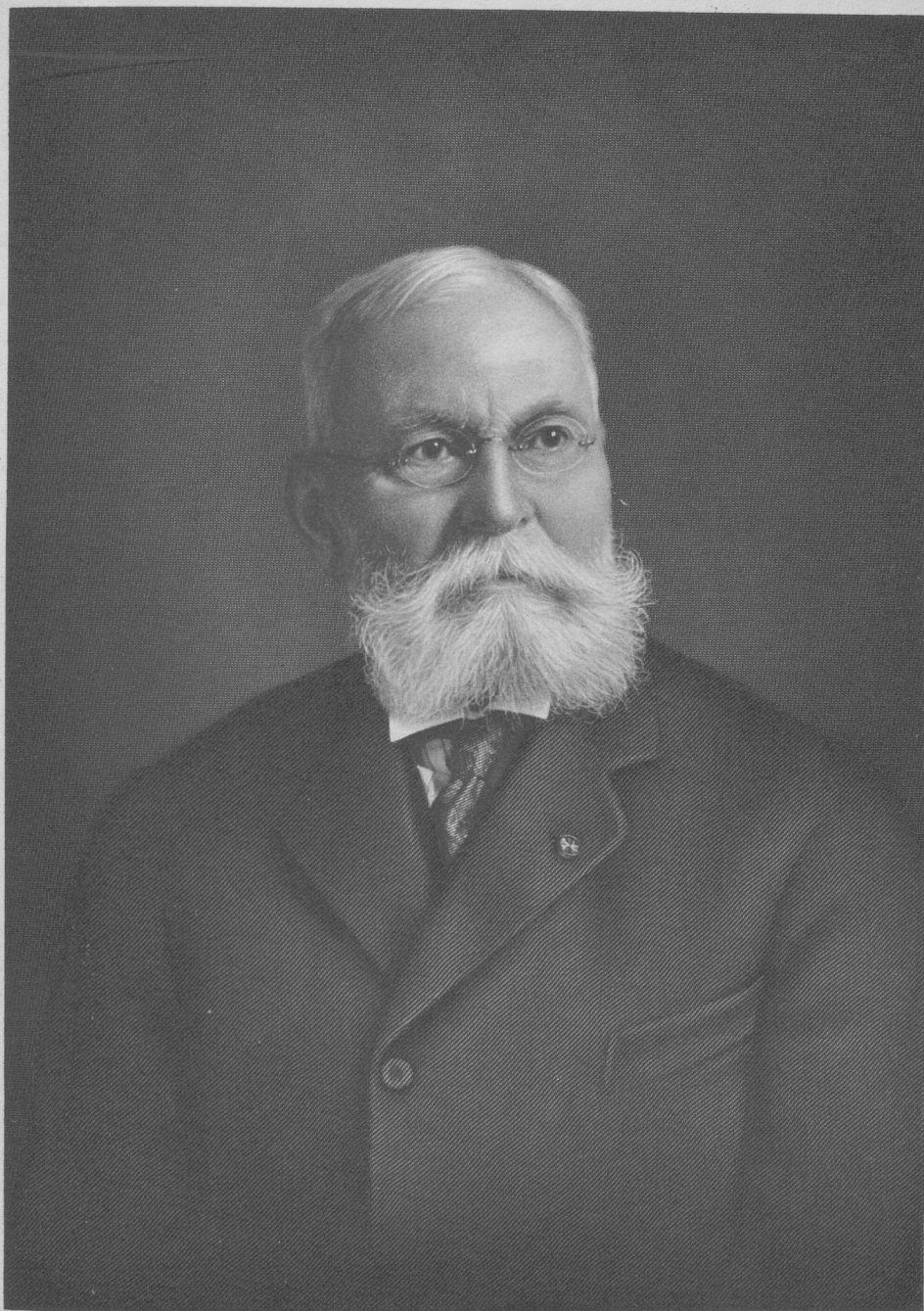
**Civil War Veteran, Useful Citizen.**

Colonel Frederick Lyman Hitchcock is a descendant of one of the old Puritan families who founded the colony of New Haven, Connecticut. Three brothers, Matthew, Luke, and Edward Hitchcock, were members of that colony as early as 1635. The subject of this sketch is a descendant of the elder of the brothers, Matthew. Peter Hitchcock, the grandfather of our subject, was born in Cheshire, Connecticut, in 1773, and there Daniel Hitchcock, father of Colonel Hitchcock, was born April 3, 1809. Mary Peck, his mother, was born in 1813, in Waterbury, Connecticut. She was a daughter of Ward Peck, grandnephew of General Artemus Ward, the predecessor of Washington in command of the Revolutionary forces at Boston, for whom he was named. Ward Peck was a soldier of the Revolution. He enlisted at the age of fourteen, and served throughout the seven years' war. He participated in many of the battles, including Stony Point, Trenton, Brandywine and Yorktown. At the battle of Trenton he, with many of his comrades, marched

over the ice and snow, with rags only covering their feet, their route being marked by blood from their feet. At Brandywine he was one of the four who bore the wounded Lafayette from the field. On this return visit to the United States, after the war, he had the honor of a personal visit from Lafayette, who remembered him and took that occasion to express his admiration and gratitude.

Frederick Lyman Hitchcock was born in Waterbury, Connecticut, April 18, 1837, and was educated in the public schools there. In 1854 he removed to Scranton, Pennsylvania, where he served as clerk in the store of the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company until 1858, when he entered the office of Samuel Sherrerd, Esq., attorney-at-law, and began the study of law, later, in 1860, completing his studies in the office of Hon. Edmund L. Dana, in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, where he was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county, May 16, 1860. He practiced his profession in Scranton until he entered the service of the Union in the Civil War. He was appointed by Governor Andrew G. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, first lieutenant and adjutant, 132nd Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, August 22, 1862. He was promoted to major, January 24, 1863, for gallantry in action. He was twice wounded at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862, and was in command of the regiment at the battle of Chancellorsville. He was with his regiment on duty in the battles of South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, and Chancellorsville, in all of which the regiment sustained severe losses. Though the 132nd was a nine months' regiment, it saw strenuous service, losing upwards of forty per cent. of its strength. He was twice cited for bravery in action by his commanding officers. He was honorably discharged with his regiment,





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*Frederick L. Kitchcock*





## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

May 24, 1863. In December following he went before the Military Examining Board, of which Major-General Casey was president, as an applicant for a commission in the colored troops then being organized, and was awarded a commission as lieutenant-colonel and assigned to the 25th Regiment United States Colored Troops, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Two companies of this, among the first of these troops to be organized, had been enlisted. Colonel Hitchcock completed its organization, and served with it until the end of December, 1865, nearly nine months after the close of the war. He was commissioned colonel in 1864, and was in command of it practically during its entire period of service, which was confined to the forts in and near Pensacola, Florida, including Forts Pickens and Barrancas. Organized as infantry, they became proficient in artillery—heavy and light as well—and stood so high in military proficiency that, after a most thorough inspection by Major-General Marcy, inspector-general of the army, Colonel Hitchcock was offered the privilege of remaining in the service with his regiment as a part of the regular army, but declined. His older brother, Edwin Sherman Hitchcock, after three months' service as a private of the "New Haven Greys," as a part of the Second Connecticut Volunteers, under Colonel Alfred H. Terry, was commissioned captain in the Seventh Connecticut Volunteers, three years' troops under Colonel Terry, and was killed under circumstances of great gallantry at the battle of James Island, South Carolina, June 16, 1862. His bravery was specially mentioned by Colonel Terry.

Upon the organization of the city of Scranton, in 1866, Colonel Hitchcock was appointed first clerk of the mayor's court and on the creation of Lackawanna county,

in 1878, he was made its first prothonotary. He was one of the charter members of the Scranton Board of Trade and its secretary from 1869 to 1873. Became its president in 1909 and 1910, and had the honor of representing the board in the National Board of Trade at Washington, D. C., as a delegate, for nearly twenty consecutive years, during which time he was a member of the executive council of that body. On his return from the military service in the Civil War he engaged in the mercantile business in Scranton, but returned to his practice in 1872. During the coal and railroad disturbances of 1877, he was appointed a member of the mayor's advisory committee, and was one of a body of Civil War veterans which organized a citizens' corps for the maintenance of law and order and to supplement the meager police force of the city under the orders of the mayor. They were sworn in as special police and soon found ample room for service, for on August 1 of that year, the city was attacked by a semi-organized mob, upwards of 5,000 men, bent on a wholesale looting of the city. This coup was an entire surprise to the mayor and police and would have succeeded in its purpose had not the citizens' corps been available for help in the crisis. Chiefly through Colonel Hitchcock's efforts, thirty-eight men of this corps were gotten together and met the mob on the main street of the city and dispersed it. Three of the mob were killed and some twenty wounded, whilst the corps had several wounded. Out of this incident grew the Scranton City Guard, which the next year was merged in the Thirteenth Regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania. Colonel Hitchcock, having had three years' experience as a commanding officer in the Civil War, was called upon to assist in the organization of these troops. For

## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

that purpose he accepted the position of adjutant of the City Guard Battalion, and on the creation of the Thirteenth Regiment, accepted the appointment of lieutenant-colonel. He served eleven years with this regiment and from 1883 to 1888 as its colonel, and is now a colonel of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, honorably retired. The Thirteenth Regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania, was the first military organization in Pennsylvania, if not in the United States, outside of the regular army, to add to its drill a systematic study of rifle practice and marksmanship, and in 1884 Colonel Hitchcock for the first time in the National Guard service succeeded in qualifying every officer and enlisted man in the regiment as a marksman. His five-year term of service as colonel expired in 1888, and he declined a second term. He was then presented with a souvenir by his fellow officers, on which was inscribed this testimonial: "He led his regiment from the left to the right of the line, and stood with it at the head of the National Guard of Pennsylvania."

Colonel Hitchcock was director of Public Safety for six weeks under the administration of Mayor Moyer, during which time he reorganized the fire department of the city from a volunteer to a paid basis. He instituted drastic reform in the police force, particularly with reference to enforcing the laws regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors, and for this service had the honor of being officially decapitated. The liquor powers were able to compel his retirement, but during his incumbency the city had the benefit of obedience to its laws.

In 1906, on the incumbency of J. Benjamin Dimmick as mayor of Scranton, Colonel Hitchcock was appointed city treasurer. During his term he instituted for the first time the placing of the funds

of the city at interest with the local banks, and the interest accumulations during his three years' term aggregated upwards of \$10,000.

Colonel Hitchcock joined the First Presbyterian Church of Scranton in 1855. He was one of the three ruling elders elected and ordained on the organization of the Second Presbyterian Church of Scranton, in 1874. He has had the honor of representing the Presbytery of Lackawanna in the Synod of Pennsylvania three times and the General Assembly twice. He has been a ruling elder forty-six years, superintendent of Sunday schools and mission schools for upwards of thirty years, and wears a medal of the Pennsylvania Sunday School Association for more than sixty years' active Bible school work. He is still in the service, leading an adult women's Bible class of more than forty members.

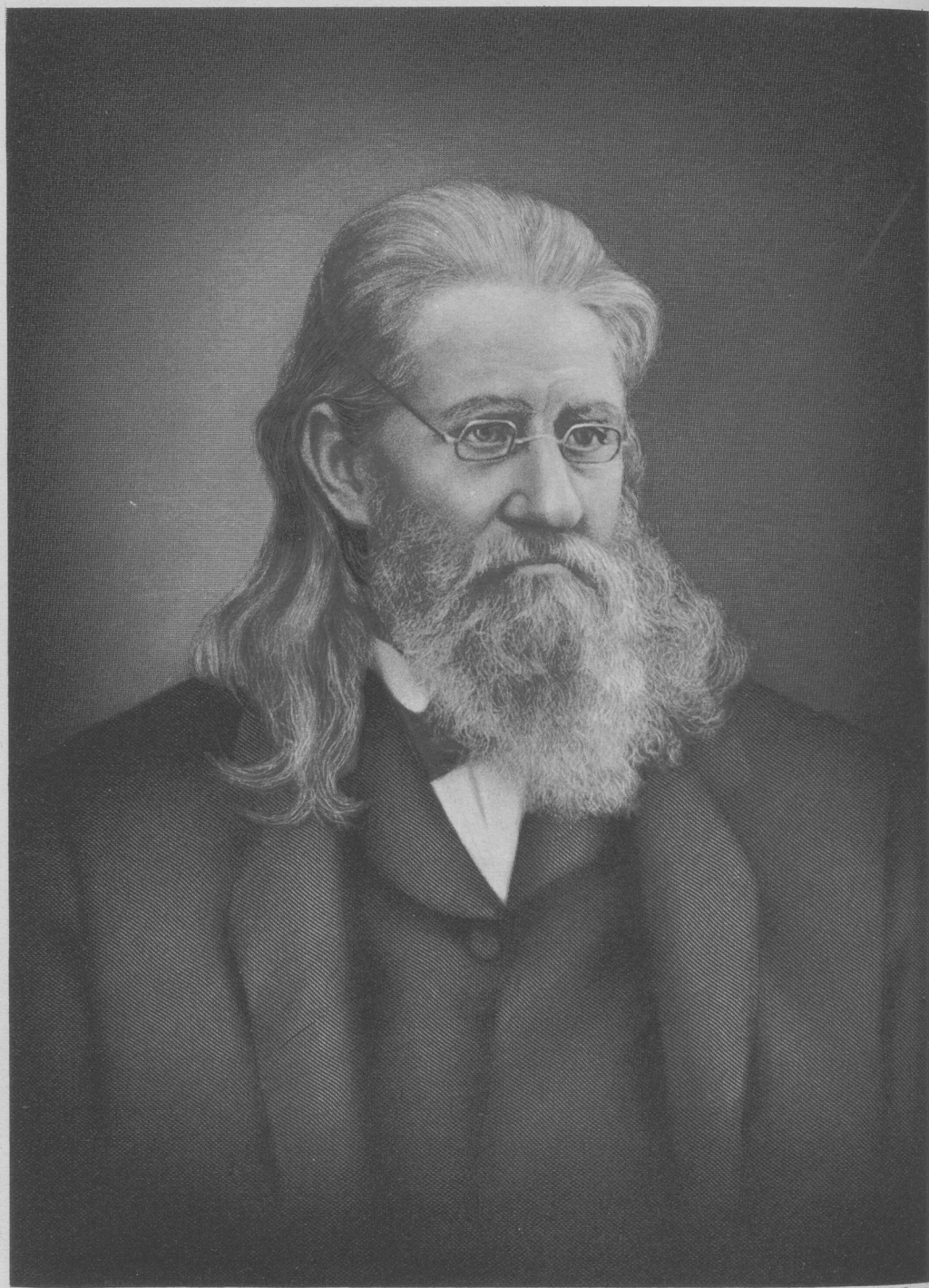
Colonel Hitchcock is president of the Security Building and Savings Union of Scranton. He is now the oldest past master of Union lodge, No. 291, Free and Accepted Masons, a life member of Lackawanna Royal Arch Chapter, No. 185, and a member of Masonic Ancients of Pennsylvania. He is a member of the Military Order of The Loyal Legion, Pennsylvania Commandery. He is a charter member of Lieut. Ezra S. Griffin Post, No. 139, Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Pennsylvania. He is president of the Lackawanna Institute of History and Science. Colonel Hitchcock is the author of "War from the Inside," a volume on the Civil War, and the "History of the City of Scranton" (two volumes).

January 24, 1865, Colonel Hitchcock was married to Caroline Neal Kingsbury, daughter of Ebenezer Kingsbury, late of Honesdale, Pennsylvania. Her great-grandfather was Deacon Ebenezer Kings-



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*Constantine Hering.*



bury, of Coventry, Connecticut. He was a member of the Connecticut General Assembly for thirty-eight years, and a military officer of high rank. Her grandfather, also named Ebenezer, was born in Coventry, graduated from Yale College in 1783, entered the gospel ministry and became pastor of the Congregational church at Jericho Center, Vermont. February 21, 1810, he was installed as pastor of the "New School" Presbyterian church in Montrose, the county seat of Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania. Rev. Ebenezer Kingsbury continued pastor of this church until his death, in 1842. During his pastorate he traveled over a large part of the counties of Bradford, Susquehanna and Wayne, preaching in log school houses, cabins and barns, finding his way through the sparsely settled country on horseback by marked trails and bridle-paths. Most of the churches founded in this territory were the fruit of his labors as a pioneer. The wife of Rev. Ebenezer Kingsbury was Hannah Williston, daughter of Rev. Noah Williston, who was born in 1733, and who graduated from Yale College in 1757, was ordained in West Haven, Connecticut, in 1760, and became pastor of the West Haven Congregational Church, which he served until his death, a period of fifty-two years. Ebenezer Kingsbury, the father of Mrs. Hitchcock, was born in Vermont, June 13, 1804. He was but six years of age when his family moved to Montrose. He was educated in the public schools of Montrose and under the tutelage of his father. He studied law in the office of Hon. William Jessup, and was admitted to the bar in 1828. In 1830 he was appointed deputy attorney-general for Susquehanna county. He moved to Honesdale, Pennsylvania, in 1833, where he resided and practiced his profession until his death in 1844. In 1833 he became the owner of the Wayne County

"Herald," which he edited and conducted until 1840. In 1837 he was elected State Senator, representing the counties of Luzerne, Monroe, Pike, and Wayne, and completed his term in 1840. In 1839 he was Speaker of the Senate and ex-officio lieutenant-governor of Pennsylvania. He married Elizabeth Harlow, daughter of Edward Fuller, of Montrose, Pennsylvania, in 1829. Edward Fuller, the maternal grandfather of Mrs. Hitchcock, was born in Plymouth, Massachusetts, and was a lineal descendant of Samuel Fuller, the "beloved physician," who was a member of the Plymouth Colony which came over in the "Mayflower" in 1620. Mrs. Hitchcock was the youngest of six children, the only one now surviving. Colonel and Mrs. Hitchcock have had seven children: Edwin Sherman, Frederick Kingsbury, Henry Payson, all now deceased; Elizabeth Fuller, married George Beck Dimmick; John Partridge; Mary Peck, married Robert Stuart Douglas, of Elizabeth, New Jersey; and Carrie Guilford Hitchcock, residing in Scranton, Pennsylvania.

#### HERING, Constantine,

##### Father of Homœopathy in America.

Constantine Hering, a physician, who came to this country as a young man and resided the rest of his long life in Philadelphia, was noted chiefly as one of the earliest pioneers, and later as the recognized leader, of the Homœopathic or Hahnemannian School of Medicine in this country. On the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary as a practitioner of medicine, in 1876, he was affectionately termed by his colleagues "The Father of Homœopathy in America." He conscientiously devoted the whole of his long and active life to the healing of the sick. As Hahnemann's most prominent disciple, and

## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

forty-five years younger, he became the virtual leader of homœopathy during the later years of Hahnemann, as well as after the latter's death in 1843. His spacious and hospitable home near Twelfth and Arch streets, Philadelphia, was the Mecca for homœopaths in America. He was also a patriotic citizen of this country, taking active part in political reforms, and was well versed and greatly interested in science, music, literature and art.

It is no exaggeration to say that among the followers of Hahnemann none worked for the interests of Hahnemannian homœopathy more conscientiously, enthusiastically, indefatigably, altruistically, or successfully, and for a longer period of years, than Dr. Hering. It will no doubt be admitted that the greatest strides in the development of the doctrines of Hahnemann during the last century were made in America around him as the center of inspiration. Hahnemann himself, in 1841, acknowledged him to be "my best disciple, of whom I feel proud," and was generous in praising his ability and enthusiasm. During a period of thirty-four years he made no less than six efforts (1835, 1848, 1854, 1864, 1867, 1869) to found, revive or reunite colleges for teaching homœopathy, culminating in the present successful survivor, the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia.

He was born in the little town of Oschatz in Saxony, Germany, on the morning of the first of January, 1800, just when the birth of a new century was being celebrated. The coincidence of these events predestined him to a noteworthy career, in the ideas of those days, a prophesy fulfilled later. His paternal ancestors came from Moravia. His father, Christian Gottlieb Karl Hering, was a musician of note, the composer of some of the folk songs, a teacher, and one of the earliest to advocate and introduce

the kindergarten methods. His mother's maiden name was Christiane Friedericke Kreutzberg. They had thirteen children, of whom Constantine (written Constantin in his younger days) was virtually the oldest, their first child having died in infancy. Dr. Hering had thirteen children and nineteen grandchildren. His first wife, Charlotte (Kemper) Hering, of Dutch descent, whom he married in Surinam, South America, died a few years later, leaving one son, John. His second marriage, to Juliana Mariana Husmann, an American of German descent, was also of short duration, as she died eight years later; of their four children, one, Mrs. J. F. Pope, of Philadelphia, survives him. In 1845 he married Therese Buchheim, the daughter of a German government physician, who, having survived him thirty-five years, died in Philadelphia in 1915, at the age of nearly ninety-four, and of whose eight children six survive—Rudolph, Melitta (now Mrs. C. B. Knerr), Walter E., Hildegard, Carl, and Hermann, most of whom are residents of Philadelphia. He died in Philadelphia, July 23, 1880, having spent the last fifty of his eighty years in that city. The "Constantine Hering Building" at 112-114 North Twelfth street, erected by his son Walter E. Hering, marks the site of his residence during the latter thirty-eight years of his life.

In early childhood, he developed an interest in botany and zoology, under the instructions of his father. Of his early school days, a biographer later wrote of him: "A diligent and faithful pupil, developing those sterling qualities of head and heart that made him so attractive to his teachers. \* \* \* His remarkable powers of observation and analysis, and his untiring application, marked him out as no ordinary individual." Later he became proficient in mathematics, Latin



and Greek. He began his medical studies at a surgical academy in Dresden, at the early age of seventeen. After some private tuition under Director Rudolph, he entered the University of Leipzig at the age of twenty. His interest in homœopathy began in 1821, Leipzig being then the home of Hahnemann, whom he saw but without then making his acquaintance. During that year Hahnemann was driven from Leipzig by the allopathic physicians and apothecaries, whose profits were seriously threatened by the new healing methods advocated by him. He continued his medical studies in the University of Wuerzburg under the celebrated pathologist, Shoenlein, where he received the diploma of Doctor of Medicine in 1826, notwithstanding bitter opposition on the part of his teachers, who were opposed to the then new and revolutionary doctrines of Hahnemann.

Although his interest in this new school of medicine began about 1821, he became converted a year or two later when engaged to write a book against it which was to "utterly root out homœopathy." He undertook the work, being sorely in need of the promised fee, but his spirit of fairness, his desire to get at the truth, and Hahnemann's caution that one should have proof before one condemns, led him to investigate the subject more carefully, with the result that he declined to write the book, "notwithstanding his poverty and pressing want." About that time one of his hands became infected while working in the dissecting room, and in order to save his life it was decided that his arm must be amputated, but this he refused to have done, and resorted to homœopathic treatment. The wound having healed completely under this treatment, he then decided to devote his life to the cause of homœopathy, even though

"ostracism, persecution, poverty and want were the penalties."

Although he and Hahnemann never met personally, they corresponded with each other, and in numerous letters to and about his young and ardent disciple, Hahnemann expressed himself in terms of the highest praise. As early as 1824, Hahnemann urged him not to let his opinions on homœopathy become known until after he had obtained his degree, advice which his spirit of truthfulness and his courage led him to disregard. He obtained his degree in spite of his convictions, through his excellent standing as a student of medicine in the then prevalent school. The subject of his graduation thesis was "The Medicine of the Future;" he received his diploma on March 23, 1826.

For a few months thereafter he was instructor in natural history and mathematics at the Blochman Institute in Dresden, and then received a commission from the King or government of Saxony to go to the Dutch Colony of Surinam, South America, with Dr. Weigel, on a botanical and zoological expedition under the auspices of the government, he being in charge of the zoological department. During his six years' sojourn in that wild country, where he had many adventures and narrow escapes, he practiced homœopathy, made many "provings" on himself, including the virulent poison of the huge Lachesis snake, which he extracted from a live specimen on July 28, 1828, at the risk of his life, and much to the dismay of his Indian friends and helpers. At that time he proposed using the saliva of a mad dog as a remedy for hydrophobia (accredited to Pasteur many years later), and the contents of variolous pustules against smallpox. On these and other subjects he wrote articles for "Stapf's Archives," a medical journal published in

## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

Germany. As these articles advocated the homœopathic principles, some of them gave offense to the physician of the king, an adversary of Hahnemann, and resulted in orders from the Minister of the Interior to refrain from further publications. His resignation was his unhesitating reply. He then lectured on homœopathy in Paramaribo, in that colony, opened a hospital there, and practiced in the leper colony nearby.

In November, 1830, he donated a collection of some five hundred natural history specimens to the Academy of Natural Sciences in Philadelphia through Mr. de Schweinitz. His former student, Dr. Bute, one of his converts to homœopathy, who had come to Philadelphia to cope with the Asiatic cholera, sent for Dr. Hering, asking him to join him, which he did soon after the death of his wife. He arrived in Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts, in January, 1833, and proceeded to Philadelphia, where he "was received with open arms," his fame having preceded him, and started to practice homœopathy with Dr. Bute. In the nearby Moravian colony in and around Bethlehem, Dr. William Wesselhoeft and Dr. Henry Detwiler, a few years previously, had been converted to homœopathy and were practicing at this time.

During this period he was greatly encouraged by his correspondence with Hahnemann. In 1829, in a published letter, Hahnemann referred to him as "that great scholar and ardent naturalist and propagator of homœopathy in far off Surinam." In another letter in 1833, to "Dear Good Hering," Hahnemann, who evidently had been harassed in his own country for his new views on medicine, wrote, "Good luck to you in the land of liberty where you can do all that is good without let or hindrance! There you are in your element! \* \* \* You should

restrain yourself so that you may not injure yourself."

During these first years in the United States, he was extremely active in promulgating the principles of homœopathy by writing articles, starting journals, issuing publications and free tracts, founding societies, and translating foreign literature. He also rapidly acquired a large private practice. Because of his marriage in 1834, he decided to make this his adopted country. In the year 1834 he was the first to introduce in Philadelphia the old Moravian custom of celebrating Christmas with a tree trimmed with lighted wax candles, he himself being obliged to get the tree from the then wild woods of New Jersey. In 1835 he published his first book entitled "The Domestic Physician."

On January 1, 1835, at the solicitation of a delegation of ardent homœopathists from the vicinity of Allentown, Pennsylvania, he was urged to accept the leadership in founding a homœopathic college to be located in Allentown, which task he agreed to accept if he could be guaranteed "a salary equal to that of a first class Allentown clergyman," evidently meaning a bare living income. A few months later, such an institution was founded under his leadership, and was supported largely with his own money, it being the first homœopathic college in the world, and of which he was made the first president. It was incorporated by an act of the State Legislature, and was given the right to grant diplomas for the degree of doctor of medicine. It continued for a few years, struggling along with meager funds which were finally lost in the local financial panic of 1842 through the defalcation of John Rice, its treasurer, who "secretly undermined its influence and sapped its very life." Thus ended its career, Dr. Hering personally contributing largely to



## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

the payment of its debts. The two college buildings on Penn street are still standing, being now used for public school purposes.

During its short life it granted a number of diplomas to students who later had notable careers. At Hahnemann's earnest solicitation, a diploma was also granted by it to his second and young wife, a year before his death, so that she might carry on his large and lucrative practice in Paris. Hahnemann had been elected an honorary member of the board of directors of this college when it was organized. In 1836, shortly after it was founded, Hahnemann wrote Dr. Hering, "Already you exceed everything we can show in Europe in that way," referring to this college, there being none in Europe then. In 1841 he designated Dr. Hering as "my best disciple, of whom I feel proud."

After Hahnemann's death in 1843, his widow urged Dr. Hering, then a widower, to come to Paris to carry on her late husband's extensive and lucrative practice. This he declined to do, as he preferred to remain in this country and have his children brought up as American citizens. About the same time he was invited to establish himself in London, but this also he refused to do.

In 1844 he was made president of the convention which founded the present American Institute of Homœopathy. A biographer writes: "Constantine Hering was really the leading and moving spirit of these early days." Another said: "It was this master spirit of Dr. Hering, the liberal, energetic and enthusiastic admirer of a broad and liberal education in the arts and sciences, that gave birth to our own American Institute, the first and oldest (national) medical organization in the United States."

In 1845 he visited his aged father at his

birthplace in Germany, and while there married Therese Buchheim. After a short stay he returned with his young wife to Philadelphia, as the political situation then existing in Germany was intolerable after enjoying the spirit of liberty in his adopted country.

In 1847 he was the first to introduce the finger print system of identifying criminals, in the court trial of the murderer Lengfeld, who was convicted largely on this evidence, thus anticipating Bertillon by many years.

Early in February, 1847, he, with Drs. Jeanes and Williamson, began the founding of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, at the instigation of the American Institute of Homœopathy. The State Legislature passed the act of incorporation, and the first meeting as a corporate body was held in the Assembly Building, southwest corner of Tenth and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia. Lectures began October 16 to a class of fifteen students. The college had a stormy career, there being many dissensions and financial difficulties, giving rise to the forming of rival institutions, but finally resulting in his founding, in 1869, the present thriving Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Philadelphia, now located on Broad street near Race. Dr. Hering was a member of the faculty of several of these institutions, the Dean of one of them, and finally Emeritus Professor. On March 23, 1876, the semi-centennial anniversary of his graduation in medicine was celebrated at the Union League Building on Broad street, Philadelphia, many physicians being in attendance; it was on this occasion that he was affectionately termed by his colleagues "The Father of Homœopathy in America."

Dr. Hering was a prolific writer, and was the author of many books and pamphlets, and contributed largely to medical

journals. His "Domestic Physician," first published in 1835, passed through eight editions in America, fourteen in Germany, and two in England, having also been translated into French, Spanish, Italian, Danish, Hungarian, Russian and Swedish; (100,000 copies of it were sold up to 1873); the "Condensed Materia Medica," published in 1877; the "Guiding Symptoms," a work of ten volumes, finished after his death from his manuscripts; and "Symptoms of the Mind," being volume I. of his "Analytical Repertory," were amongst his most valuable publications.

He was also greatly interested in the progress of science, in music, literature and art in general. In his comfortable home and large garden he appropriately celebrated numerous events, such as the laying of the first Atlantic cable in 1858; the centennial of the birth of Hahnemann in 1855, and of the poet Schiller in 1859; the tercentenary of the birth of Shakespeare in 1864; the centennial of the birth of Humboldt in 1869; and the peace declaration of the Franco-Prussian War.

He also took great interest in world politics, and especially in American politics, taking active part in the Frémont campaign in 1856. He predicted the civil war in 1860, during which he strongly advocated the emancipation of the slaves. At that time he gave private lectures to colored students, who were barred from other medical schools. In 1859 he vehemently condemned slavery, deplored the retrogression of the spirit of freedom in this country at that time, and predicted greatly improved conditions within the next decade, some of which predictions came true as a result of the Civil War.

In politics he was strongly Republican; in religion he was a Swedenborgian. He was strongly opposed to what he called the "hypocritical English Sabbath," and

advocated the attractive continental Sunday.

He held very strong convictions on subjects of which he made a study, however, with such a deep and sincere love for the truth that he maintained that we should always be pleased, instead of being annoyed, when we find that we have been in the wrong. Another one of his ethical principles was that before we act we should always "think twice" as to how our acts may affect others. He was a devoted husband and father; his hospitality as well as that of his devoted wife, in their spacious home near Twelfth and Arch streets, then a residential part of the city, was boundless; his homestead where he lived for thirty-eight years, was the Mecca of homœopaths from this country and abroad.

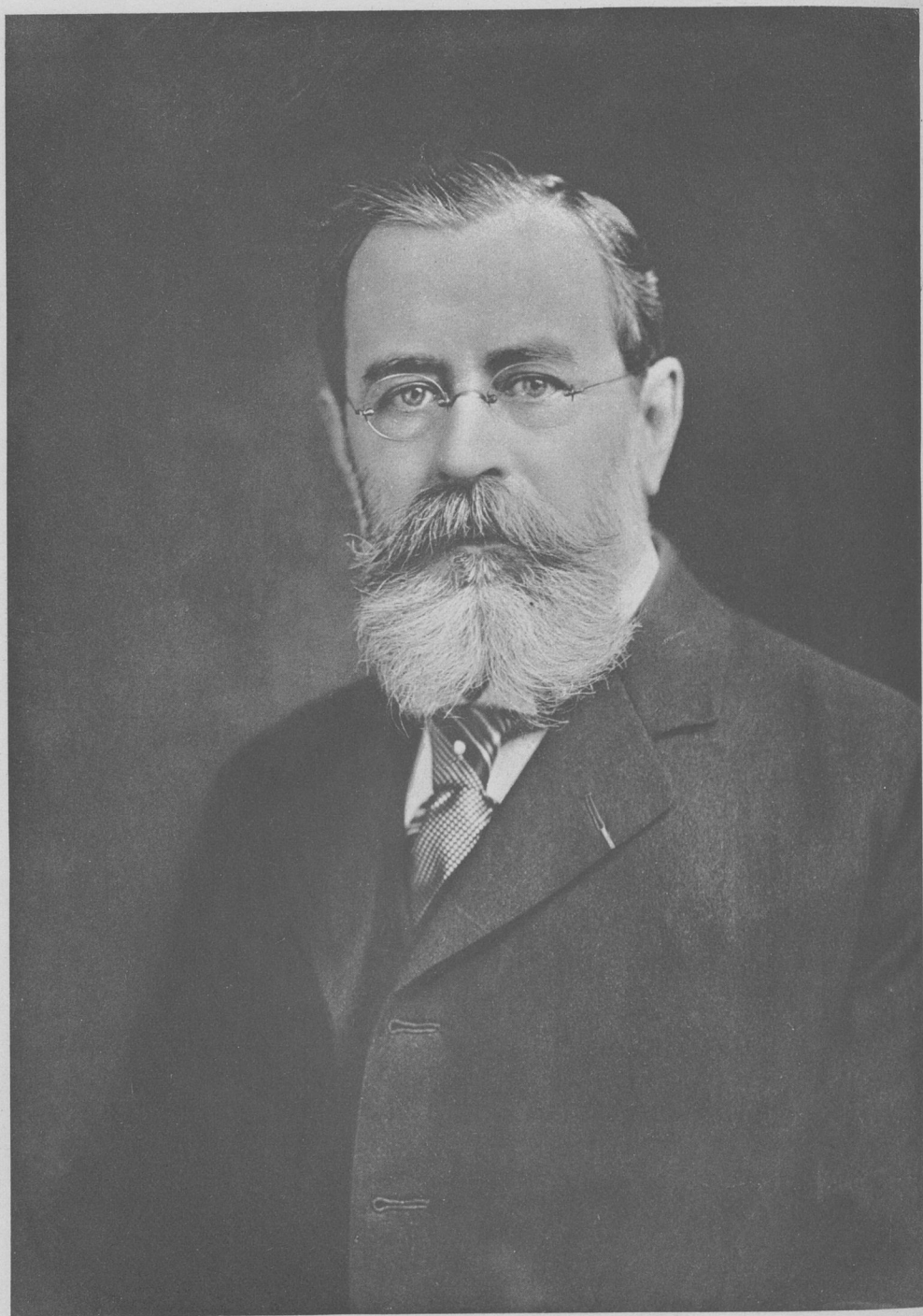
He worked indefatigably and energetically, his usual rising hour being 4 A. M. Some of his qualities, characteristics, and accomplishments are best shown by the following extracts from various obituaries: "Constantine Hering was really the leading and moving spirit in these early days (referring to homœopathy in 1844). \* \* \* He was the foremost homœopath of the day and his work for our school is still the standard" (1918). "Honored and loved by all, as few men have been honored and loved. \* \* \* Ever ready with word of mouth or pen to defend Truth as he saw it. \* \* \* It was he who first organized the bewildered homœopaths. \* \* It was he who created the Allentown Academy (1835) under circumstances which would have appalled an ordinary man; the result was the Philadelphia College." A testimonial in 1876 refers to "his generous demeanor towards his fellow-workers, and the pure records of his spotless life. \* \* \* To his exceptional intellectual ability, untiring industry, broad culture and liberal spirit



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*Van Wagon*



*Carl Hering*



## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

homœopathy preëminently owes her firm establishment and vigorous growth in America." "He gave full respect to the opinions of others, hence his own opinions always commanded respect." "As a writer on popular and national subjects, as well as a controversialist, he achieved especially great distinction. His great wealth of knowledge, lively, spontaneous wit and vivacious imagination would have made him a popular writer of the highest mark on all subjects, had he so desired." "Preëminently adapted by nature and education to be a leader." "A man of unusual scientific attainments, accompanied with great power of original investigation, \* \* \* and indomitable energy and industry." "He seemed to infuse everyone with whom he came in contact with the spirit of work." "The world does not need another Hering any more than it needs another Newton, Keppler, Washington or Hahnemann." "In his social life he possessed a fund of anecdote and humor that made him a genial companion and an agreeable friend." "Another great secret of his success lay in the masterly power of his inspiration. \* \* \* He was a born leader of men because of his high intellectual endowments and his whole-souled devotion to the truth. \* \* \* Like a true prophet he prophesied and then fulfilled his own phophesies." "His high character and wide influence are certainly among Philadelphia's most precious inheritances. I am thankful that we have lived to see the bitterness of feeling between homœopaths and the old school of practice pass away almost entirely." (Dr. Howard A. Kelly, 1915). "He who never rested, rests."

### HERING, Carl,

**Civil Engineer, Scientist, Author.**

Carl Hering, B. S., M. E., Hon. D. Sc., a life-long resident of Philadelphia, prac-

ticed there as a consulting electrical engineer. He specialized in testing and research, chiefly in electricity, physics, electro-physics, electro-chemistry, physical chemistry, thermal engineering, electric furnaces, etc., and in the writing of many technical papers, articles, and several books, on various technical subjects. Many of these papers and articles were reprinted abroad. He was actively associated with the administration of several national and local technical societies, was a delegate to a number of international congresses and conferences on technical subjects, was a member of the jury of awards at numerous exhibitions, and was a delegate of the United States Government and several institutions to various functions in European countries. He discovered several new physical laws, and made a number of inventions. In private life he was interested chiefly in ethics, hygiene, economics and music.

He was born in Philadelphia, March 29, 1860, and is one of the four surviving sons, and the eleventh of the twelve children, of the late Dr. Constantine Hering, of Philadelphia, a prominent homœopathic physician of international fame, well known also as a philanthropist and patriotic citizen of this country, who was acknowledged by his colleagues to have been the "Father of Homœopathy in America," and whose biography appears on preceding pages of this volume. His paternal ancestors in the seventeenth century came from Moravia. His father, born in Germany, came to this country as a young man in 1833 from South America, where he had spent six years in a natural history expedition under the patronage of the King of Saxony, and resided for the rest of his life in Philadelphia. His mother, the late Therese Hering, *nee* Buchheim, was the daughter of a government physician in Saxony. His paternal grandfather was a musician of note, and a com-

## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

poser of some well known folk songs. His cousin, the late Dr. Ewald Hering, was an international authority on physiological optics, some of whose work was classed with that of Helmholtz. The site of Carl Hering's birthplace, the spacious homestead of his father, which was visited by many men of distinction, including physicians, scientists, musicians, artists, statesmen, etc., is near Twelfth and Arch streets, then a residential part of the city, and is now marked by the Constantine Hering building. He was married in 1892, and has one daughter, Mary. His present office and residence are in Philadelphia.

His early education was in private schools, chiefly at Lauderbach's Academy in the old Assembly Hall at Tenth and Chestnut streets. In 1876 he entered the University of Pennsylvania at the age of sixteen, taking the full course in mechanical engineering, and graduating with honors in 1880. Several years later, when electrical engineering became a new and promising branch of the engineering profession, he decided to make that his profession. There being then no course at the colleges here, he took a post-graduate course in electricity in 1883-84 under Prof. Kittler at Darmstadt, Germany, then one of the very few institutions abroad where a special course in electricity was given; during the second half of the course he became the assistant to his teacher.

The University of Pennsylvania conferred upon him the degree of Bachelor of Science in 1880; the post-graduate degree of Mechanical Engineer in 1887; and the honorary degree of Doctor of Science in 1912. In 1889 the French Government conferred upon him the decoration of "Officier de l'Instruction Publique," popularly known as the "Purple Button," or "Gold Palms," in connection with his

services in representing the United States in the Jury of Awards at the International Exposition of 1889 in Paris. In 1901 the French Government conferred upon him the decoration of the Cross of the Legion of Honor, popularly known as the "Red Ribbon," for the positions he had held and for his services as representing the United States in the Jury of Awards at the International Exposition of 1900 in Paris, of which jury he was an officer in the Class and the Group Juries and a member of the Superior Jury. In the "Directory of American Men of Science" of 1910 he is ranked among the one thousand leading scientists and the one hundred fifty physicists in this country. The biographical section of the "Century Dictionary," in which his father and his cousin, Ewald Hering, are also noticed, refers to him as "An American physicist and electrical engineer who has discovered several electro-magnetic phenomena."

After graduating in 1880, he served a year as a draftsman and designer of machinery. In 1881-82 he was instructor in mathematics and drafting and the assistant in mechanical engineering at the University of Pennsylvania. In 1882-83, when he decided to take up electrical engineering as a profession, he took the position of assistant in physics under Professor George F. Barker, at the same university. In 1884 he served as assistant electrician of the International Electrical Exhibition in Philadelphia, at which he was also a member of the Jury or Testing Commission and was put in charge of the testing laboratory; he there started the first life tests of incandescent lamps ever made by impartial parties, which for a number of years later remained the only one. He also devised and arranged some of the methods of testing used by the Commission; the method introduced by him at that time for measuring the then



## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

large dynamo currents later became the general practice, although strongly opposed by his colleagues at that time. He then went to Germany to become the chief electrical engineer in a company at Frankfort-on-Main, which was one of the earliest to make and install dynamos and lighting plants. Returning to Philadelphia in 1885, he started practicing as a consulting engineer in partnership with a former student of his, Richard Davids. In 1886-87 he taught electrical engineering at the University of Pennsylvania and wanted to inaugurate a regular course in that branch, but the mechanical engineering department considered that electrical engineering should be subordinated to mechanical engineering and he therefore resigned; about thirty years later, largely through his influence as an alumnus, electrical engineering was made a separate and independent department at this university.

In 1889 he was sent to Paris by the United States Government to make the official report on the electrical exhibits at the International Exposition in Paris that year. This report was later republished separately in book form at the request of a publisher. In 1892 he was the technical editor of the "Electrical World," the leading electrical journal of the world at that time. In 1893 he started the "Digest of Current Electrical Literature," both foreign and American; this was published weekly in the "Electrical World," and was continued by him until 1903. Since then he has devoted himself to his consulting engineering practice, to testing, researches, developing his inventions, writing books, papers, articles, etc. He served in numerous patent litigation cases, including some very important ones. He received an offer of a prominent position in Switzerland, but preferred to remain in his own country. In 1917 he was ap-

pointed by the Secretary of the Interior as one of ten engineers to select a small group of the most prominent engineers of this country to form the Academy of Engineers.

He is the author of nine books, about fifty papers read before technical societies, nearly two hundred articles published in technical journals, and numerous short notes, besides about four large pages of abstracts a week for eleven years in his "Digest of Current Literature." Many of his papers and articles were reprinted or abstracted in the foreign journals, some of them being discussed internationally. He began writing early in his career. Many of his publications were devoted to describing the higher concepts of sciences in simple terms so that they could be understood by those not favored with a higher education; they bridged the gap between pure and applied science. In others he compiled, classified, arranged and reduced to the same units, widely scattered data. In others he pointed out errors in units and terms, and endeavored to rationalize inconsistencies and ambiguities in them, suggesting new units, terms, definitions, etc., to bring about greater consistency and clearness. He wrote numerous papers and articles on thermal subjects, including more especially electrical furnaces. A number of his papers and articles described his researches, investigations and discoveries. His descriptions of the famous Frankfort-Lauffen plant of 1891, for the electrical transmission of power over the then great distance of one hundred miles by the then new multiphase alternating current system, were the first and most complete published in this country at that time. The prophecy which he made on that occasion, that this system would be the one to be adopted at the great Niagara Falls plant, came true, although at first the

## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

proposition was bitterly contested. He was one of the founders of "Electrochemical Industries" (now "Chemical and Metallurgical Engineering") the first journal in this country on electrochemistry; it was edited during its first year in his office.

His first book was published by and at the request of a London publisher, in 1887. His book on "Principles of Dynamo-Electric Machines," published in 1888, was the first book published in this country on dynamos, and passed through many editions. In the preparation of his book of "Conversion Tables," based on the accurate legal standards of weights and measures, he received encouragement and much valuable assistance from various departments of the government; during the war the government bought several thousand copies. His latest book on "Electrochemical Equivalents" contained very complete, newly calculated tables, prepared at the suggestion of a government department.

In 1900 he was the president of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, the national society of this country for electrical engineers, of which he is a fellow and life member. In 1906 he was the president of the American Electrochemical Society, also a national society, which was started in Philadelphia in 1902, and of which he was one of the three original founders. In 1904 he was the president of the Engineers' Club of Philadelphia, of which he is a life member and one of the trustees. In 1900 he was made an honorary member of the New York Electrical Society, the oldest electrical society in this country. In 1918 he was president of the Physics Club of Philadelphia. In 1899 he was president of the Electrical Section of the Franklin Institute. He is a member of many other societies.

He was a delegate of the Franklin Institute to the Electrical Exhibition at Vienna in 1883, to the Exhibition in Paris in 1889, to the Exhibition in Frankfort, Germany, in 1891, and to the International Electrical Congress in Paris in 1900, of which two latter he was vice-president. He was a delegate of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers to the International Electrical Congress held in Paris in 1889, and chairman of its delegates to the International Electrical Congress held in Frankfort, Germany, 1891, at which he was made a vice-president; also to the International Electrical Congress in Paris in 1900, of which he was made a vice-president. He was a delegate of the United States Government to the International Electrical Congress and to the International Congress of Radiography, both in Paris in 1900. He was a member of the committee to prepare the preliminary program for the work of the Chicago International Electrical Congress of 1893, at the time of the World's Fair, taking an active part; some very important international agreements concerning units and definitions were concluded at that Congress. In 1901 he was an honorary member of the International Engineering Congress at Glasgow, Scotland. In 1903 he was a member of the Advisory Committee of the International Electrical Congress to be held at St. Louis in 1904, at which congress he was the secretary of the section on Electro-Chemistry. He was secretary of the section on Electrical Engineering at the International Congress of Arts and Sciences at the St. Louis Exhibition of 1904. Since 1890 he has been the United States delegate of the Société Internationale des Electriciens, whose headquarters are in Paris.

He was a member of the Jury of Awards or Scientific Commission at the following eleven exhibitions: The Inter-



national Electrical Exhibition at Vienna, 1883, at which he was the only member from the United States; the International Electrical Exhibition in Philadelphia, 1884; the International Exposition in Paris, 1889; the St. Louis Electrical Exhibition, 1890; the International Electrical Exhibition at Frankfort, Germany, in 1891; the Export Exhibitions at Philadelphia, 1899; the International Exposition at Paris, 1900, of which jury he was elected vice-president of the Class jury, of the Group jury and a member of the Superior jury; the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo, 1901, at which he was chairman of the Electrical jury and a member of the Superior jury; the International Exhibition at St. Louis, 1904, at which he was chairman of the Group jury on Electrochemistry and a member of the Department jury on electricity; the Jamestown Exhibition, 1907, at which he was chairman of the Electrical Section; the Pan-American Exposition at San Francisco, 1915. For about twenty years he has been a member of the Committee on Science and Arts of the Franklin Institute which awards medals.

In some of his researches and investigations he tested the correctness of some of the laws of physics as usually stated, and discovered a number of errors or imperfections. He found that, according to the well known law of Maxwell, one of the fundamental laws of electricity concerning induction, the results in a certain case would be the direct opposite to what they really are, thus requiring that law to be restated to make it universal. His paper on this subject, published in 1908, in which he described his simple and crucial test, was discussed internationally. He also showed that the text books are wrong in considering the electric circuit and the conductor to be synonymous, and maintained that the laws involved should

be changed in order to distinguish between the two, or else some entirely wrong results will follow. In 1906, in experimenting with electric furnaces, he noticed, and later investigated a peculiar, new electromagnetic phenomenon in the form of a very strong force which tends to crush the conductor of a large electric current and which manifests itself when the conductor is a liquid which yields to this force, as in some electric furnaces; it places a serious limit to certain forms of such furnaces as it breaks or pinches off the conductor. He popularly termed this the "pinch phenomena," which term has since come into general use here and abroad, and is now accepted in American and foreign patent specifications. Although this phenomenon imposes a serious limitation on the current which can be carried by a liquid conductor when in an open channel, he subsequently applied it to a very useful purpose in a peculiar and very simple type of electric furnace which he invented and which is now in use in quite large numbers; among advantages of this furnace are the property that the molten metals and alloys are refined and made homogeneous by means of this new force. He also gave grounds to believe that an analogous electromagnetic force also exists which stretches the conductor carrying it, contrary to former ideas that such longitudinal forces cannot exist.

He also found that over certain ranges the law of the passage of heat from a flame to water, as for instance in a boiler, was the reverse of what was generally taught and stated in books, and by properly applying his new law he succeeded in boiling water nearly four times as fast with about one-fourth as much gas. He was the first to develop the correct laws of the proper proportioning of the electrodes for electric furnaces, which showed

that former practice had been in error, and that the serious heat losses in such electrodes could be greatly reduced. In referring to some of these papers, all of which were reprinted in the foreign technical journals, an English writer recommended that some of the fundamental concepts in physics ought now to be revised.

He also showed how a boat can move through the water without displacing it, and gave a complete description of a surface having but one side, besides describing other physical curiosities and paradoxes. In private life he was interested in ethics and economics, particularly with reference to the welfare of communities; in the human body as a chemical machine with special reference to the preservation of health; and in music, more especially from the theoretical or acoustical standpoint.

#### CLAPP, B. Frank,

##### Prominent Citizen.

Among Philadelphia's leading attorneys of a few years since must be numbered the late B. Frank Clapp. All that made for the advancement of his city found in Mr. Clapp a warm supporter. He left a record that the city is proud of. Mr. Clapp was a descendant of the old Clapp family of New England, the immigrant ancestor in his line being Nicholas Clapp.

(I) Nicholas Clapp, born in England, in 1612, came in 1633 to Dorchester, Massachusetts. He was the fourth son of Richard Clapp, of England, the other sons being Thomas, Ambrose and John.

(II) Nathaniel Clapp, son of Nicholas Clapp, was born in Dorchester, Massachusetts, in 1640; married Elizabeth, daughter of Lawrence Smith.

(III) Ebenezer Clapp, son of Nathaniel

and Elizabeth (Smith) Clapp, was born in Dorchester, in 1678; married Hannah Clapp, granddaughter of Captain Roger Clapp.

(IV) Ebenezer (2) Clapp, son of Ebenezer (1) and Hannah (Clapp) Clapp, was born in Dorchester, in 1705; married Hannah Pierce.

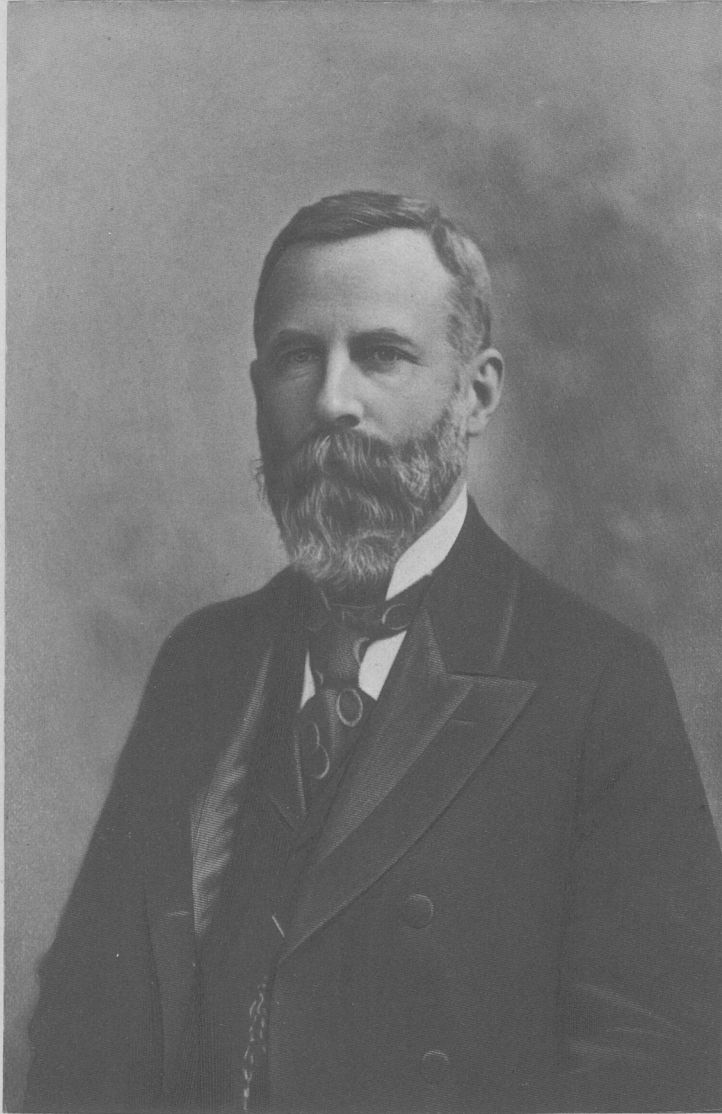
(V) Ebenezer (3) Clapp, son of Ebenezer (2) and Hannah (Pierce) Clapp, was born in Dorchester, in 1732; married (second) Mary Glover. He was a colonel in the Revolutionary War; a man of prominence in his State.

(VI) Enoch Clapp, son of Colonel Ebenezer (3) and Mary (Glover) Clapp, was born in 1790; married, in June, 1812, Mary, daughter of Elisha Tyson, of Baltimore, Maryland.

(VII) Nathan Tyson Clapp, son of Enoch and Mary (Tyson) Clapp, was born June 27, 1819; married Sarah Roberts, daughter of John and Sarah (Jones) Roberts, of Philadelphia. John Roberts was a son of Algernon Roberts, born in 1751, lieutenant-colonel of the Seventh Philadelphia Battalion; married Tacy Warner, daughter of Colonel Warner. Nathan Tyson and Sarah (Roberts) Clapp were the parents of two children: Lydia Roberts, widow of Matthew Sample, of Philadelphia, who died July 6, 1900; and B. Frank, of whom further.

(VIII) B. Frank Clapp, son of Nathan Tyson and Sarah (Roberts) Clapp, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, August 5, 1854. He was educated in Philadelphia at the Classical Institute of Rev. Dr. Faires, and the Episcopal Academy. Deciding to make law his profession, he entered the law offices of Hon. F. Carroll Brewster, and was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania as LL. B. in 1876. He was admitted to the bar of Philadelphia in 1876, and from that time until his death was active in the pursuit of his

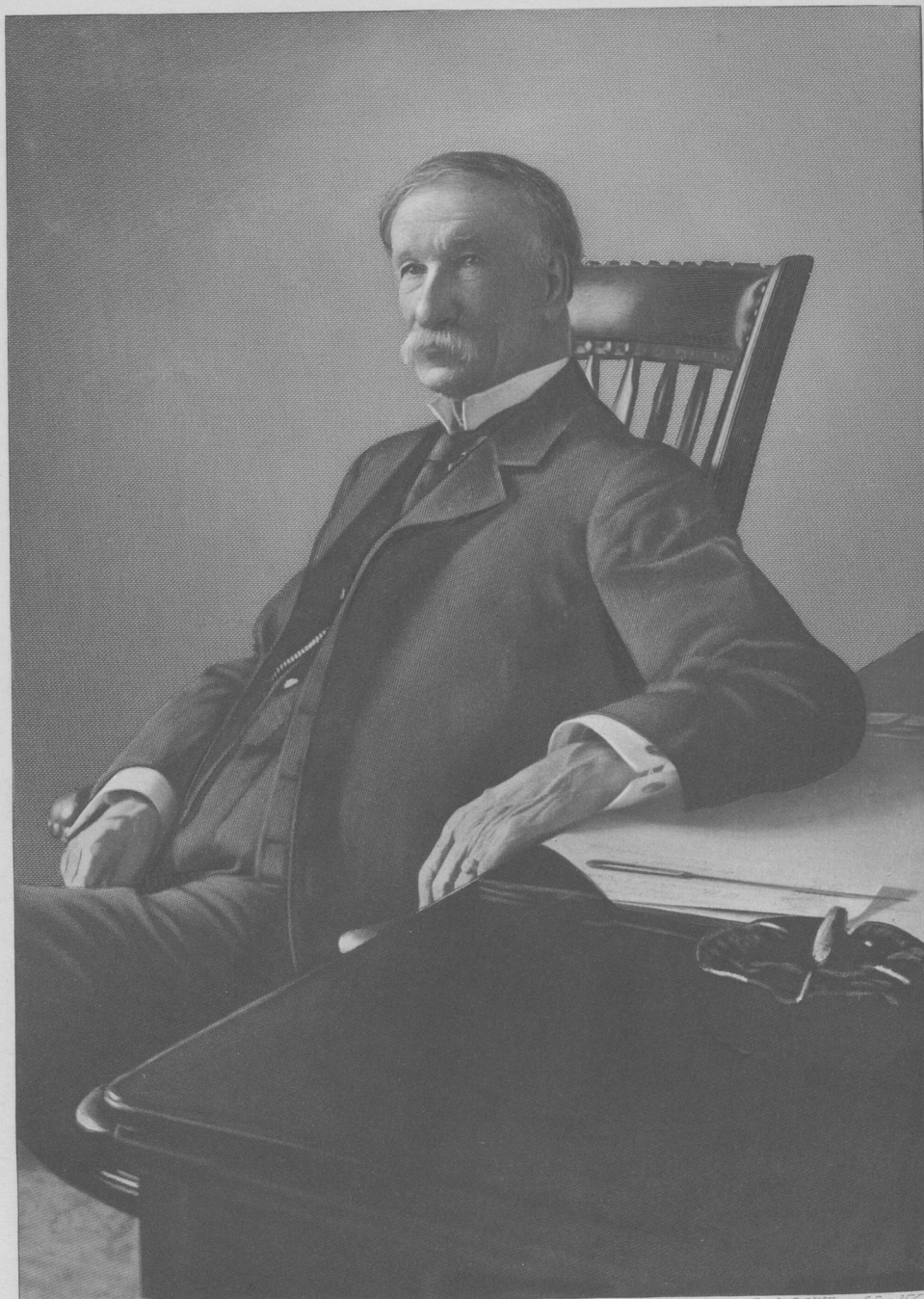




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*P. Frank Chapp*



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profession. Possessing thorough equipment, enforced by innate ability and unremitting devotion to duty, Mr. Clapp made for himself, entirely by his own efforts, a place of high standing among his professional brethren. Thorough and painstaking in the preparation of his cases, he was clear and forceful in their presentation, his arguments being remarkable for depth of insight and lucidity of expression. Mr. Clapp was secretary of the Law Association of Philadelphia from 1891 until 1899; in politics a Republican, and was a member of the Board of Council of the Philadelphia Protestant Episcopal City Mission; was treasurer of the Eighth and Ninth Wards Charity Organization. Mr. Clapp was a member of the Union League Club, the University Club, and for a number of years a member of the Philadelphia Country Club, and was also a charter member of the Penn Club. He was a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, American Academy of Political and Social Science, and the Sons of the American Revolution. He was for many years a vestryman of St. James' Protestant Episcopal Church of Philadelphia.

The personality of B. Frank Clapp was that of the true lawyer—strong and at the same time magnetic. He had the legal mind fitted to appreciate formal logic, exact statements and nice distinctions, and delighting in the formation of principles and the definition of rights and duties. Considerate and courteous, he always conveyed the impression that behind his genial exterior he possessed an underlying foundation of keen business sense and administrative ability.

Mr. Clapp married, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, October 23, 1895, Clara, daughter of Alfred and Martha (Cummins) Barratt, and they were the parents of a son, Algernon Roberts, born Au-

gust 30, 1896. Mr. Clapp was peculiarly happy in his domestic relations, and was essentially a home-lover, devoted to his family and delighting in the exercise of hospitality.

The death of B. Frank Clapp, which occurred February 11, 1914, deprived Philadelphia of a talented professional man and a public-spirited and most benevolent citizen, one whose life was crowned with merited success—success which was entirely the product of his own natural forces and sterling ability. As an attorney and citizen he is remembered with admiration and esteem, his record having enriched the annals of his city, but it is chiefly as "one who loved his fellow-men" that his memory is cherished in the hearts of those who knew and loved him.

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### CONNELL, William,

**Business Man, Congressman, Philanthropist.**

To define the causes which contributed to make the life of William Connell one of such great usefulness, one must conclude that the success and honor crowning his years of labor are due, more than to anything else, to a splendidly balanced intellect and personality, the outgrowth of the conditions in which he has been placed, and the adversities with which he had to contend. But heredity played its part, and from Scotch forebears came his habits of economy and frugality when every dollar was needed, and from them, too, came his clear foresight or vision, while from his warmer blooded Irish forebears came his quick and friendly sympathy and charming geniality. To the strain of French blood in his veins he undoubtedly owes his sensitive emotion so easily touched by misfortune, but that trait was so tempered by his less impulsive Scotch blood that in his various char-

ities there was no sentimental and indiscriminate giving, but only relief and aid for the really worthy. Yet the very nature of the man himself so entwined and welded his different characteristics that to his closest and most intimate friends no strain appeared stronger than another, all uniting in William Connell, and no citizen of Scranton was more sincerely respected and loved, nor one whose passing caused more genuine sorrow.

He began life at the bottom of the ladder, receiving no legacy from his father, but the example of an honest and upright life. His equipment was a strong body, a stout heart, a clean and healthy mind. He doubted not his ability to climb the ladder of success, although, from its bottom, the top seemed far away. But he rose rung by rung until, reaching upward for the next round, he found he had attained the summit.

James Connell, his father, was born in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, and there lived until his widowed mother married a second husband, and the joy and happiness of home had departed for the lad. He then shipped on an English merchantman as a cabin boy, and for many years he led a seafaring life, visiting nearly every foreign port and sailing every sea. Finally he settled in Nova Scotia, where he entered the employ of a farmer, and took unto himself a wife, Susan Melville. In 1844, with his family, he came to the United States, first locating in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, later in life the parents moving to Scranton, where the end of life came for them both.

William Connell, son of James and Susan (Melville) Connell, was born at Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, September 10, 1827, and died in the city of Scranton, Pennsylvania, March 21, 1909. He was seventeen years of age when he came with his parents to Luzerne county, Pennsyl-

vania, and prior to that coming he had been employed at the coal mines of Cape Breton, taking up that line of work as soon as school days were over. In Luzerne county he continued in the occupation with which he was already familiar, and with his eye upon the future lived frugally and saved a goodly portion of each week's wages. He was a hard but successful worker, and brightened each day's work with hope and good fellowship. Finally his first material advancement came, and in 1856 he was placed in charge of a mine at Scranton, the property of the Susquehanna and Wyoming Valley Railroad & Coal Company. His nominal position was mine foreman, but as his unusual ability was manifested his responsibilities were increased until, in 1872, when the charter of the company expired, Mr. Connell had entire charge of the mine, and was the trusted adviser of the directors in all matters concerning mine management. During those sixteen years, 1856-72, he had had many offers from other companies, and a larger salary invariably accompanied these offers, but he refused them all. Asked once why he refused such offers of advancement he replied: "In the light of subsequent development I am inclined to attribute it to Providence. At the time my reasons were that my employers, the Susquehanna and Wyoming Valley Railroad and Coal Company, had always treated me fairly, that I had faith in their promises of fair treatment, and that I then foresaw and desired to participate in the marvelous growth which has since come to the city of Scranton." When the company's charter expired in 1872, Mr. Connell had so carefully conserved his resources that he was in a position to purchase and did purchase the property, financing the transaction from his own funds.

True he gave his note for a greater part



of the purchase price, a proof of the confidence reposed in him by his former employers. Thus his start was made entirely on his own capital, for the credit extended him was as truly working capital as the actual cash he invested. The debt which he incurred in purchasing his first mine was extinguished within a year, and the firm, William Connell & Company, was also placed upon a solid financial basis with ample working capital. The first business deal from which he reaped a profit not due him as wages or interest was in the case of the Nay Aug Colliery. That property had been purchased just prior to the Civil War by eight Scranton business men, including Mr. Connell, who invested all his then savings. Later the colliery was sold at a greatly enhanced valuation, Mr. Connell receiving \$13,000 as his share of the profits. This formed the nucleus around which he constructed his subsequently generous fortune, and was the first of many wisely and carefully planned investments.

From the time of his purchase of the Susquehanna and Wyoming coal mine, Mr. Connell was a factor in Scranton's business life and one of constantly increasing importance. In 1872, he aided in the organization of the Third National Bank of Scranton, serving as a director until his death. In 1880, he was chosen president, an office he held for nearly thirty years, until his passing away, March 21, 1909. In 1887, he was one of the organizers of the Lackawanna Trust and Safe Deposit Company, and a member of its first board of directors. In 1890, he organized the Connell Coal Company, purchasing and leasing large holdings of coal land in Lackawanna, Old Forge, and Ransom townships, the two breakers erected upon that tract producing three thousand tons of coal daily. He was also a director of the Lackawanna

Iron & Steel Company, Dickson Manufacturing Company, Clark & Snover Company, Scranton Nut & Bolt Company, Scranton Packing Company, Scranton Forging Company, Lackawanna Lumber Company, Consumers' Ice Company, and the Scranton "Tribune." There were many other companies in which he was interested, but not officially, and he was often consulted as to their management, his wide experience and proven financial acumen giving him wide prestige among the ablest of Scranton's financiers. And he kept his reputation clear and free from the taint of "wild catting," every company where his name appeared in responsible position living up to expectations. His figure stood out clear and strong, and no matter what the difficulty or how frenzied the gathering around him, he inspired in others the thought that here at least was one to whom they might with safety entrust their all.

With business prominence it was inevitable that party leaders should demand that his popularity be made of value to the party, although he had always been high in the councils of the Republican party, and in a large measure dominated political affairs in his district. In 1896, he was nominated and elected to Congress, and for three consecutive terms was reëlected. He ably represented his district in the National House of Representatives, and each time he was reëlected by very large and unusual majorities. He was a member of Elm Park Methodist Episcopal Church, and in 1894 gave to that church the ten bells known as the Connell Memorial Chimes, no finer chimes being known in this country. The names of William Connell, Annie Lawrence Connell, and their two eldest children appear on the large bell, and each of the nine smaller bells is named for one of the Connell children. Although Elm Park

## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

Church has twice been burned since the chimes were hung in the tower of the church, they were not injured either time. In 1884, Mr. Connell was a lay delegate to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, held in Philadelphia, and he served those sterling educational institutions of the church, Syracuse University, Wesleyan University, Drew Theological Seminary, and Wyoming Seminary as trustee.

To the city of Scranton Mr. Connell contributed two memorials of lasting nature: The Connell building, a stately office building in the center of the city, and Connell Park, which will in the greater expansion of the city, certain to come, prove to be a valuable addition to the property of the municipality, and a spot which will delight lovers of natural beauty. But the real medium through which the name of William Connell will be preserved in the region to which the efforts of his life were dedicated is not Connell building nor Connell Park, but in the high place accorded to financial and industrial Scranton among the cities of Pennsylvania. Much that is finest and best in Scranton's history is the result of his patient and earnest effort, his civic pride, and his untiring zeal for the advancement of the city. To his intimates Mr. Connell was known as a close student, enjoying to the full an evening with the best authors, classic and modern. From his literary tastes he derived much of the pleasure and relaxation which came to him, for he possessed a fine discrimination, and had the opportunity for higher education come to him in early life, he would have proved a masterly scholar.

William Connell married, January 2, 1852, Annie Lawrence, born in Llewellyn, Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, August 4, 1835, died June 24, 1902. Never were husband and wife more devoted, and at

their beautiful home a most generous hospitality was dispensed. On January 2, 1902, they celebrated the golden anniversary of their wedding day, an event memorable for the multitude who came from the city and many far away places to pay their respects to the happy couple. Both Mr. and Mrs. Connell used their wealth wisely, were ever considerate and benevolent, and most quietly were their benevolences bestowed, few, very few, knowing the amount or the character of their benefactions. Mr. and Mrs. Connell were the parents of eleven children: 1. Emma, born October 5, 1852, died in infancy. 2. Mattie, born April 25, 1854, died April 10, 1888; wife of Samuel W. Edgar. 3. James L., a sketch of whom follows. 4. Mary E., born August 4, 1858, died June 15, 1891; wife of Edward J. Dimmick. 5. William A., born September 9, 1860, died November 21, 1899. 6. Jessie A., born July 18, 1862; married J. S. McAnulty. 7. Charles R., a sketch of whom follows. 8. Alfred E., a sketch of whom follows. 9. Annie A., born May 29, 1869; married C. W. Fulton. 10. Theodore E., born July 8, 1871, died June 15, 1903. 11. Ezra Hoyt, born May 9, 1873, the only one of the children born in the Connell mansion, corner of Clay avenue and Vine street; he is a lawyer of ability, practicing in Scranton; he married Elizabeth Thomas.

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### CONNELL, James L.,

#### Man of Large Affairs.

Member of a family whose influence has extended into every department of the life of the city of Scranton, James L. Connell, during the sixty-three years of his life, enacted a chapter that is a worthy addition to the long record of achievement and service already written in the name of Connell. He was a man of business, es-





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## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

entially, and in the field of commerce he created a reputation unassailable in uprightness, strong in integrity, and conspicuous for adherence to the highest ideals of fair dealing. In his fraternal, religious, and social relations he was held in warm esteem for admirable qualities of mind and heart, and although his name never appeared as the incumbent of public office, he was nevertheless a faithful servant of his city, for on the stability and permanence of its mercantile, industrial, and financial institutions the welfare of Scranton is based.

James L. Connell was a son of William and Annie (Lawrence) Connell, and was born at Crystal Ridge, Pennsylvania, April 17, 1856, and died in Scranton, Pennsylvania, March 20, 1919. He attended the public schools of Minooka, whither his parents had moved when he was young, and he was afterward a student in Wyoming Seminary. Coming to Scranton when sixteen years of age, he here began his business career in the wholesale grocery establishment of A. G. Gilmore, subsequently associating with F. P. Price in retail grocery dealings under the firm name of Price & Connell. This partnership continued for two years, and after his withdrawal in 1877, Mr. Connell formed a partnership with I. F. Megargel, and, journeying to Des Moines, Iowa, they established a tea, coffee, and spice business. The following year they returned to Scranton, admitted Alexander Connell to the firm, changed the title to Megargel, Connell & Company, and engaged in wholesale grocery dealing until 1882, when, upon the death of Alexander Connell, his interest was purchased by his partners and operations continued as Megargel & Connell. About 1899, Mr. Connell purchased his partner's interest and admitted William Connell to the firm, which became J. L. Connell & Company. In 1902, their place of business was de-

stroyed by fire and the affairs of the company were closed, after which Mr. Connell devoted his time to his numerous other interests. He was treasurer and a director of the Cherry River Boom and Lumber Company, vice-president and director of the Third National Bank, director of the Lackawanna Mills and the Scranton Button Company.

Mr. Connell was well known and prominent in the Masonic order, holding the degrees of Peter Williamson Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Lackawanna Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Coeur de Lion Commandery, Knights Templar, of the York Rite, and in the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite held the thirty-second degree, belonging to Keystone Consistory. He was also a member of Irem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. His club was the Scranton, which he served as director.

Mr. Connell married Leonora Pratt, and they were the parents of three children: 1. Lawrence M., a graduate of the Hotchkiss School and Yale University, A. B., 1907. Mr. Connell is a director of the Third National Bank of Scranton, also director, secretary and manager of the Maccar Truck Company; married, July 18, 1914, Cynthia Magee, daughter of M. J. and Mary (Miskey) Magee, of Sault Ste Marie, Michigan; they are the parents of Lawrence M., Jr., and Mary Leonora Connell. 2. Carlton A., a graduate of the Hotchkiss School, Lakeville, Connecticut, and of Yale University, A. M., 1910; in 1919 was attached to the Ordnance Department, United States army, Three Hundred Fourteenth Mobile Repair Shop, Eighty-ninth Division, and for one year was in service in France. 3. Mary Lucile, resides in Scranton.

Resolutions adopted by the Third National Bank of Scranton, Pennsylvania, March 24, 1919, on the death of James Lawrence Connell:

## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

James Lawrence Connell became a Director of the Third National Bank of Scranton, June 21, 1898, and its Vice-president, October 18, 1909. During the many years of his connection with the bank as Director and Vice-president he was untiring in his efforts to upbuild and safeguard the interests of its stockholders and patrons.

Retiring in nature, unobtrusive in character, keen and alert in judgment, his Associates on the Board wish to record their high appreciation of his services and his uniform courtesy and untiring zeal. We will deeply miss his congenial presence and fine ability.

To his family the Directors of the bank extend their assurance of their deepest sympathy and their own feeling of personal loss.

B. H. HICKS, Secretary.

### CONNELL, Charles R.,

#### **Man of Affairs.**

For over thirty years Charles R. Connell has been in complete charge of the Lackawanna Knitting Mills, and the Scranton Button Company, both of Scranton, and his reputation may safely rest upon the results of his administration of the affairs of both companies. Prior to the death of his honored father in 1909, Charles R. Connell was secretary-treasurer of both companies, then succeeded him as president, which position he still holds. The remarkable success of the Lackawanna Mills is an eloquent testimonial to the business genius of Charles R. Connell, who has been with the mills ever since its incorporation. The Scranton Button Company is the largest concern of its kind in the world, a position it has attained under President Connell's guiding hand. Recently he has taken on the additional responsibility formerly carried by his brother, James L. Connell, who died in 1919, Charles R. succeeding him as vice-president of the Third National Bank of Scranton. It is a matter of pride with Mr. Connell that strikes are unheard of things around the two great plants he controls, and that fact goes hand

in hand with this great prosperity as evidence of the wisdom of the management.

Charles R. Connell, son of William and Annie (Lawrence) Connell, was born in Scranton, Pennsylvania, September 22, 1864. He was educated in the Scranton public schools, also private, completing his studies in Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Massachusetts. His first eighteen months in the business world after graduation from Williston Seminary were spent as clerk with the firm Hunt & Connell, the two following years in the office of the Scranton Button Company. At the end of two years he was chosen secretary and treasurer of the company, and during these years he was also a director of the company. The Lackawanna Mills Company was organized in 1887, and in 1888 Mr. Connell was made secretary-treasurer. He filled his dual positions with both companies, being in complete charge of both, and brought them to a high plane of successful operation. In 1909, he was chosen president of both companies. The Lackawanna Mills Company was incorporated in May, 1887, with a capital of \$100,000, and in a modest way began business. The present capitalization is \$500,000, with sales amounting to over \$2,000,000 annually, and about nine hundred hands are employed. During the World War the government drew heavily upon the mills for goods and service, the response being prompt and patriotic. The Scranton Button Company was capitalized at \$300,000, and now employs about seven hundred hands, and is the leader of the world in its class. Mr. Connell is also vice-president of the Third National Bank, a director of the South Side Bank, director of the Cherry River Boom and Lumber Company, the Cherry River Paper Company, the Hebard Cypress Company, and the United Button Company of New York City. Mr. Connell bears his responsibility easily, hav-





*Chas. R. Turner*





## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

ing long ago learned the secret of conserving his energy for the important things, and so systematizing his time and work as to get the maximum of result with the minimum of effort. His years, fifty-five, are well accounted for, and he may review his career with satisfaction.

In Freemasonry, Mr. Connell holds all degrees of Peter Williamson Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Lackawanna Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Coeur de Lion Commandery, Knights Templar; and in the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite holds the thirty-second degree of Keystone Consistory. He is also a Shriner, belonging to Irem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is a charter and life member of Scranton Lodge, No. 123, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is a trustee of Elm Park Methodist Episcopal Church, his clubs the Scranton of Scranton, and the Manufacturers' of Philadelphia.

Charles R. Connell married, September 26, 1889, Elizabeth Shafer, daughter of Charles and Ann (Edinger) Shafer, of Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Connell are the parents of two children: 1. Bernard L., a graduate of Yale University, class of 1914, now director, secretary and treasurer of the Lackawanna Mills, a director of the Scranton Button Company, and the Third National Bank; when war was declared against Germany he enlisted in the United States army, trained at Madison Barracks, and was assigned to duty at Camp Dix as second lieutenant in the Quartermasters Corps; he was successively promoted to the rank of first lieutenant and captain, continuing in the service until honorably discharged, January 15, 1919; he married Dorothy Wentz, and they are the parents of a son, Robert C. Connell. 2. Gladys S., married Edmund B. Jermyn, Jr., they having one child, Nancy Connell Jermyn.

### CONNELL, Alfred E.,

#### Business Man.

Eighth of the children of William and Annie (Lawrence) Connell, upon reaching suitable age, entered the business world and took his place among the able sons whom his honored father personally trained for business responsibilities. He chose the mercantile branch of the Connell interests, and it was not until many years later that he became interested deeply enough in other lines to cause him to forego commercial life. But in 1905 he did sever that connection, and is now president of the Meadow Brook Land Company, a post he has occupied for ten years, 1909-19.

Alfred E. Connell was born in Scranton, Pennsylvania, June 24, 1867, and has spent his life in his native city. He was educated in Scranton public schools and the School of Lackawanna, and when school years were ended entered the employ of Hunt & Connell, hardware dealers of Scranton. He remained at the Scranton store of the firm seven years. Later he was in charge of the Lawrence Meadow Brook, Minooka and Newport stores. In 1905 he resigned his position to become manager of the Meadow Brook Land Company. He served the company in that capacity until 1909, then was elected president and treasurer, positions he yet fills. He is vice-president and director of the Anthracite Trust Company, director of the Lackawanna Mills, Scranton Button Company, Connell Anthracite Mining Company, and of the Scranton Life Insurance Company.

Mr. Connell in his many business engagements does not forget the responsibilities devolving upon him as a citizen, but serves several public institutions in official capacity. He served as a trustee of the Pennsylvania Oral School for the

## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

Deaf, and president of the board of Charities and Humane Society of Lackawanna County. He is a past master of Peter Williamson Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; member of Lackawanna Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Scranton Council, Royal and Select Masters; past eminent commander of Coeur de Lion Commandery, Knights Templar; is a noble of Irem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; and is a thirty-second degree Mason, member of Keystone Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite. He is also a member of Scranton Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; his clubs, the Scranton, Scranton Country, and Blooming Grove Fishing and Hunting.

Mr. Connell married, November 11, 1890, Jane Harris, daughter of Job and Ann Harris, of Scranton. Mr. and Mrs. Connell are members of Elm Park Methodist Episcopal Church, which Mr. Connell serves officially. They are the parents of two sons and two daughters: 1. Edwin E., educated in Scranton public schools, Hotchkiss School, Lakeville, Connecticut, and Yale University, A. B., 1914; in 1919 captain of Quartermaster Corps, American Expeditionary Forces, disbursing office at Nice, France. 2. Janet A., a graduate of the Emma Willard School, Troy, New York, a devoted Red Cross and canteen worker; married, June 26, 1919, Rollo G. Jermyn, Jr. 3. Eleanor, a graduate of Emma Willard School. 4. Alfred H., a student at the Hotchkiss School.

### SELLERS FAMILY,

#### Ancestral History.

The Sellers family, of Philadelphia, is descended from Samuel Sellers, who came to Pennsylvania from Belper, Derbyshire, England, in 1682, with his brother,

George, and settled at Darby, now a part of Philadelphia. He was of an old and well connected family of Derbyshire, where his ancestors had held position for generations. Though he seems to have been convinced of "the Truth," as held by the Society of Friends, before coming to Pennsylvania, he was born prior to the association of his parents with that Society, and his baptism appears on the records of the parish church of Duffield, near the place of his nativity, with that of the other children of Thomas and Elizabeth Sellers, the record of these children being as follows: 1. John, baptized August 20, 1648, buried April 28, 1664. 2. Elizabeth, baptized January 13, 1649. 3. Mary, baptized September 7, 1651. 4. George, baptized February 13, 1652. 5. Samuel, mentioned below. 6. Sarah, baptized June 20, 1663.

Samuel Sellers, youngest son of Thomas and Elizabeth Sellers, baptized at Duffield Church, Derbyshire, England, February 3, 1655, was, as evidenced by authentic records, one of the earliest settlers of Darby township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, just on the outskirts of Philadelphia county. He was one of those Friends who, in 1682, established Darby Meeting of Friends, and was one of its most respected and prominent members. He was also prominent in the affairs of the ancient township of Darby, serving as constable in 1688, supervisor of highways in 1692, and fenceviewer for several terms from 1693 to 1716. He acquired by patent, in 1690, one hundred acres of land, lying along the western side of Cobb's creek, then known as Mill creek, and south of the present West Chester road. In 1691 he added seventy-five acres adjoining. He was a weaver by trade, and probably utilized the water power of Cobb's creek (where his grandson, John Sellers, later erected a saw mill, grist



## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

mill, and worsted mill) for the operation of his primitive looms. He died in Upper Darby, November 22, 1732.

Samuel Sellers married, at Darby Meeting, August 13, 1684, Anna, daughter of Henry and Eleanor Gibbons, who had come with her father from Parwich, Derbyshire, 1682, being mentioned in the certificate he produced at Darby Meeting from Friends at Parwich. The declaration of intentions of marriage of Samuel Sellers and Anna Gibbons was the first entry on the minutes of Darby Meeting, under date of "5mo. 2d. 1684." Anna survived her husband over ten years, dying January 19, 1742-43. Children of Samuel and Anna (Gibbons) Sellers: 1. Sarah, born July 13, 1685, died April 3, 1766; married, October 12, 1703, John Ashmead. 2. Mary, born December 13, 1687; married (first) May, 1711, William Marshall; married (second) 1730, Isaac Vernon. 3. Samuel, mentioned below. 4. Anna, born April 1, 1693; married a Mr. Pritchard. 5. George, born October, 1695, died September 6, 1711. 6. Elizabeth, born January 22, 1699-1700, died September 8, 1711.

Samuel (2) Sellers, eldest son of Samuel (1) and Anna (Gibbons) Sellers, was born in Darby township, May 12, 1690. Like his father, he followed the trade of weaving and succeeded the latter in the conduct of the business. In 1714 his father conveyed to him the homestead farm of one hundred and seventy-five acres of land, subject to a life interest to his father and mother, and he spent his entire life thereon. He was supervisor of highways for Darby township, 1725-30, and after the division of the township was constable of Upper Darby in 1748, and supervisor in 1752. He was an ingenious and enterprising man and greatly improved the weaving establishment started by his father by the introduction of inven-

tions of his own, one of them a machine for the twisting of worsteds. He died June 3, 1773, and an obituary notice of him, which appeared in the "Pennsylvania Gazette," of June 9, says that he was "a kind husband, a tender parent, a good neighbor, and above all an honest man." It also states that he "left sixty-four children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren."

Samuel (2) Sellers, married, at Darby Meeting, October 28, 1712, Sarah Smith, born at Darby, May 30, 1689, daughter of John Smith, from Croxton, in Leicestershire, England, by his wife, Eleanor (Dolby) Smith, whom he married at Harborough, Leicestershire, May 4, 1669, and came with her to Darby in 1684, where both were esteemed members of the Society of Friends. Eleanor Smith died at Darby, September 10, 1708, and John Smith, January 12, 1714-15. Children of Samuel and Sarah (Smith) Sellers: 1. Samuel, born July, 1715, died January, 1786. 2. Hannah, born February 19, 1717-18, died April 12, 1810; married (first) Richard Lloyd; married (second) Lewis Davids. 3. Elizabeth, born September 15, 1719, died October 30, 1794; married John Hunt. 4. John, born November 11, 1721, died June 22, 1727. 5. Mary, born December 6, 1723, died May 16, 1777; married David Gibson. 6. Joseph, born June 15, 1726, died December 12, 1790; married Hannah Paschall. 7. John, whose biography follows.

### SELLERS, John,

#### Manufacturer.

John Sellers, youngest son of Samuel (2) and Sarah (Smith) Sellers, was born at "Sellers Hall," the old family homestead, Upper Darby, Pennsylvania, November 19, 1728, and died in the same house, February 2, 1804. In 1752 his

## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

father conveyed to him the homestead and one hundred and thirty-four acres, and he subsequently purchased other property adjoining it. He erected on Mill creek a saw mill, grist mill, and also introduced machinery for weaving wire, the first, so far as known, ever set up in America. He also owned a tannery on the West Chester road, at a place known as "Wayside."

John Sellers, in addition to being a pioneer manufacturer on certain lines, and the promoter of important industries in his neighborhood, took a deep interest in scientific research. He was one of the original members of the American Philosophical Society, and one of the committee of that organization in 1769, with David Rittenhouse and others, to observe the transit of Venus and report their observations for the benefit of science. He was a skilled surveyor and engineer, and was one of the commissioners appointed to build the court house and prison for Chester county in 1780; in 1783 was one of the commission to consider the opening of canal communication between the Schuylkill and Susquehanna rivers; in 1786 one of the committee to consider the erection of the first Market street bridge over the Schuylkill; in 1789 a commissioner to run and mark the line between Chester county and the new county of Delaware. Public-spirited and capable, he was called upon to take an active part in county and State affairs throughout his life. He was elected to the Colonial Assembly as a Representative of Chester county in 1767, and was regularly re-elected to each session to and including that of 1771. In 1770 he was commissioner to lay out the road from the "Middle Ferry" to Strasburg.

From the very inception of the struggle for Independence, he was one of the most active patriots of his sections. He was

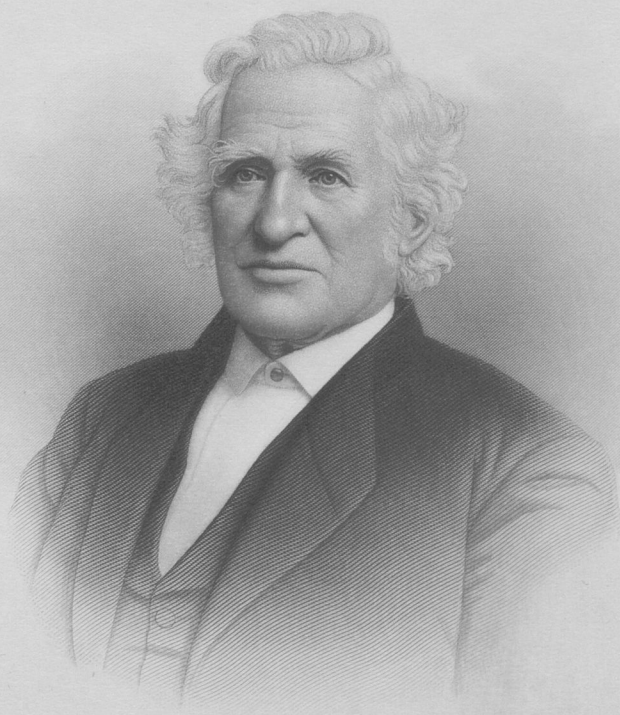
appointed one of the Boston Port Bill committee, and was a deputy to the first Provincial Conference of that representative of the Colonies at Philadelphia, July 15, 1774. His activity in the matter of preparing to defend the rights of the Colonies by force of arms led to his disownment by the Society of Friends, in which his ancestors had held membership for a century. One of the items charged against him by the Meeting was the signing of paper money designed for carrying on the war, and another that he had "sawed stuff for military purposes," at his saw mill. Being thoroughly in earnest and patriotic in his efforts, he appears to have resented the interference of the Meeting, and expressing himself forcibly and to the point, was promptly disowned. He gave loyal support to the patriot cause during the entire struggle, and at its close was elected to the General Assembly, but declined to serve. He represented Delaware county in the State Constitutional Convention of 1790, and was elected to the State Senate, the first to serve, under the constitution then adopted, for Delaware county, and served one term.

John Sellers married, at Darby Meeting, April 26, 1749, Ann Gibson, born January 22, 1729-30, daughter of Nathan Gibson, a native of Westmoreland, England, who brought a certificate from Kendall Monthly Meeting of Friends there, 1713, and married, at Gloucester, New Jersey, December 7, 1719, Ann (Hunt) Blunston, widow of John Blunston, Jr., and daughter of James Hunt, of Kingessing, Philadelphia county, Pennsylvania (who had come from Kent county, England, 1684), by his second wife, Elizabeth Wood (Bonsall) Hunt, of Darby. Ann (Gibson) Sellers survived her husband, and died April 6, 1805. Both are buried at Darby Meeting. Children of John and Ann (Gibson) Sellers: Eliza-



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*John Sellers*

1789 - 1878



## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

beth, who married Nathan Garrett, of Darby; Nathan, Samuel, David, Sarah; John, whose biography follows; James, George, Joshua, Ann.

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### SELLERS, John (2nd),

#### **Business Man.**

John Sellers (2), sixth child and fourth son of John and Ann (Gibson) Sellers, was born at the old homestead, "Sellers Hall," Upper Darby, Pennsylvania, December 1, 1762, and died at "Hoodland," Upper Darby, May 12, 1847. He learned the trade of tanner at a tannery then owned by his father on the West Chester road, near the old homestead at a place known as "Wayside," and at the age of seventeen years began to tan skins on his own account. After following the business for some years at "Wayside," he removed to Philadelphia and erected a tannery on Dock street, where he carried on business until 1795, when he formed a partnership with Joseph Keen, a currier, under the firm name of Keen & Sellers. This firm carried on the tanning business on Chestnut street, below Fourth, opposite Carpenter's Hall, until 1808, when Mr. Sellers retired from the firm and removed to a farm he had purchased near the old homestead in Upper Darby, later known as "Hoodland." He thereafter chiefly devoted himself to the care and improvement of his farm, which he later extended by purchase, though he operated to some extent the adjoining tannery at "Wayside," where he had learned his trade, and which, with that portion of the homestead on which his father had erected the grist and merchant mills, he inherited from his father's estate, manufacturing card leathers for the firm of Nathan & David Sellers, composed of his two elder brothers. In 1821 he began the erection of a handsome resi-

dence on his farm which he called "Hoodland," and removed into it with his family in 1824.

John Sellers married, at Philadelphia, April 27, 1786, Mary Coleman, born in Philadelphia, September 9, 1761, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Johnson) Coleman, and a sister to the wives of his two elder brothers, Nathan and David. She was a descendant of one of the early Quaker families of New England, who suffered persecution from the intolerant Puritans, her ancestors having settled in Massachusetts in 1638. Her grandfather, Dr. Joseph Coleman, of Prince George's county, Maryland, who married Mary Thomas, was a son of Thomas Coleman, of Scituate, Massachusetts. Children of John and Mary (Coleman) Sellers: 1. Charles, died in infancy. 2. John, died in infancy. 3. John, whose biography and portrait follows. 4. Elizabeth, married Abram L. Pennock. 5. Ann, died young, unmarried.

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### SELLERS, John (3rd),

#### **Miller.**

John Sellers (3), only surviving son of John and Mary (Coleman) Sellers, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, September 29, 1789, and died at Millbourne, Upper Darby, July 20, 1878. His mother died when he was about five years old, and he was reared at "Sellers Hall," the home of his grandparents, John and Ann (Gibson) Sellers, Upper Darby, and received his education in the common schools of that neighborhood. He learned the milling trade under Thomas Steel, who then operated the mill owned by his grandfather and later by his father, and in 1814 assisted in building the new mills, known as the Millbourne Mills, and now for many years operated by the Millbourne Mills Company, whose well known

## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

brands of flour have been a staple in the Philadelphia and other markets for nearly a century, the foundation for the extensive business conducted by these mills being laid by John Sellers on the site of the present mills. He resided from the time of his marriage until 1858 in the old Millbourne house adjoining the mills, and in that year removed to a residence he had erected on higher ground to the west of the mill, where he lived until his death in 1878. He was a much respected member of Darby Meeting of Friends, and a regular attendant of their Meetings during his entire life. He was an earnest though conservative Abolitionist during slavery days, and on the organization of the Free Soil party took an active interest in its campaign, being a delegate to the National Convention of that party at Buffalo, in 1848. He was an earnest advocate of popular education, and was one of those who founded and assisted in maintaining the Union School, on the Marshall road in Upper Darby, and was a director of the Upper Darby School District, and treasurer of the board, from the establishment of the common schools there until he retired by reason of his old age. He was also treasurer of the West Chester Turnpike Company, and held a number of other positions of trust.

John Sellers married, at Friends' Meeting, Wilmington, Delaware, April 10, 1817, Elizabeth Poole, born April 28, 1792, died at Millbourne, Upper Darby, January 3, 1859, daughter of William and Sarah (Sharpless) Poole, and a descendant of two old families of Pennsylvania. John and Elizabeth (Poole) Sellers were the parents of the following children: 1. Mary, born June 2, 1818, died December 15, 1894; married Edward Bancroft, son of John and Elizabeth Bancroft. 2. Sarah Poole, died in infancy. 3. William Poole, died in infancy. 4. John, who died in

infancy. 5. William, whose biography follows. 6. John, whose biography follows. 7. George H., born August 21, 1828, died in Wilmington, Delaware, June 7, 1897; married Annie Wilson. 8. Sarah Ann, born August 21, 1828 (twin of George H.), married Clement B. Smyth, of Wilmington, Delaware. 9. Martha, born October 2, 1830, died December 11, 1899, unmarried. 10. Frances, born September 23, 1833; married Eli Garrett, of Wilmington, Delaware. 11. Nathan, whose biography follows.

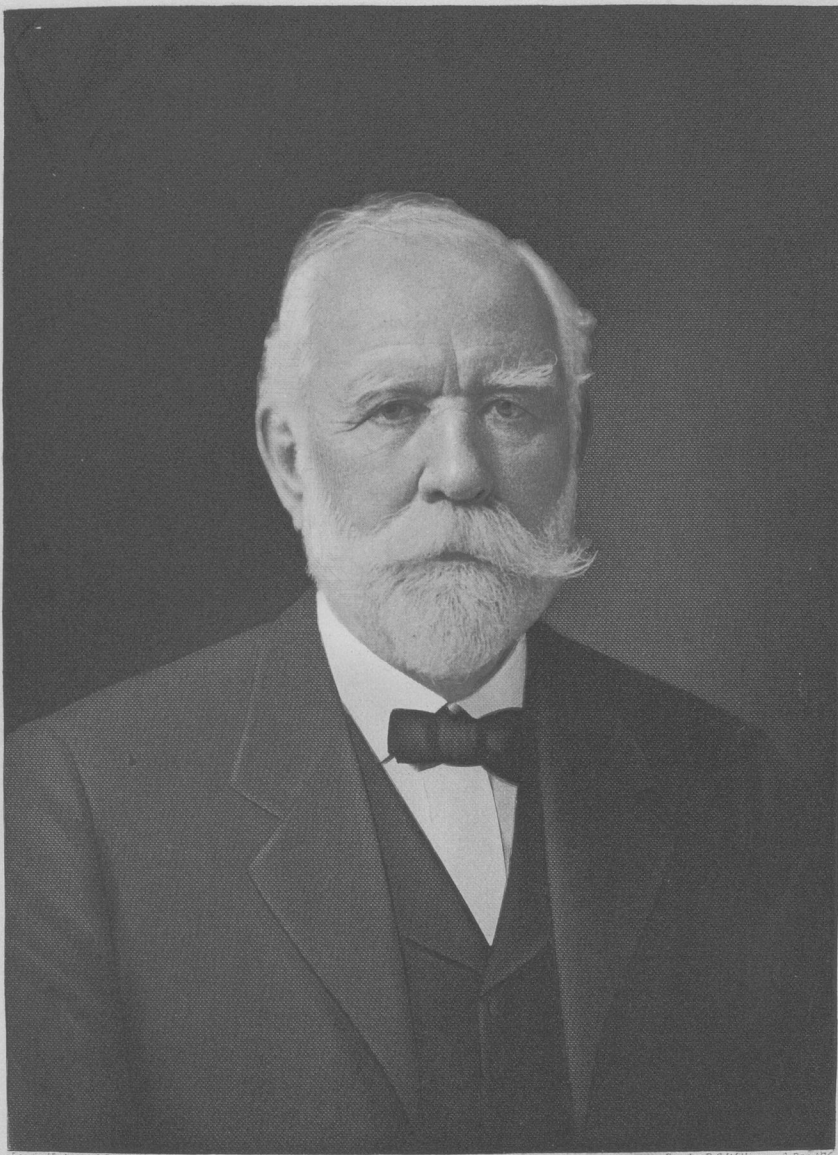
### SELLERS, William,

#### *Man of Large Affairs.*

William Sellers, to whom was accorded the highest honors both in America and in Europe because of his preëminent abilities as an engineer, inventor and manufacturer, and whose life was an honor to the city which ever honored him, received in both public and private expression the highest appreciation for an approval of the skill and initiative spirit which he continually displayed in the course of an active life, whose far-reaching influences are immeasurable.

William Sellers, third son of John and Elizabeth (Poole) Sellers, was born at Millbourne, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, September 19, 1824, and was a representative of one of the oldest families of the Pennsylvania Colony. He pursued his education in a private school built and maintained by his father and two relatives for the education of their children, and for nearly seven years served an apprenticeship to the machinist's trade under his uncle, John Morton Poole, of Wilmington, Delaware. Thus began the development of those talents with which nature endowed him and which was to lead him to the foremost position in mechanical engineering circles in America.





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*Wm. Sellers*

1824-1905





## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

His second step in the business world brought him in 1845, at the age of twenty-one years, to the machine shop of Fairbanks, Bancroft & Company, of Providence, Rhode Island, where three years' practical experience well qualified him for the conduct of a business on his own account. In 1848 he began the manufacture of machinists' tools and mill gearing at Thirtieth and Chestnut streets in Philadelphia, and subsequently joined Edward Bancroft, who in the meantime had removed from Providence, Rhode Island, to Beach street, Kensington. The business was conducted under the firm style of Bancroft & Sellers until the admission of John Sellers, Jr., to a partnership. The growth of the business led to the erection of a new shop at Sixteenth and Pennsylvania avenues in 1853, and there the enterprise was conducted without change until 1855, when the death of Mr. Bancroft led to the adoption of the firm style of William Sellers & Company. Thirty years later the business was incorporated under the same name with William Sellers as president. In the meantime he had extended the field of his operations by organizing the Edge Moor Iron Company in 1868. Of this he was also president and directed the operations of the two enterprises, the constant growth of which brought them in time to mammoth proportions. The Edge Moor Company furnished all the iron structural material for the buildings of the Centennial Exhibition and also for the Brooklyn bridge, which they built, with the exception of the suspension cables, furnished by the Roeblings. This branch was the first in which steel eye-bars were used. At that time the Edge Moor was the largest plant in the world for building bridges and other structures of iron and steel. The further expansion of his business interests was noted in 1873, when Mr. Sellers be-

came president of the Midvale Steel Company, of Nicetown, Pennsylvania, which he subsequently reorganized and which under his management became the first successful producer of material required by the government for its steel cannon. The development of the business of the Edge Moor Iron Company turned the inventive ability of Mr. Sellers in new directions and a long series of mechanical devices was evolved to meet the changing requirements of that business. The works were first started to make wrought iron by mechanical puddling machinery of a new type, were subsequently changed to a bridge shop, and later a department was created for the manufacture of boilers of various kinds. Each step in this growth called for new machinery and new methods, and throughout the development Mr. Sellers' personality dominated at every step. He was ever ready with suggestions for improvement in plant and in appliances, and he developed many original devices. Some of this machinery followed along accepted lines, but much was original in conception and design. Among the more striking features may be mentioned a comprehensive hydraulic plant for making upset rods and eye-bars; the latter were first made by a welding process and then of steel by upsetting and flattening, and involved the use of a special and original annealing furnace for very long bars. Again there were multiple punches and spacing mechanism for rapidly producing plate girder work without templates, hydraulic riveters, cranes, drills, boring machines, and many other devices for the rapid and effective production of work. Each step developed new requirements and each found him ready with suggestions.

The "Journal of the Franklin Institute," May, 1905, said:

## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

As a designer of machinery William Sellers had certain well defined ideas. Beauty of line and grace of form were insisted on and he early adopted, if he did not invent, the dull lead tint known as "machine gray," which has now almost entirely supplanted the reds and greens and blacks of the early builders. Fitness for the purpose intended, as he saw it, was the keynote and he had as much horror of unnecessary weight as he had of any other defect in proportion. In construction nothing suited him but the best. He was never deterred by consideration of cost if he saw a way of improving in design or construction. Absolute honesty of purpose was his dominant characteristic and he would tolerate no deviation from the standard of workmanship, no matter how tempting might be the occasion. There was no thought of patching defects in workmanship or material. Nothing was "good enough" unless it was perfect. On one occasion, while conducting a friend, who was also engaged in the iron business, through the works, the latter commented on the absence of any bad castings and asked what method was adopted to prevent their occurrence. "We throw them away," was the reply. Jealous of his reputation, he set a high standard and followed it undeviatingly. He had to a wonderful degree the courage of conviction and would follow out his own conclusions without hesitation in the face of adverse opinion. In fact, opinions had very little weight with him in professional matters but he would always listen to reasons, and if the reasons appealed to him he would abandon preconceived convictions readily and without apparent regret. He used to say that he had no "pride of invention," and would readily give up an idea on which he had long labored if convinced that something else offered was better. As illustrating William Sellers' mechanical ingenuity and fertility of resources it may be noted that he was granted about ninety United States patents, either alone or in conjunction with others. The earliest was granted in 1857 and he had patents pending when he died. These numerous patents granted to him alone, or in association with co-inventors, cover a great variety of subjects—machine tools, injectors, rifling machine, riveters, boilers, hydraulic machinery of various sorts, furnaces, hoists, cranes, steam hammers, steam engines, ordnance, turn-tables, pumps, etc. He also obtained many patents in foreign lands. Probably the best known of his inventions is the spiral gear planer drive, in which the table or platen is moved back and forth by a multi-thread screw on an inclined shaft engaging with a rack

on the under surface of the table—a device giving the smoothness of a screw drive coupled with the convenience and efficiency of the usual spur gear arrangement over then existing methods. It was patented in 1862.

Frederick A. Halsey has aptly defined the late William Sellers' status as an engineer in the following words:

Mr. Sellers has been called the Whitworth of America, the work of the two men being largely on parallel lines and their influence in England and the United States being substantially the same. The merit of Mr. Sellers' work is scarcely less than that of Mr. (Sir Joseph) Whitworth, and when considered in connection with the greater difficulties to be met, it is perhaps even greater. The machine building industry in this country was then in a far more primitive condition than in England. The soil of the country was much less receptive of those advanced ideas which form the foundation of Mr. Sellers' work. His work was from the beginning strikingly original, so much so that to those whose ideas were based upon the undeveloped taste of that time they seemed in many cases almost outre. The writer recently saw still in use, one of the early special lathes designed by Mr. Sellers for turning railway axles, and so entirely different was it from any form of lathe made at that time that it could scarcely have failed to impress the general observer as a simple oddity. As a matter of fact, it was obviously the result of the keenest analysis of the work to be done and of the strains to be carried by the machine and the result was simply an adaptation of the form of the machine to these strains—little less than a stroke of genius. While of course these machines have been improved and made capable of a much larger output than this early machine of Mr. Sellers', it is nevertheless not exaggerating to say that its outlines form today a model. It was this adaptation of the forms of his machine to the strains to be carried by them that formed the keynote of Mr. Sellers' method of design, and it was the fact that machines were then designed regardless of such principles that led his forms to appear so strange to those who looked upon the prevailing forms as suitable. Mr. Sellers' methods, however, were soon followed by other designers, and it is safe to say that, so far as modern machines are better in this respect than those of half a century ago, the result is very largely due to the influence of Mr. Sellers' work. This influence is seen more



## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

and more in connection with the most recent designs of machines. The influence of tradition is far stronger in connection with these machines (which in a sense became standard many years ago), than those of recent origin, and it is therefore a curious fact that the most modern outlines are seen in machines upon which the opportunity for improvement has prevailed the longest. Of his individual achievements Mr. Sellers' name is best known in connection with the Sellers or United States Standard Screw-thread, which he published in a paper read before the Franklin Institute in 1864, at which time he was president of the Institute. A similar effort toward standardization had been previously made by Sir Joseph Whitworth, and Mr. Sellers' work was no doubt inspired by that of Whitworth. The leading differences between the Sellers and the Whitworth forms lie in the angle of the thread and in the fact that it has a flat top and bottom instead of a round top and bottom. There has been much discussion regarding the merits of these two forms, of which both have their advantages, but it is safe to say that from the strictly practical standpoint (of getting the standard generally adopted) the Sellers form is the only one which would have had any chance of general adoption in this country at that time. It had the commanding merit that it could be made with a common lathe tool, made in the shop where used, whereas the Whitworth form required a special tool which must be bought from a maker. In addition to the smaller tendency to respect and follow authority in this country as compared with England lay the physical obstacle due to the widely scattered mechanical centers of the country, the effect of which could only have been to defeat standardization should the proposed standard involve the purchase of special tools for thread cutting. How much of an influence this may have had with Mr. Sellers the writer does not know but it may well have had a commanding influence.

Illustrative of the fact that Mr. Sellers would accept or have nothing to do with anything that was not the best was an incident which occurred in 1890, when the Navy Department of the United States Government at Washington sent to leading manufacturers of machine tools elaborate specifications for an eight-foot turning and boring lathe for sixteen inch

steel cannon. This was a leviathan lathe. Some idea of its dimensions may be gained when it is stated that the main bed was seventy-three feet, ten and three-fourths inches long and nine feet wide, the extension bed carrying the boring arrangement was fifty-three feet, five inches long, and five feet, two inches wide, making a total length of one hundred and twenty-eight feet, three and three-fourths inches. The government engineers designed this gigantic machine. Mr. Sellers did not approve of their designs and refused to bid upon them, but he caused new designs to be drawn embodying new principles, differing radically from the government's drawings. On a day appointed Mr. Sellers appeared in person and explained his design to the board of engineers in Washington, pointing out the merits of his plans and so thoroughly convinced the board of their superiority that they adopted the Sellers plans and discarded their own. This great lathe was built by William Sellers & Company, Inc., and installed in the Naval Gun Factory in Washington, D. C., where it has attracted the attention and admiration of engineers from all parts of the world. The total weight of this machine was about five hundred thousand pounds.

During a visit to England in 1860, the attention of Mr. Sellers was called by Sharp, Stewart & Company, of Manchester, to the Giffard injector for feeding steam boilers, a model of which had been sent by Flaud et Cie., of Paris, for the purpose of interesting English manufacturers. The device was crude in design and was generally regarded as a mechanical paradox and an interesting but unpractical toy. It contained, however, the elements of a novel principle, and Mr. Sellers' immediate estimate of the value of the invention evinces the accuracy of his judgment. American rights were at

once obtained and royalties paid to Sharp, Stewart & Company, until the expiration of the United States patents. The same year a special department devoted to the manufacture was added to the plant of William Sellers & Company, and the first injectors were made from French drawings and patterns. Modifications of the original design were introduced to adapt it to the American market, and the present experimental department established to eradicate defects of construction and to obtain a more complete development of the principle. The necessity for automatic adjustment was soon observed, and Mr. Sellers invented and patented, in 1865, the self-adjusting combining tube, which automatically adjusted the supply of water to meet the requirements of varying steam pressures, and improved forms bearing patent dates of 1876 and 1878 are still largely used.

Other interests diverted the trend of Mr. Sellers' inventive ability into other channels, and in his later years further experimental work was placed in the hands of Strickland L. Kneass, but he always retained his deep interest in the subject. In 1888 the self-acting form, devised and patented by Mr. Kneass, was introduced, specially adapted to the high boiler pressure carried on locomotive boilers, and met with immediate acceptance, being adopted by most of the railways of France as the standard, so that injectors bearing William Sellers' name supplanted Giffard's in the country of the inventor, besides being used in almost every country and colony of the globe. In fact, it may be added, that his name is as closely associated with the highest development of the locomotive injector as it has been with the perfection of machine tools or the standard screw thread.

Throughout an active business career in which constantly growing and mam-

moth enterprises made heavy demands upon his time and energies, Mr. Sellers always found opportunity to coöperate in movements which he deemed of value to the city, the State or the country at large. He was for some years president of the Franklin Institute, and his services as such at a critical period in its history, in large measure, constituted the strongest element in the transformation of the institute and in its subsequent advancement. He was elected a member thereof in 1847 and so continued until his death, acting on its board of managers from 1857 until 1861 and again from 1864 until 1892, inclusive. After aiding to free the institute from heavy financial obligations incurred by an unfortunate investment of funds in the early '60s, the institute was reorganized in 1864, and Mr. Sellers was chosen president, serving until 1867, his administration being signalized by a notable increase in its activity.

The secretary of the institute writes:

Perhaps the most prominent incident of his administration was the formulation by a special committee, of which he was chairman, of a uniform system of screw threads, which was presented in the form of a report read at the stated meeting of the institute, held September 15, 1864. (See the *Journal*, January, 1865). This report, with its suggestions, was approved by the institute, and within a comparatively few years the system of screw threads proposed therein was officially adopted by the United States government in its workshops, by the leading railroad companies, prominent machine tool builders and others under the various names of United States, Sellers or Franklin Institute systems. It is now in universal use throughout the country.

The "*Journal of the Institute*" in this connection says:

Other attempts had been made to standardize threads for screws but William Sellers was the first to devise a set of proportions and reduce them to formulæ so that the proper size, shape and pitch for a given diameter of screw can be determined without comparison with a predeter-



## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

mined list. The angle and the truncated form of screw thread proposed by Mr. Sellers, which became the standard for the United States, were adopted by the International Congress for "L'Unification Des Filetages et des Gauges," held at Zurich, in October, 1901.

In reviewing the life and attainments of William Sellers, it is proper to allude to the numerous awards given at various international expositions to the house of which he was the senior and after incorporation the president, as well as to the honors conferred upon him as an individual in recognition of his genius as an inventor and constructor of machinery. At Vienna, in 1873, in addition to five bronze medals there was awarded the grand medal of honor upon the following recommendation of the jury:

Sellers. For preëminent achievements in the invention and construction of machine tools, many of which have been adopted as patterns by the constructors of tools in all countries.

This diploma was awarded exclusively by the council of presidents as was, as therein stated:

Designed to bear the character of peculiar distinction for eminent merits in the domain of science and its application to the education of the people and the advancement of the intellectual, moral and material welfare of man.

The following extract from the report of the judges appointed for the examination of Group XXI (machine tools) at the Centennial Exhibition will suffice to indicate the nature of the award given to William Sellers & Company for their exhibits.

The undersigned, having examined the products herein described, respectfully recommend the same to the United States Centennial Commission for award for the following reasons, namely: For a remarkable collection of machine tools for working metal. This exhibit, when considered in regard to its extent and value, its extraordinary variety and general excellence, as also

for the large amount of originality that is shown in the numerous devices that are introduced, is probably without a parallel in the past history of international exhibitions, and, taken as a whole is worthy of the highest honor that can be conferred. Besides it is thoroughly national in its characteristics and preëminently worthy of the United States and of the grand occasion of the Centennial Exposition. Every single machine, tool or piece of apparatus that is displayed in this vast offering would for itself command the strongest recommendation for an award, even if it stood alone as a unit; but here every unit is surrounded by thirty-three distinct machines, each one being of the highest standard in its particular class. The whole of these machines are characterized by extreme refinement in detail; by the superior quality of the material employed in their construction; by first class workmanship, both in regard to nice fitting and precision and for the mathematical accuracy of all the parts; by the beautiful outlines that are imparted to each structure; by the correct proportions that have been worked out in the determining of strength and form; and the disposal of material to take its full share of duty. For the scientific skill displayed in the application of mechanical force, for the daring shown in fearlessly breaking through the trammels of the past by introducing variously constructed devices and arrangements of gearing for the transmission of power in more direct course to the point of action, yet maintaining correct construction mechanically and without departure from true principles. As it is impossible to realize the full measure of such refined mechanical, scientific and artistic merit, by the foregoing remarks, it is deemed necessary to enumerate briefly some of the more prominent points in the several machines, both in justice to the exhibitor and to the judges.

To give detailed accounts of all the awards made in past years to William Sellers & Company at the various national and international expositions would necessarily extend this article beyond the prescribed limits. The following list must therefore suffice without further comment thereon: 1854, Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, silver medal; 1857, Maryland Institute, Baltimore, silver medal; 1867, World's Fair, Paris, gold medal; 1869, American Institute, New York, six

## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

medals; 1873, World's Fair, Vienna, five medals and grand diploma of honor; 1876, Centennial Exhibition, five medals and report of international jury; 1880, Imperial Technological Society, St. Petersburg, one medal; 1883, Exhibition of Railway Appliances, Chicago, one gold medal, four silver medals; 1889, World's Fair, Paris, grand prize; 1904, Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis, grand prize and gold medal. He had the honor of election to membership in the National Academy of Science in 1873. William Sellers & Company, Incorporated, have made no competitive display at any exhibition other than those mentioned above. At the conclusion of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, Mr. Sellers was informed by letter from the chief of the department of machinery that he had been awarded a "Grand prize as collaborateur in recognition of your (his) genius as a pioneer in the development in America of machine tools of the highest class." This grand prize is a distinction awarded to a few of the most distinguished men of science and is quite distinct from the awards given for exhibits at the Exposition. Since the death of Mr. Sellers, an official card of announcement of this award granted by the International Jury of Awards has been received from the secretary of awards.

Mr. Sellers was a man of iron constitution and commanding presence, his words were direct and forcible, and his manner was gracious. His opinions and counsel were sought in times of difficulty by men in all walks of life, and his judgment was regarded as of the greatest value, not only in engineering matters but in civic and governmental affairs of importance. He never sought nor accepted public office.

Soon after the visit of the Iron and Steel Institute of Great Britain to Philadelphia in 1904, Mr. Sellers received the

following letter: "We, the president, council and members of the Iron and Steel Institute, desire to convey to William Sellers our sincere and cordial thanks for the very great personal services assiduously rendered with such exceeding kindness and marked courtesy to the members of the Institute during their visit to the United States of America in 1904." Signed by the president, Andrew Carnegie, and others.

Several years ago the late Sir Joseph Whitworth said of William Sellers in conversation that he was "the greatest mechanical engineer in the world." This was a high tribute, indeed, for Sir Joseph Whitworth was himself one of the leading mechanical engineers in the world.

Mr. Sellers' labors in connection with the Franklin Institute constituted but one phase of his earnest and effective force whereby the public has been largely a direct or an indirect beneficiary. His sympathies were entirely with the Federal government at the time of the Civil War, and he did much toward molding public opinion and in securing the enlistment of Union troops. He became one of the charter members of the Union Club, organized by a few of the leading patriotic citizens of Philadelphia and developed afterward into the Union League. He was one of the most enthusiastic supporters of the Centennial Exhibition, and as one of the two vice-presidents of its board of finance devoted so much attention to his duties that those competent to speak upon the subject have largely attributed the success of the exhibition to him. He served for thirty-seven years as a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania, and in many other ways gave tangible manifestation of his interest in projects and movements for the public good. He was a commissioner of Fairmount Park from 1867 until 1872, and his time,



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*John Sellers*

*The Lewis Publishing Co.*



means and keen intelligence contributed to the successful outcome of many municipal projects.

He was ever interested in scientific research, and in 1864 became a member of the Philosophical Society, and of the Academy of Natural Science in 1873, serving for many years on the finance committee. He was also connected with various societies more directly representing his life work. He became a member of the Institute of the Mechanical Engineers, Institute of Mechanical Engineers of Great Britain, the Iron and Steel Institute of Great Britain, a corresponding member of the Societe d'Encouragement pour L'Industrie Nationale in Paris, and at the close of the Paris Exposition in 1889 the decoration of Chevalier de la Legion d'Honneur was conferred upon him. He was also a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the Philadelphia Contributionship and numerous other associations.

Mr. Sellers married (first) April 19, 1849, Mary Ferris, daughter of Ziba and Elizabeth (Megear) Ferris, of Wilmington, Delaware. Issue: Katherine M., born August 13, 1852; William Ferris, born March 27, 1856, now president of Edge Moor Iron Company; Francis Ferris, born June 23, 1858, died May 19, 1859. Mr. Sellers married (second) August 21, 1873, Amelia Haasz, daughter of Daniel F. and Charlotte Haasz. Issue: Alexander, born December 24, 1875; Richard, born March 9, 1881; Christine, born November 12, 1882, died February 25, 1884.

The death of William Sellers occurred January 24, 1905, when he was in his eighty-first year. He stood as a splendid example of the power of industry, system, earnestness and thoroughness. Not only was he commander in the iron and steel trade, but of equal force and influence as

a judge of men and a mold of character. He left the impress of his individuality upon all with whom he came in contact, and by the force of his example and his influence gave an impetus to mechanical engineering which constitutes an ineradicable chapter of its history.

## SELLERS, John, Jr.,

### Manufacturer.

John Sellers, Jr., fourth son of John and Elizabeth (Poole) Sellers, was born at Millbourne, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, July 27, 1826, and died there December 14, 1906. His home, "Millbourne House," at Millbourne, was built on a tract of land purchased from William Penn in 1691, which tract has passed through the centuries from father to son; its original purchaser being Samuel Sellers, the family progenitor in America.

John Sellers, Jr., was educated at a private school in the neighborhood of his home, built and maintained by his father and two relatives for the advantage of their children. He was early associated with his father in the milling business, but in 1848, attracted by the glowing accounts of the wonderful opportunities offering in the West, he determined to see for himself these marvels. Crossing the State by coach and boat, he eventually reached what was then practically a frontier town, Cincinnati, Ohio, where he again allied himself with the milling interests, and later with finance, obtaining valuable knowledge of the science of banking with the Lafayette Bank, one of the leading institutions of the period. Returning to Philadelphia in the early part of 1850, Mr. Sellers established a successful iron foundry, eventuating, in 1853, in a partnership connection with the firm of Bancroft & Sellers, consisting up to that time of his brother-in-law, Edward Bancroft, and his

## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

brother, William Sellers, manufacturers of machine tools and mill gearing. Upon the death of Mr. Bancroft in 1855, the business was continued by Mr. Sellers with his brother William under the firm style of William Sellers & Company. When this firm was incorporated in 1886, Mr. Sellers became vice-president and treasurer, positions which he held continuously until his resignation in 1905. The business policy of this firm and its successor corporation of placing quality and accuracy of their products above all other considerations soon led to a demand for their machine tools not only in this country, but also abroad; their export trade beginning as early as January, 1855, when a lathe was shipped to the first railroad ever built in South America, from Copiapo to Caldera, in Chile. In 1868, in collaboration with others, Mr. Sellers established the Edge Moor Iron Company for the manufacture of iron and steel structural work, and from the date of foundation to 1901, when he resigned, served as vice-president. From this company came the structural iron work for the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia, and also the steel and iron structural work for the East River Bridge at New York, probably better known as the Brooklyn Bridge. In still another steel industry we find him an important factor. From 1873 until his death in 1906 he had large interests in, and served as a director, active in the advisory management of The Midvale Steel Company of Philadelphia. The flour mill on Cobb's creek, built in 1757 by the first John Sellers, great-grandfather of John Sellers, Jr., and known for over a century as "Sellers Mill," was incorporated in 1885 as the Millbourne Mills Company, and Mr. Sellers became president, serving to the time of his resignation in 1902.

The marvelous development that has and is now taking place in the western suburban sections of Philadelphia and in Upper Delaware county is more largely due to the foresight and initiative taken by Mr. Sellers than to any other circumstance. Practically devoid of transportation facilities other than of the most primitive character, by untiring effort on the part of Mr. Sellers, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company was induced to build the Cardington Branch of the Philadelphia, Baltimore & Washington Railroad from Fernwood to Sixty-third and Market streets, now one of the largest freight distributing centers west of the Schuylkill river. One of the original projectors of the Philadelphia & West Chester Traction Company, by his personal and financial aid in its early days, and later, by his induction into office of the present management, he made possible the passenger railway system now radiating in every direction through Delaware county. Endeavoring for years to secure for this locality quick elevated passenger railway service to the heart of the city, when it became evident the Market street Elevated Passenger Railway Company lacked the power of franchise outside the corporate limits of the city, Mr. Sellers, realizing that unless a right of way was obtained the projected terminal in Delaware county would be abandoned, undertook and secured for them a right of way over private property, from the city limits to the present site of the Sixty-ninth Street Terminal of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company, contributing two acres of his own land for this purpose. From this time on, houses and business establishments appeared, and land six months previously used exclusively for farming became thickly populated, until to-day it constitutes one of the most prosperous districts of Philadelphia.



## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

Always a staunch Republican, all civic and municipal affairs won from Mr. Sellers earnest and thoughtful attention. During the War of the Rebellion he took an active part in many patriotic enterprises, among these being the securing and outfitting of troops. He was one of the organizers of the Union League of Philadelphia (1862-63) and a contributor to its history, published in 1902, in which he states: "Its primary object was to bring to bear the weight of moral and social influences upon our community to countervail the ill effects of secession sentiments then beginning to be more openly expressed by what was known as the Copperhead element in our city." He was an interested and prominent member of the Franklin Institute, and was one of the founders of the "Nation," New York, 1865, aiding in its establishment and contributing to its columns.

Mr. Sellers was a man of strong constitution, commanding presence and great personal magnetism, broad of vision, with keen insight into character, progressive and with marked executive ability. To these characteristics doubtless are attributable much of his success in life. Ever alert to what was taking place about him, he kept abreast of the times, if not in advance. His active brain and fine physical health led him to pay little heed to the passing of years, and in his eighty-first year, when he suddenly died, was engrossed in projects then in hand and planning what he could accomplish in the future. It may be truly said of him, that in the accepted sense, he never became an old man. Until the day of his death, Mr. Sellers was a conspicuous figure in the industrial, financial and social life of Philadelphia, where he had been an honored citizen of unquestionable character and of the highest repute for more than half a century. Devoted to his art collection

and to his library he had, all his life, been a reader of books and periodicals, covering a wide range of subjects, and had the rare faculty of being able to repeat verbatim anything particularly pleasing to him. It was also in his library he enjoyed meeting and conversing with his friends—there were many. But here he was exacting. Friends must measure up to a high standard. Deeply beloved by his family and chosen associates, his frankness and spirit of truth would tolerate no sham—no cant. His abounding benevolence was devoid of all ostentation. He lived the life he demanded of others.

John Sellers, Jr., married, in Philadelphia, October 6, 1853, Ann Caroline Keen, born there, February 11, 1827, died at Millbourne, November 11, 1900, daughter of Joseph Swift and Ann (Longstreth) Keen, of Philadelphia. Mr. and Mrs. Sellers had five children: 1. Lucy, who died in 1910; her husband was George Taylor Barnes, of Philadelphia (deceased). 2. Howard, who with his wife, nee Sarah M. Worrell, now own and occupy "Millbourne House" at Millbourne, Pennsylvania, Philadelphia suburb. 3. Elizabeth Poole, who married Granville Worrell (deceased), late of St. Paul, Minnesota, now resides at Ardmore, Pennsylvania. 4. Mildred, whose first husband was Major William E. Almy, United States army (deceased), and who later married Dr. Charles Platt, of Philadelphia, with whom she resides at "Hill Brook," Ardmore, Pennsylvania. 5. Marion, died when eight years old. The grandchildren are: John Sellers Barnes, who married Jean Marguerite Banks; Caroline S. Barnes, who married Rev. George A. Johnston Ross; Natalie S. Barnes; Howard S. Worrell, who married Elizabeth S. Kurtz; Granville Worrell; Marion S. Almy, who married Arnold H. Vanderhoof, United States Navy; Helen A.

## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

Almy, who married David K. Reeder; Ann Caroline Almy, and William E. Almy.

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### **SELLERS, Nathan,**

**Miller.**

Nathan Sellers, youngest of the eleven children of John and Elizabeth (Poole) Sellers, was born at Millbourne, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, July 18, 1836, and died in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, February 17, 1904.

Mr. Sellers received his early education at a private school in the neighborhood of his birth, later attending Haverford College, after which he entered the Millbourne Mills, then owned and operated by his father, John Sellers, to study the art of milling. When he was twenty-one years of age he was admitted to a partnership in the business, under the firm style of John Sellers & Son, and upon his father's retirement, several years later, operated the mills under his own name and that of Nathan Sellers & Company until the incorporation of the Millbourne Mills Company, in 1885, when he became secretary and treasurer of this company, which offices he held until his resignation in 1902. Mr. Sellers was elected treasurer of the Commercial Exchange of Philadelphia in 1903, and again in 1904, the year of his death.

Nathan Sellers married, June 30, 1863, Mary Hoopes Keen, born August 8, 1842, died October 18, 1911, daughter of John Sidney and Hannah (McIlvain) Keen, of Philadelphia. Mr. and Mrs. Sellers had three sons, all of whom died before reaching manhood.

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### **SELLERS, Coleman, E. D., Sci. D.,**

**Mechanical Engineer.**

Coleman Sellers, of international reputation as mechanical engineer and through

his achievements in a wide range of applied science, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, January 28, 1827, and died December 30, 1907. He came of a family long identified with industrial progress and the arts, and has been described by one of his biographers as a notable example of a man whose predominant capacities seemed to be the result of a natural evolution through successive generations. Heredity and environment doubtless had an influence in shaping his character and career, for while genius may not always be traceable to a man's antecedents, it is truly said that such a gift is born under great advantages when, as in his case, it springs from stock that has been long under cultivation.

Dr. Sellers was the youngest child of Coleman and Sophonisba (Peale) Sellers, the latter the daughter of Charles Willson Peale, the portrait painter and naturalist. His progenitors were among the early English colonists in Pennsylvania, New England and Maryland, and in his paternal line the recorded history of the family leads back to the early decades of the twelfth century in England where successive generations in turn occupied the same lands on the borders of the counties of Nottingham and Derby. The name is also identified with industries which have made the district famous, and thus it was that the founder of the American line, a follower of William Penn in 1682, was among those who brought to the province the art of Camlet weaving. His son, who succeeded to the plantation and industries, is credited with the invention of a useful device for twisting worsted, and was in turn ably assisted in the improvement of his estate by his son John (the great-grandfather of Dr. Sellers), also widely known as a land surveyor. He was active in public life as a member of the Provincial Assembly, and on numerous commissions charged with public





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improvements. He was among the founders of the American Philosophical Society and interested in scientific investigations. His patriotic activities during the Revolutionary War cost him his membership in the Society of Friends, and after peace was established he was a member of the convention that framed the State Constitution in 1789, and one of the first Senators elected under the new government to represent Philadelphia. Prior to the war he introduced in America the art of weaving and working wire, which pioneer work was largely intrusted to his eldest son Nathan (the grandfather of Dr. Sellers) who in 1776 was recalled from military duty under a special resolution of Congress to prepare the wire faced moulds needed by the paper makers of the country. As these moulds had been previously imported, Nathan Sellers had to devise the processes and appliances necessary to each stage of the work. His ingenuity in meeting this situation resulted in establishing the business in America, and his process of annealing wire and other improvements in the art were afterwards adopted by the foreign manufacturers. He kept pace with progress in the method of paper making, and in due time, in association with his son Coleman (the father of Dr. Sellers) manufactured appliances that marked the transition from hand to machine made paper.

Nathan Sellers, like his father, was prominent in public life, and was active on commissions appointed by the State to consider canal and other internal improvements, and he was for many years a member of common councils of the city. Like his father also, he was disowned by the Society of Friends for his active service in the Revolutionary War, and possessed to a marked degree the courage of his convictions, which had characterized his father and in turn his son and successor,

the father of Dr. Sellers. Through the mechanical ingenuity and enterprise of Nathan Sellers and his son, the manufacture of paper making appliances and carding machinery was supplemented by machine and engine building, including an improved type of fire engine, and it was on account of the improved equipment of the shops of Coleman Sellers & Sons that the firm was called upon by the State Commissioners to build locomotives for the Columbia Railway. While Coleman Sellers' death occurred in 1835, before these contracts were fully executed, it is of interest to note that on the suggestions of the firm the design of the locomotives was improved by the use of metal instead of wooden frames, and the adoption of the outside driving gear and pivoted forward truck, features which have since prevailed in the American type of locomotive.

Although Dr. Sellers was but eight years of age when he lost his father, in writing of this period of his childhood he referred to the advantage derived from his father's companionship which implanted "in the fresh soil the seeds of wisdom and of good example, to bear fruit in after years." This early home life was such as would exercise a lasting influence on a child of his disposition, not only the close family ties that existed, but his father's interests and connections brought about him men prominent in commerce and industry, thinkers, theologians and scientists, and leading artists of that day, including the members of his mother's family. From his father he received his first instruction in the use of tools, and this was continued by his mother, who had in her childhood received similar instruction from her father, Charles Willson Peale, who likewise had strong convictions on the value of such training. After his father's death, Coleman Sellers,

## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

after attending private schools in Philadelphia, was entered at the Academy of Anthony Bolmar at West Chester. Here French, Latin, mathematics, and the usual English branches of study were varied by lectures on natural philosophy and chemistry. These lectures were a source of great interest to the boy, and he undertook, in his play hours, to make some of the apparatus described, to demonstrate the principles of physics, for the lectures were but poorly illustrated. After five years at Bolmar's Academy his schooling came to an end, partly through the financial difficulties in which the successors to his father's business became involved. This not only altered his mother's circumstances, but his own inheritance and prospects, for it would have been expected that an opening would have been made for him in the establishment then under the management of his elder brothers. How far this change in his prospects worked to his ultimate advantage or disadvantage it is difficult to say, although dependence on his own resources became an incentive to endeavor and doubtless had no small part in developing his mental capacities and genius.

In a series of papers published in one of the technical journals, on "America's Supremacy in Applied Mechanics," he refers to the great inventors who contributed to our progress in the industrial arts, who have been men trained chiefly in the school of experience. In his own career he was a striking example of this, and what may be attained through self education joined with that quality which he held to be "characteristic of the whole Anglo-Saxon race, and that is indomitable perseverance."

His first experience after leaving school was on a farm, his mother urging this in the interest of his health, and it was while thus engaged that we have record of his

first invention, a metal toothed hay rake mounted on wagon wheels, the forerunner of the appliance afterwards reinvented by others and now in common use. In 1846, when nineteen years of age, he joined his brothers in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he found employment in their rolling mill, his first work being to prepare drawings for improved mill machinery. Following this he set himself to the task of mastering the processes of rolling iron shapes, working without counting the hours and often well into the night, with the result that while still in his minority he was advanced to the position of superintendent. He still retained his interest in physics, and his rare moments of leisure were devoted to study and in making apparatus to demonstrate principles, as had been his practice at school, and thus he followed the published accounts of Faraday's discoveries in electrical science, by repeating the experiments. Later, when employed on a survey for the railroad from Covington to Louisville, Kentucky, he made several of Locke's hand levels, and one still in existence testifies to the neatness and precision of his workmanship.

Being interested in botany and conchology at this period, he found congenial companionship in a group of men interested in such subjects, and before his twentieth year he was called upon to deliver lectures on various topics, including electricity, with the use of the very complete apparatus of his own making, and also to elucidate Swedenborg's "Principia" to which he had given much study. Thus at the very beginning of his career he found recreation in directions which enlarged the scope of his knowledge and gave him marked advantage in dealing with the varied problems which he was called upon to handle in his subsequent career.



## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

Following his experience in the rolling mill, he was associated with his brother in building locomotives for the Panama Railway, and on the completion of the contract he accepted the position of general foreman of the Niles Locomotive Works at Cincinnati. Here his ingenuity was exercised in the improvement of machine tools to reduce the cost of production, and his foresight and ability in this work resulted in an offer from his kinsmen, William Sellers & Company, to take charge of the draughting room in their machine tool works at Philadelphia. From 1856 until his retirement, thirty years later, he was the chief engineer, and latterly a partner in that establishment. During those years some thirty patents were issued to him, and it is generally recognized that the achievements and international reputation of the firm were due quite as much to his inventive genius as to the initiative and ability of William Sellers. Working together they succeeded in revolutionizing the methods employed in railroad shops and in establishing principles from which it would be fatal to depart. Coleman Sellers' individuality appears, however, in several inventions in this connection, notably in the appliances for transmission of power which changed the whole system previously employed and established the manufacture of shafting on a sound engineering and business basis.

His ingenuity found useful application in other fields of invention, for throughout his active life he found recreation in pursuits which tended to the advancement of science and the arts. He was thus one of the first real promoters of photography, and among his original inventions was the apparatus described in his patent as the "Kinematoscope" by which photographs of objects may be seen in motion, the forerunner of the present

art since developed in its perfection through the agency of instantaneous photography. Dr. Sellers was the American correspondent of the British Journal of Photography for some years, and was prominent in the organization of the American societies devoted to the art. Besides the improvements in photography and photographic appliances that Dr. Sellers devised, his investigations and experiments in this connection resulted in his discovery of the absorbent quality of gun cotton, and the possibility of treating cotton so as to make it useful in surgery. It was his suggestion that has led to the wide use of absorbent cotton in practice to-day.

Another pastime that he turned to good account was his skill in feats of sleight of hand. In his early childhood, after seeing Harrington, then a celebrated performer, he became interested in legerdemain and throughout his life this was one of his amusements which he used in affording entertainment to others. During the War of the Rebellion he gave performances in hospitals for the entertainment of wounded soldiers, and elsewhere for the benefit of many charities. His ingenuity in devising new illusions made his advice sought by the leading professionals, and his skill and thorough understanding of the subject enabled him to detect the tricks of charlatans who from time to time have deceived the public by their claims of supernatural powers or alleged spiritual manifestations. Many individuals, like his friend, Henry Seybert, came to him for the explanation of phenomena in which they had become interested, and subsequently he rendered valuable service as a member of the Seybert Commission appointed by the University of Pennsylvania to investigate so-called spiritual manifestations. In one of his papers on the subject we read: "In

## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

all of my observations of the physical phenomena of spiritualism I have as yet failed to see any single one that was not capable of explanation without any supernatural feature whatever, and not one but what I myself could repeat under essentially the same conditions, while very many of them could not only be thus simulated but very much improved upon."

In 1885, Coleman Sellers retired from active connection with William Sellers & Company, and owing to ill health he devoted sometime to foreign travel. Being now free to give others the benefit of his knowledge and long experience, his advice was widely sought and in due time he was induced to establish himself in practice as a consulting engineer. In 1889 he was retained to consider the proposed utilization of the hydraulic power of Niagara Falls, and primarily the question of transmission of the power thus developed. While the most eminent specialists were at the same time called upon to consider the hydraulic, electrical and other engineering details involved in the scheme, early reports submitted by Coleman Sellers not only showed his intimate knowledge of the phase of the subject to which his attention was particularly called, but his grasp of the whole problem was soon apparent and his foresight resulted to the great financial advantage of the project by avoiding errors of judgment on the part of the experts whose experience was more strictly limited to their respective fields of knowledge. Thus it was that many of the important features of the hydraulic and electrical equipments were improved under Mr. Sellers' advice, and some, like the mechanical features of the large dynamos and the governors for controlling the turbines, were his invention and constructed under his patents assigned to the company.

He was appointed the American repre-

sentative on the International Niagara Commission under the chairmanship of Lord Kelvin, and from the outset was consulting engineer of the Cataract Construction Company and chairman of the Board of Engineers, until it was recognized that the entire responsibility could be safely placed on his shoulders in order to co-relate the engineering questions, when he was made chief engineer and president of the Niagara Falls Power Company, and his judgment and decision as consulting engineer of the construction could thereby be simultaneously confirmed on the part of the holding company.

As one of the engineers who was closely identified with the project, stated, in the "Transactions of the Institute of Electrical Engineers:" "Dr. Sellers assumed responsibilities as great perhaps as any that have ever been laid upon the shoulders of one of the world's great engineers, and by his ability, untiring energy and singleness of purpose, contributed more than any other man to the ultimate success of this great engineering development." Dr. Sellers not only contributed papers on many subjects to the technical and scientific journals, but was frequently called upon to lecture and deliver addresses before societies, and possessed the faculty of presenting his subject in a clear and interesting manner.

The wide range of his interests and activities, as well as the general recognition of his high attainments, is reflected in the following partial record of his connection with various organizations and of honors conferred upon him: He was president of Franklin Institute and professor of Mechanics; president of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, and first vice-president of the American Philosophical Society; a founder and first president of the Pennsylvania Museum and



John W. Hunt



*Coleman Sellers*



## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

School of Industrial Art; a founder and president of the American Photographic Society; member of the American Society of Civil Engineers and of the American Society of Marine Engineers and Naval Architects; member of the Institution of Civil Engineers and of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers of Great Britain; member of the Academy of Natural Sciences, and corresponding member of the Society of Arts of Geneva. He was a Knight of the Royal Norwegian Order of St. Olaf; and received the honorary degree of Doctor of Engineering from the Stevens Institute, and the degree of Doctor of Science from the University of Pennsylvania.

Dr. Sellers married Cornelia Wells, a daughter of Horace and Sarah Hewes (Whipple) Wells, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and his eldest son and third in succession of the name, Coleman Sellers, is president of William Sellers & Company, Incorporated.

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### **SELLERS, Coleman, Jr.,**

#### **Manufacturer.**

Among the widely known business men and manufacturers of Philadelphia is Coleman Sellers, Jr., president of William Sellers & Company, Incorporated. He was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, September 5, 1852, son of the late Coleman and Cornelia (Wells) Sellers. A biography of Dr. Coleman Sellers, the father, with his portrait, precedes this biography.

The education of Coleman Sellers, Jr., was received in private schools, and he later entered and graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, in the class of 1873, with the degree of Bachelor of Science, receiving, in 1876, the degree of Master of Science. He then had special studies in mechanical engineering in the works of William Sellers & Company,

Philadelphia, and in 1886 became assistant manager, which he retained until 1902. From 1902 until 1905 he was engineer, and after 1905 was president and engineer of this concern, which is widely known as makers of machine tools and other mechanical constructions with works located in Philadelphia. In 1919 he resigned his position as engineer, but retained the presidency. In September, 1886, the firm was incorporated under the title of William Sellers & Company, Incorporated.

The thorough business qualifications of Mr. Sellers have always been in great demand on boards of directors of various institutions, and his public spirit has led him to accept of many such trusts. He is vice-president of the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia; one of the Pennsylvania Commissioners of Navigation for the River Delaware; and served as president of the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce from 1908 until 1912. From June, 1917, to April, 1918, he served as chairman of Local Draft Board, No. 20, engaged in selecting men for the National Army. He is a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, and of the American Philosophical Society. Among his clubs are the University, City and Engineers. Politically he is identified with the Republicans, but has never accepted office.

On June 3, 1880, Mr. Sellers married Helen Graham, daughter of Joseph H. and Mary (Beach) Jackson, of Brooklyn, New York, and they have been the parents of the following children: 1. Marjorie, wife of James Cadwalader Sellers, Jr., and the mother of five children: James Townsend, Marjorie, Elizabeth, Helen and John Sellers. 2. Cora Beach, married Enoch Lewis Burnham. 3. Helen Jackson, married Archibald Hyde Ehle. 4. Coleman (3), born February 13, 1893;

## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, 1914, Bachelor of Science, in Mechanical Engineering, and entered the service of William Sellers & Company, Incorporated; married Kathlyn Shattuck; they have two sons, Coleman Sellers (4), born November 16, 1917; and Frank Rodman, born January 26, 1920.

### **SELLERS, David,**

#### **Business Man.**

David Sellers, a well known resident of Philadelphia and Delaware county, Pennsylvania, was the son of James and Elizabeth (Cadwalader) Sellers, of Philadelphia, subsequently of Upper Darby township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania. He was descended from Samuel Sellers, who came from Belper, Derbyshire, England, in 1681 or 1682, and settled in Darby, now Upper Darby, who married at Darby Meeting, 6 mo. 13, 1684, Ann Gibbons, of Darby township, their marriage being the first recorded on Darby Meeting Books. His great-grandfather John Sellers, introduced the art of wire-weaving, and is said to be the first wire-weaver in America. John Sellers' sons, Nathan and David Sellers, inherited this business, and established their store at No. 231 High street, buying the lot, April 15, 1795. No. 533 Market street, of the present day, is on the same lot. His mother, Elizabeth (Cadwalader) Sellers, was descended from John Cadwalader, of Warminster, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, an early Welsh emigrant, and an eminent minister in the Society of Friends, who died on the Island of Tortola, one of the Bermuda group, and was buried beside his friends, Thomas Chalkley and John Estaugh, also eminent ministers.

David Sellers had many excellent characteristics. He was of a genial nature, an interesting conversationalist. He was in-

terested in all religious, scientific and philanthropic matters. In politics, he had been in early life an adherent of the old Whig party. In later life he attached himself to the Republican party, and continued in fellowship with that party until November, 1884, when he voted the Prohibition ticket, the first time there had been a Prohibition candidate for President. Through his long and useful life, many were those who sought his advice and interested help. He never turned away from any one. By neighbor and friend he was thoroughly respected. It was truly said of him by one of the ministers at his funeral: "He was one who called every man his brother."

David Sellers was born in Mulberry court, near Sixth and Market streets, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 7 mo. 5, 1816. He was educated in Friends' School on Fourth street, the precursor of the present Penn Charter School. His father being associated with the wire business, he at the age of fourteen left school and went to clerking in the old wire store, remaining a steady worker and manager there for many years. The successors of the original firm, N. & D. Sellers were S. C. & J. Sellers. Then S. & J. Sellers who later gave place to Sellers & Pennock (James Sellers and Abraham L. Pennock). In 1811 Sellers & Pennock invented the process of riveting leather hose, for which they obtained a patent, and this invention naturally led to making leather belting. They applied the riveting process to use on the mail bags, and at one time made all the mail bags in the United States. In 1838, giving with great energy and good judgment his undivided attention to the business, he enabled his father to remove to "Springton," Upper Darby, while he remained in Philadelphia. When his father took him into partnership, the firm became J. & D.





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*David Sellers*  
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## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

Sellers, which was afterward enlarged to J. & D. Sellers & Company.

David Sellers married, 4 mo. 25, 1844, at Upper Darby Meeting, Mary Coleman Pennock, daughter of Abraham Liddon and Elizabeth (Sellers) Pennock. The children were: 1. Abraham Liddon, born 2 mo. 11, 1845, in Philadelphia, died 2 mo. 12, 1845, in Philadelphia. 2. Mary Cadwalader, born 6 mo. 7, 1846, in Philadelphia, died 8 mo. 19, 1904, at "Hoodland," Upper Darby. 3. Sarah Pennock, born 11 mo. 9, 1848, in Philadelphia. 4. Elizabeth, born 4 mo. 28, 1851, in Philadelphia, died 12 mo. 13, 1877, at "Brookfield," Upper Darby. 5. Annabella, born 9 mo. 8, 1853, at "Hillside," Upper Darby. 6. Rachel Coleman, born 8 mo. 26, 1857, in Philadelphia, died 9 mo. 2, 1863, in Philadelphia.

David Sellers, in his early business career, was a great sufferer from the almost unprecedented and devastating fire which occurred May 1, 1856, at Sixth and Market streets, when almost a quarter of the block of compact stores and buildings embraced within Market, Arch, Fifth and Sixth streets was in a few hours swept out of existence. The devastation was complete. Along with many of the business establishments of long standing that of which David Sellers was a member, dating its founding to the time of the Revolution, was completely destroyed. In the case of this particular business firm, not a vestige of the oaken floors and joists, and heavy girders of the old-time building, many of which had been hewed and sawed at the little mill on the old Delaware county farm of David Sellers' ancestors, was found among the rubbish of the cellar. There was nothing of the iron machinery in the building save a mass of bent, twisted and broken rods and plates which lay with fallen bricks and mortar in promiscuous confusion. Of a

pile of heavy leather in the cellar for hose and belting purposes, reaching from floor to ceiling, a mass of ashes only remained, so intense was the heat. The fireproof safe, containing the books and business papers, was run toward the front of the building, where it was abandoned, those handling it being obliged to leave it to escape the hot, pursuing flames. To the credit of the old Philadelphia manufacturing firm of Evans & Watson, the first or among the first makers of fireproof safes in the country, the contents remained uninjured. It seems fitting to name this fireproof safe in this connection, for the firm of which David Sellers was a member dealt heavily with most of Philadelphia's mechanics and manufacturers of his day. He was an interested observer of all that was taking place in the mechanical line in his native city, and was personally acquainted not only with the many mechanical and manufacturing business men of this city, but with many of the prominent merchants thereof, who with himself have passed away. He was very familiar with the business and political history of his native city, and his reminiscences and conversation were highly interesting. He was deeply attached to Philadelphia, knowing its history so well, and being possessed of the acumen to fully understand and appreciate its importance.

After the death of his father, James Sellers, 4 mo. 6, 1857, he being the oldest son in a family of twelve children, by his influence and labor accomplished the division of his father's farm, "Springton," in Upper Darby, and of the real estate at Thirty-seventh and Chestnut streets, West Philadelphia. In 1857, he and his brother-in-law took the leather business, the firm being Sellers & Pennock, while his brothers continued the wire business under the name of Sellers Brothers.

## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

As other old Philadelphians before him, David Sellers became a member of the Pennsylvania Hospital, January 1, 1860. He was much interested in the Library Company of Philadelphia, as he held one of the original shares, which had belonged to his grandfather, David Sellers. He was at one time a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

Eventually he severed his connection with the leather business, and moved to his farm, "Brookfield," adjoining "Springton," the old property of his father in Delaware county, Pennsylvania, which latter farm was in the immediate vicinity of the ancestral Sellers home. In 1873, David Sellers experienced financial reverses. In 1879, he set his own interests aside to be true to the management of a Trust Estate, which he had accepted at the age of thirty-three. Through all his reverses he kept the strength of his character, and the sweetness of his disposition. He died at "Hoodland," Upper Darby, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, 4 mo. 13, 1887.

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### **SELLERS, Mary C. (Pennock),**

#### **Philanthropist.**

Mary C. (Pennock) Sellers, wife of David Sellers, was the daughter of Abraham Liddon and Elizabeth (Sellers) Pennock, and was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, March 11, 1814. She was descended from Christopher Pennock, who was an officer in the military service of William of Orange, whom he accompanied to Ireland, and fought in the battle of the Boyne in 1690. He married Mary Collet, a daughter of George Collet, of Clonmel, Tipperary county, Ireland. He subsequently emigrated to Pennsylvania, where he died in 1701. His son, Joseph Pennock, settled in Philadelphia, in 1702, and married Mary Levis, of Darby, in

1705. They emigrated to Chester county, and in 1738 built "Primitive Hall," in which he died in 1771.

Mary C. (Pennock) Sellers, it may be truthfully said, lived a life of usefulness and devotion to her family and the community. In early life she gave much time and thought to the anti-slavery cause. She was always interested in suffering humanity, anxious for the amelioration of the condition of the down-trodden and oppressed everywhere. A member of the Society of Friends, she was a believer in the doctrines of peace, and a strong advocate of the principle of arbitration for the settling of governmental differences. Conscientiously decided in her convictions, and ever ready to respectfully advocate them, she always commanded the respect of those knowing her. Of remarkably even temperament, and of quick intelligence, she was equipped for the advocacy of unpopular measures. Being singularly sincere in her opinions, advancing them with open-hearted earnestness and grace, she had an influence through her life for good more than ordinary.

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### **JONES, Thomas E.,**

#### **Coal Operator, Man of Affairs.**

The burden of business affairs which since early manhood Thomas E. Jones, of Scranton, Pennsylvania, has carried, proves the sincerity of his ability in a most convincing manner. Son of a hardy Welsh father, who almost from the moment of his arrival in the Lackawanna Valley was assigned to responsible position, it was but natural that the sons should possess the same energy and talent which marked the career of Edward Jones, father of Thomas E. Jones, of Scranton, and of Edward S. Jones, of Olyphant, Pennsylvania. The career of Edward Jones was remarkable in that as





Eng. by E. G. Williams & Bro. N.Y.

*Mary A. Pelton*

Lewis Historical Pub. Co.





much was accomplished after his coming to the Lackawanna Valley in 1837. He became connected with coal mining in a managerial way, then as an operator in mines became well known and prominent. From coal mining operations he became interested in banks and in other lines of business activity, and took part in public affairs. Prudent and sagacious, educated and well grounded in practical geology, of strong, well balanced mind, he added to these an honesty of purpose and uprightness of character that won him an important place in the early mining life of the Lackawanna Valley. Better than all he perpetuated his virtues and admirable traits in his sons, and in them yet lives.

Edward Jones, the founder, was born in St. Donats, Wales, in 1814, died in Blakely, Lackawanna county, Pennsylvania, July 24, 1892. He was educated in St. Donats schools, finishing with Cowbridge Scientific School, and until 1837 remained in his native land. His parents desired for him a seafaring life, the opportunities for advancement to master being in his case unusually good. But the young man had no love for such a life, and finally decided to embark for the United States. After reaching Carbondale, he entered the employ of the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company, as a miner, and through his exceptional ability, good education, and strict attention to every duty, his rise in rank was rapid. He became a mine superintendent, and in 1854 was placed in charge of the company's mines at Archbald, holding that position four years. In 1858 he became a member of the firm, Eaton & Company, coal operators, and later, with two partners, conducted successful mining operations in the Olyphant coal field, the firm name becoming E. Jones & Company, which town they founded in 1859. That firm continued

business until it was sold to the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company.

After selling his private interests in E. Jones & Company, Mr. Jones entered the service of the Erie Railroad, in their coal mining department, and was in charge of the development in the Carbondale field. The old firm, Eaton & Company, was succeeded by Jones, Simpson & Company, and in that firm Mr. Jones retained an interest up to the time of his death. He was also a director and large owner of the Pierce Coal Company, of Winton, Pennsylvania, and in 1875 was elected a director of the Merchants & Mechanics Bank of Scranton. Five years later (1880), he was elected president of that bank, and until his death in 1892 was its honored and capable chief executive. He took an active part in public life, and in 1877 was the nominee of the Republican party for Congress. Although the district at that time was normally Democratic by 2,500 votes, Mr. Jones only failed of election by nineteen votes. He was a member of Kingsbury Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; and a trustee of Olyphant Presbyterian Church. He was a geologist of renown. Edward Jones married, in New York City, in 1846, Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Jones, of Llamidloes, Wales, and they were the parents of eight children: Edward and Elizabeth, deceased; Thomas E., of further mention; John R., deceased, who for two terms served Lackawanna county as district attorney; Margaret J., also deceased, married S. N. Callender, of Scranton; Mary, married F. B. Ward, of Philadelphia; Jeannette, a resident of Blakely, Pennsylvania; and Edward S., president of the Olyphant National Bank of Olyphant, Pennsylvania, and a coal operator of Scranton.

## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

Thomas E. Jones, son of Edward and Mary Elizabeth (Jones) Jones, was born in Carbondale, Lackawanna county, Pennsylvania, February 21, 1852, and now (1920), sixty-eight years later, one of the county's prosperous coal operators, and one of Scranton's prominent citizens. He was educated in the Archbald and Blakely public schools, and at Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, Pennsylvania. His first venture in the business world was as clerk in the general store of Jones, Simpson & Company, in 1873, but as soon as he arrived at legal age, in 1873, he severed his connection with that firm and went with W. G. Payne & Company at their East Boston mines in Kingston. He remained with that company six years, resigning in 1879 to enjoy the pleasure of a travel tour which carried him around the world. Upon his return, Mr. Jones entered the employ of Meeker & Company, wholesale coal dealers of New York City, with whom he remained three years. He then returned to Scranton, where he had been elected secretary-treasurer-manager of the Pierce Mining Company of Scranton and Winton, Pennsylvania. When the mines of that company were exhausted, Mr. Jones turned his attention to the bituminous coal mines, and timber district of West Virginia, and there established important interests in which he is yet interested, being treasurer and director of the Blue Creek Coal & Land Company; treasurer and director of the Kanawha and West Virginia Railroad Company; secretary and director of the Cherry River Boom & Lumber Company, and has other interests of importance.

Mr. Jones has connections with Pennsylvania and Scranton corporations, being director of the First National Bank of Scranton, and a member of the executive

committee of the board; director of the Lackawanna Trust Company of Scranton; director of the Scranton Trust Company; director of the Consumers' Water Company of Montrose, Pennsylvania; director of the Fentress Coal Company; director of the Richmond Stove Company; and of the Hebard Cypress Company. For over twenty years he has been connected as director and member of the executive committee of the Scranton International Correspondence School, and of its allied companies, including the International Correspondence School, England. His standing is high, and he ranks with the substantial men of Scranton. Mr. Jones is a member of the Church of The Good Shepherd, Green Ridge, Scranton, for thirty years has served that parish as vestryman, and has been a liberal supporter of all its allied charities and causes. His clubs are the Scranton, Scranton Country, Engineers, and Elks, all of Scranton.

Mr. Jones married Louise Evelyn Wisner, daughter of Rensselaer and Anna Evelyn (Johnson) Wisner, of Pittston, Pennsylvania, the Wisners an old family of Warwick, Orange county, New York. Mr. and Mrs. Jones are the parents of two daughters: Evelyn Louise, wife of Captain Claude A. Cubberly, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Marion Wisner, wife of Warren Coursen Graham, a practicing attorney of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and has two sons, John Ritchie and Jeffrey Wisner Graham.

Such in brief is the life story of Thomas E. Jones, whose mature years have been spent in coal operating principally. His success has been marked, but in securing fortune he has not sacrificed honor, integrity nor his interest in the church. He is a man thoroughly respected and trusted by all who know him.



## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

### JONES, Edward S.,

**Coal Operator, Financier.**

When a young man of twenty-three, Edward Jones, father of Edward S. Jones, the subject of this sketch, left his native Wales and came to the United States, and found favorable location at Carbondale, in the Lackawanna Valley of Pennsylvania. Like most Welshmen who came to that locality, he became identified with the coal industry, and was one of the pioneer coal operators of the northern anthracite region, and as such his name came into prominence. Later he became interested in banking and other lines of business, and took a leading part in political affairs. He was a prudent and sagacious business man, and was well versed in practical geology, which proved of great benefit to him in mine location and development. He bore unblemished reputation, was of strong, well-balanced mind, popular with all classes, and was an important figure in the early mining life of the Lackawanna Valley. His name fell upon his youngest son, Edward S. Jones, who, as a coal operator and organizer of coal companies and other corporations, has in his business career closely paralleled that of his honored father.

Edward S. Jones, youngest child of Edward and Mary Elizabeth (Jones) Jones, was born in Blakely, Pennsylvania, December 22, 1864. He was educated in the public schools and at Wyoming Seminary and the Wyoming Commercial College, Kingston, Pennsylvania, his father then offering him a college education, which was declined in favor of a business career. He at once entered business life after leaving the seminary, becoming assistant manager of the Archbald mines, owned and operated by Jones, Simpson & Company, and upon the death of his father became general manager of the property.

Organizing the Raymond Coal Company in 1892, he acted as its general manager up to the time of its being absorbed by the New York, Ontario & Western Railroad in 1900, after which time he became a private operator and promoter. In 1903 he organized the Blue Creek Coal and Land Company, which owns a vast area of valuable lands in West Virginia; and the Kanawha & West Virginia Railroad Company, which built and operates a road extending from Charleston, the capital of West Virginia, to the heart of the Kanawha coal fields—he becoming president of both of these corporations. In 1916, the Kanawha & West Virginia Railroad was absorbed by the New York Central Lines, through purchase. In 1905 he was instrumental in bringing about a merger of several of the largest producing coal companies in West Virginia, under the corporate title of The New River Company, of which for many years he served as a director and member of the executive committee of the board.

While coal mining and coal mining companies have always been his principal business lines, he departed therefrom in 1902 and organized the First National Bank of Olyphant, was elected its first president, and for fifteen years guided its destinies as executive head. In 1917 he resigned the presidency, his other business interests pressing him so heavily that he could not give his bank responsibilities their due attention. His connection with the bank and his bringing it from a newly created institution to a condition of most substantial prosperity, is one of the incidents in a busy business career in which Mr. Jones may take great satisfaction. He is a director of The Traders' National Bank of Scranton, Pennsylvania; the Klots Throwing Company, Inc., of New York, one of the largest silk throwing companies in the country; the

## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

vice-president of the Meadow River Coal and Land Company, of West Virginia; president of The Forest Store Company of West Virginia; and the president of the Mid-Valley Hospital Association, of Blakely, Pennsylvania. His clubs are the Scranton, Scranton Country, and Engineers', all of Scranton. He is also a member of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, of New York City, as well as president of the board of trustees of the Presbyterian Church of Olyphant, Pennsylvania. Mr. Jones was also one of the prime movers in having the county road constructed through Lackawanna county, one of the most important improvements ever made in the county.

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### **SAYLOR, Benjamin,**

#### **Business Man, Civil War Veteran.**

Benjamin Saylor was born in Heidelberg township, Berks county, Pennsylvania, son of John and Catherine (Sheaffer) Saylor. He obtained his education in public schools and Union Academy at Womelsdorf. He taught school for two and one-half years, then was in the grocery business with his brother, John Saylor, in Philadelphia. In August, 1862, he enlisted in the Union army, as second lieutenant of Company C., One Hundred and Nineteenth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, shortly afterward was commissioned first lieutenant, and a year later commissioned captain of Company H. In May, 1864, he was made commissary of subsistence, and so served until honorably discharged, April 9, 1865, with the rank of major by brevet. His regiment was attached to the Sixth Army Corps, Army of the Potomac, under General Sedgwick.

After the war he again joined his brother John, forming the firm of B. & J.

Saylor, and bought out the former proprietor, William Fisher. After eleven years the brothers completed a new building at No. 401 Penn street. The present building is the result of many additions and alterations, and is now 30x143 feet on the ground, basement eleven feet in the clear, four stories in height, the third floor devoted to the bakery, a model of sanitary precaution and neatness. A candy manufacturing department and cake and pastry department are features of the general baking department, while in every department of the modern grocery store the most improved machinery and appliances are in use. The firm conducts a very large business, wagons and automobiles being used in the delivery of goods. In May, 1888, John Saylor died and was succeeded by his son, Howard B. Saylor, who had been a clerk in the store from 1876. In 1904, Major Saylor was elected vice-president of the Colonial Trust Company, and in 1907 sold his interest in B. & J. Saylor, being succeeded by John Saylor, son of Benjamin Saylor, and nephew of John Saylor, the original partner.

Major Saylor is a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, and of Encampment No. 43, Union Veteran Legion. He is a member of Chandler Lodge, No. 226, Free and Accepted Masons, and for a quarter of a century has been a trustee of the First Presbyterian Church.

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### **ATHERTON, Dudley R.,**

#### **Financier.**

The Athertons of this branch trace their American ancestry from Jonathan Atherton, who with a brother came from England and settled in Franklin county, Massachusetts, where Jonathan Atherton



## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

died, November 10, 1813, aged seventy-five years. A Captain Jonathan Atherton was killed in battle during King Philip's War. Jonathan Atherton, the founder, married and had a son, Jonathan (2) Atherton, who was born in Franklin county, Massachusetts, and was a farmer, held many offices, and died September 1, 1857, aged eighty-seven. He married Huldah Chamberlain, born in Durham, Connecticut, and they were the parents of nine children: Susan, Martha, Alva, Almeda, Ralph, who in 1830 settled in Wyoming (then Troy), Pennsylvania, later moving to Illinois; Maria, Permelia, Jonathan A., of whom further; and Zora.

Jonathan A. Atherton, youngest son of Jonathan (2) and Huldah (Chamberlain) Atherton, settled in the Wyoming Valley five years later than his brother Ralph, and always remained in Pennsylvania, finally settling on a farm three miles south of Montrose, in Susquehanna county. He was the father of Bicknell B. Atherton, and grandfather of Dudley R. and Fred B. Atherton, all of further mention.

Jonathan A. Atherton was born in Greenfield, Massachusetts, April 19, 1810, died in 1898. He attended local schools until fourteen years of age, then began serving a five years' term of apprenticeship to the shoemaker's trade. He worked at his trade as a journeyman until 1835, then with his wife and two sons he journeyed in a one-horse covered wagon from Vermont to West Troy (now Wyoming), Pennsylvania, there joining his brother Ralph, who had settled there in 1830. In 1838 Jonathan A. Atherton moved to Hyde Park, Pennsylvania, there engaging at his trade until the latter part of 1846, when he bought coal land in the Keyser Valley, which he occupied until 1855. He then bought a farm of one hundred and

fifty acres near Montrose, Pennsylvania, which he greatly improved and leased to desirable tenants, making his home with his son after the death of his wife, in 1861.

Jonathan A. Atherton married, in Brattleboro, Vermont, Ellen S. Bennett, born there, and died in Pennsylvania, in March, 1861, aged forty-six, the mother of nine children, as follows: John R., born in Vermont, was brought to Pennsylvania by his parents when young, became a wagon-maker, and died in Hyde Park, in 1851; Henry F., paymaster of the Delaware & Hudson Company until his death, April 3, 1899; Jeremiah L., superintendent in the coal department of the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company; Rosella, married T. H. B. Lewis, of Wilkes-Barre; Bicknell B., of further mention; Florence, married David Sherer, of Susquehanna county; Sophia, married H. T. Lake, of Binghamton; Fred, who died in Susquehanna county, August 1, 1873, aged twenty-six; and a child, who died in infancy.

Bicknell B. Atherton, son of Jonathan A. and Ellen S. (Bennett) Atherton, was born in Hyde Park (Scranton), Pennsylvania, May 30, 1842, died in Sayre, Pennsylvania, November 7, 1915. His business career was passed with the Delaware & Hudson Coal Company. At the outbreak of the Civil War he enlisted as a private in the One Hundred and Forty-first Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, was advanced in rank for gallant conduct until finally commissioned first lieutenant of Company H, of that regiment. He received wounds at Gettysburg, Chancellorsville, and Spottsylvania, and in all took part in eighteen important battles, not mentioning innumerable skirmishes and minor engagements. He was honorably discharged at the end of

## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

the war, having been in the army four years, completing an honorable record of patriotic soldierly service. His commission entitled him to membership in the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, of which he availed himself. He was a Republican in politics, and a member of Providence Presbyterian Church, and was also connected with Ezra Griffin Post, Grand Army of the Republic. He married Amanda Safford, daughter of Jedediah D. and Jane (Rockwell) Safford of Lathrop, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Atherton spent her youth, prior to her marriage, in the county of her birth, then most of the remainder of her life in Scranton, Pennsylvania, where she died in 1907. They were the parents of two sons and a daughter: Dudley R., of further mention; Grace, wife of J. E. Adamson, of Sayre, Pennsylvania; and Fred B. Atherton, whose sketch follows; the sons both well known business men of Scranton.

Dudley Ray Atherton, eldest son of Bicknell B. and Amanda (Safford) Atherton, was born in South Montrose, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, December 3, 1878. Not long thereafter the family moved to Providence (Scranton), Pennsylvania, and there he was educated in the grade and high schools. He began business life as bookkeeper with the Providence Gas & Water Company, continuing until May 1, 1898, when he entered the service of the Third National Bank of Scranton, as bookkeeper, remaining seven years, being credit clerk the last three years. In 1905 he became associated with Hollingshead & Campbell, dealers in commercial paper, of New York City, continuing in that employment until July 1, 1908, when he was appointed cashier of the North Scranton Bank. He continued cashier of the North Scranton Bank until October 1, 1915, when he re-

signed to accept the second vice-presidency of the Traders' National Bank of Scranton, his present post in Scranton's financial world. His rise has been consistent and well won, his present position one in which his years of experience, sound judgment, and self-reliance will tell largely in his favor. He is highly regarded by Scranton's financiers, holds the esteem and confidence of a very wide circle of friends, and is a member of the executive council of the Pennsylvania Bankers' Association.

Formerly a member and a trustee of Providence Presbyterian Church, he is now a member of Green Ridge Presbyterian Church. He is affiliated with Scranton Lodge, No. 123, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; has gained membership in the Pennsylvania Society, Sons of the Revolution, through the services of his patriotic ancestor, Jonathan Atherton; is a member of the Pennsylvania Society of New York; and of the Scranton Country and Kiwanis clubs of Scranton.

Mr. Atherton married, April 24, 1906, Annie Miscally, daughter of Edwin F. and Barbara L. Miscally, of Charleston, South Carolina, her father a wholesale and retail jewelry merchant of Charleston, and both of old representative Southern families. Mr. and Mrs. Atherton are the parents of a son, Dudley Ray (2) Atherton, born July 22, 1908.

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### **ATHERTON, Fred B.,**

#### **Man of Affairs.**

Fred B. Atherton, youngest son of Bicknell B. and Amanda (Safford) Atherton (q. v.), was born in Providence (Scranton), Pennsylvania, August 11, 1885. He completed public school courses of study with graduation from the Scranton High School, there serving as assistant in

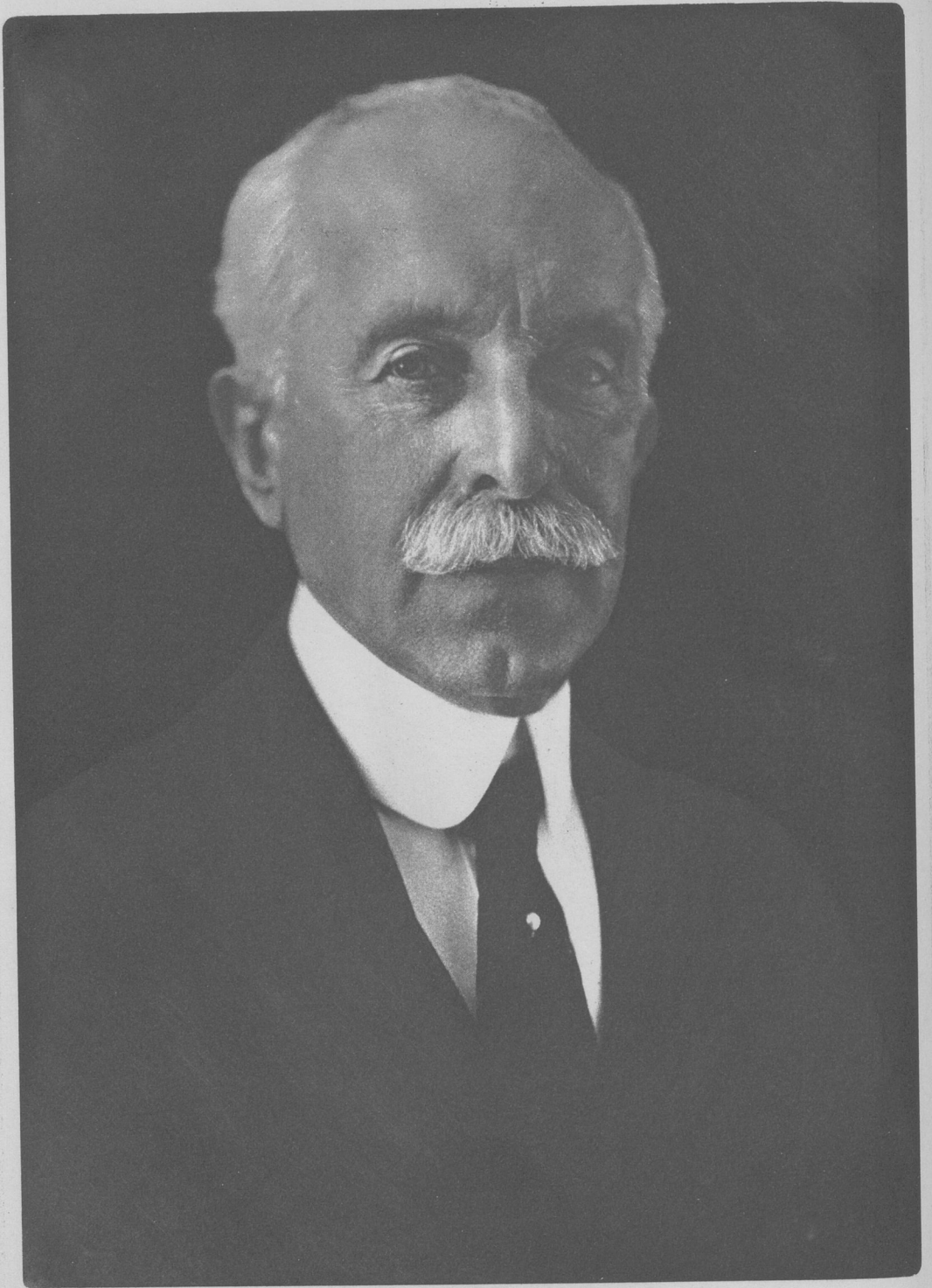


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E.T. STOTESBURY



## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

chemistry from 1901 until 1905. In 1905 he entered Lafayette College, specializing in chemistry and kindred studies, where he completed the chemical course. After leaving college, Mr. Atherton entered business life as a clerk with the Third National Bank, a position he later resigned to enter the employ of J. H. Brooks & Company. In 1910 he was appointed manager of that company, holding that position until January 1, 1915, when he was admitted as a partner. J. H. Brooks & Company are members of the New York Stock Exchange, and the oldest and largest dealers in investment securities in Northeastern Pennsylvania. Mr. Atherton has fairly won the responsible position he holds in the business life of his city. He is an officer and director of several public utility companies in which his firm is largely interested, and treasurer of the Central Realty Company.

Mr. Atherton is a devotee of out-of-door sports and recreation, indulging his liking in that direction at the Scranton Country Club. When in college he became a member of the Phi Delta Theta fraternity, and was a member of the Knights of the Round Table, the Upper Classmen's Society, the Chemical Society, and the Glee and Mandolin clubs. He is also a member of the Scranton Club, the Motor Club, Aero Association, Board of Trade, and numerous business organizations. He is a member of the Pennsylvania Society, Sons of the Revolution, the New England Society of Pennsylvania, Lafayette Alumni Association, the Second Presbyterian Church, and in politics is a Republican.

On October 29, 1912, Mr. Atherton married Ruth Lansing, daughter of James A. and Fannie (Waters) Lansing, of Scranton. They are the parents of a son, James Lansing, born August 21, 1913, and of a daughter, Ruth Frances, born June 14, 1915.

### **STOTESBURY, Edward Townsend,**

**Financier, Man of Affairs.**

Edward Townsend Stotesbury was born February 26, 1849, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and is a son of Thomas P. and Martha (Parker) Stotesbury.

He was educated in the public schools and the Friends' Central School, Philadelphia, and early entered upon a business career. His first position was as clerk with Rutter & Patterson, wholesale grocers. This was but a stepping stone to the sphere which Edward T. Stotesbury has long since proved to be peculiarly his own—that of finance. His course was steadily upward and his horizon constantly widened. In 1866 he became connected with the banking firm of Drexel & Company, Philadelphia, and in 1882 he was received into partnership. To-day he is head of Drexel & Company, Philadelphia, and a member of J. P. Morgan & Company, New York. Among the well-nigh numberless corporations with which Mr. Stotesbury is identified are the following: He is director of the Philadelphia & Reading Railway Company, and the Buffalo Creek Railroad Company. He is a member of the advisory committee of the stockholders of the Germantown Trust Company, and a manager of the Girard Trust Company and the Merchants' Fund of Philadelphia; a trustee of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company, chairman of the board of directors of the Reading Iron Company, and a member of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, also a director of Coxe Brothers & Company, Inc., the Delaware, Susquehanna & Schuylkill Railroad Company, Fidelity Trust Company, the Highland Coal Company, the Lehigh Valley Coal Company, the Lehigh Railroad Company, the Lehigh Railway Company, the Lehigh & New York Railroad Company, the Morris Canal & Banking Company, the

## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

National Storage Company, the New York and Middle Coal Field Railroad and Coal Company, the Niagara Falls Power Company, the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company, the Philadelphia Trust Company, the Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron Company, the Philadelphia & Reading Terminal Railroad Company, the Reading Company; the Schuylkill & Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, the Transportation Mutual Insurance Company, the Wyoming Valley Coal Company, and the Second and Third Streets Passenger Railroad Company. Truly a formidable list, telling its own story of capacity for details and facility in the dispatch of business. In the sphere of politics, Mr. Stotesbury is a Republican, and during the Roosevelt campaign, 1904, and the Taft campaign, 1908, served as treasurer of the Republican National Campaign Fund. In 1909, Mr. Stotesbury assisted in financing the International Chinese Loan, one of the notable events of his career. He assumed the indebtedness of the Philadelphia Grand Opera Company, and formed a syndicate to buy out Oscar Hammerstein's interests; donated fifty thousand dollars toward the New York State Park on the Hudson river, and has made many contributions to philanthropic and charitable enterprises. He is honorary president of the Road Drivers' Association, and in 1908 he represented America at the International Horse Show at the Olympic Meet, London. He belongs to a great number of clubs, both in Philadelphia, New York, and other cities of the United States and in England.

### MITTEN, Thomas E.,

#### **Transit Executive.**

Chairman of the executive committee, and president of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company, Thomas E. Mitten was

brought into national prominence by results accomplished in solving the transit problem in Philadelphia, where current operating reports show, with a continued 5-cent fare, proportionate amount of all yearly charges, and 5% dividend earned, the operating ratio (excluding taxes) 61.55%. The eight years' report to December 31, 1918, covering the period of the Stotesbury-Mitten management, summarizing results secured under Mitten Coöperative Plan, shows: Public patronage increased from 288 to over 400 rides per capita since 1910. Fares decreased from average of 4.13 cents to 3.98 cents per passenger. Car equipment modernized and service much improved. Wages increased 154% from average of \$622 to \$1,589 per annum. Collective bargaining and coöperative welfare established with protection of \$1,000 life insurance to every employee. Transformation of the inherited 1910 deficit of \$318,006 into a surplus of \$4,482,119 in 1918; \$3,597,578 in addition being meanwhile paid to Philadelphia Rapid Transit stockholders in dividends at the rate of 5% per annum commencing 1916.

Experience as street railway operator and executive covers twenty-five years' continuous active service, viz.: 1911, chairman of the executive committee, and since 1914 also president of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company; 1905-1911, at Chicago, vice-president, then president, Chicago City Railway; 1900-1905, at Buffalo, general superintendent, then general manager, International Railway; 1895-1900, at Milwaukee, superintendent, then general manager, Milwaukee Electric Railway; prior to Milwaukee, at Denver (1890-1895) superintendent, Denver, Lakewood & Golden Railway, a steam road, later electrically equipped under his management.

Thomas E. Mitten was born March 31,





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Photo-Crafters Photo.

*A. C. Critten*





## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

1864, at Brighton, County Sussex, England, son of George and Jane (Lucke) Mitten. The Mitten coat-of-arms is as follows:

*Mitten Arms*—Quarterly 1st and 4th, per pale azure and gules, an eagle displayed with two heads or, within a border engrailed of the last; 2nd and 3rd argent, a cinquefoil azure.

*Crest*—A ram's head couped argent, horned or.

*Motto*—*Interno Robore*. (With inward strength, or by strength within).

Authenticated ancestral records date back to *Anno Domini* 1313. Mr. Mitten came to America from England in 1875 with his parents, who settled on an Indiana farm, where he worked as farm hand and later as telegraph operator at Goodland, Indiana. Of Mitten family (earlier spelling Mytton) Burke's "Landed Gentry" says in part:

This family of importance for centuries in England is presumed to have taken its surname from the village of Mitton in the parish of Fitz. The name occurs in old records, variously spelled, and in these we trace its influence to the beginning of the fourteenth century. In the Tallage Roll of Shrewsbury, anno 1313, "William de" is one of the persons of property who is rated for his goods; in 1360 "Thomas de" was Bailiff of Shrewsbury, and in 1373 "Reginald de" was in Parliament. Thomas Mytton joined the Parliamentary standard against King Charles; as early as August 1643, he held the rank of Colonel.

### MILNE, David,

#### **Man of Enterprise, Philanthropist.**

The history of the Milne family in Pennsylvania begins with the arrival of David Milne, of Aberdeen, Scotland, who left there in 1827. His father, James Milne, born at King Gordon, Kinghorn, County Fife, Scotland, in 1753, was a prosperous merchant in Aberdeen, who about 1780 married Agnes Copland (1762-1790), the daughter of William Copland (1740-1800), and lived in the double house, No. 31 Marischal street,

which is still standing and which he occupied until his death in 1820.

David Milne attended the old Aberdeen Grammar School and Kings College where the poet Byron was a classmate, after which his father placed him in the office of Adam White, a ship owner at Leith, the seaport of Edinburgh. There he remained for five years, acquiring a knowledge of the shipping business which he was to enter later. In 1808 he married Helen Forbes (1786-1834) daughter of the Rev. Dr. Francis Forbes and Isabella Forbes, of Huntley, which is about thirty-five miles distant from Aberdeen. The issue from this marriage were a son James (1810-1865) and a daughter Isabella (1813-1831). For some generations members of the Forbes family have had professorships in Universities and Kings College, Aberdeen, one of the most noted being Patrick Forbes, Professor of the Humanities.

The shipping business which David Milne had established was so successful that he started a fast packet line between Scotland and the United States. James Gordon Bennett, the founder of the "New York Herald," crossed the ocean on it as a passenger. One of the vessels having made two round trips in the same year to the United States, a public dinner was given to him in Aberdeen to celebrate the event. After James Milne's death and burial in Old West Graveyard, in 1820, it was found that he had devised to his eldest child, Jane, the family residence on Marischal street, and after making liberal legacies to his son David and his youngest daughter Agnes he had placed the remainder of his estate in trust. David Milne's success in the shipping business led him to break the trust and to invest the money in further extension of his business. Better had he respected the trust. In a few years his losses by storm and

## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

shipwreck had seriously impaired his capital, but with his usual energy and resourcefulness he decided to recreate a fortune on this side of the Atlantic. He located in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, with his wife, son and daughter, where he entered the employ of John B. Striker, who was a dry goods commission merchant. His rapid mastery of the business led him to start in it for himself in 1830, when he opened an office at No. 21 Church alley (afterwards No. 227 Church street), near which in 1839, at No. 7, was his home, almost adjoining old Christ Church of Colonial and Revolutionary fame. Among the accounts which he represented was that of the Greenwich Print Works, later the Mulhausen Print Works of A. Arnold & Company. At that time textile manufacturing was in its infancy in the United States. Goods were woven on hand looms and the wool was spun on spinning wheels in the homes of the operatives. Immediately he begun not only to sell textiles but also to manufacture cottonades, check and jeans, and thus laid the foundation of a business which has continued for nearly a century.

In 1835, his first wife being deceased, he married Beulah Thomas Parker (1810-1887), of Philadelphia, a daughter of Joseph Parker (1785-1852) and Deborah (Smith) Parker (1790-1846), members of the Society of Friends and of English descent. By this marriage they had issue: Isabella (1836-1876); Francis Forbes (1837-1912); Caleb Jones (1839-1912); and David, Jr. (1845-1849). In 1836 he made his son, James Milne, a partner in his business and changed the style of the firm from David Milne to David Milne & Son. About 1850, the development of his business necessitated the purchase of the property, Nos. 1824-30 Lombard street, extending to Naudain street in the rear (now the site of the

Polyclinic Section of the Medico-Chirurgical Graduate School of Medicine of the University of Pennsylvania), where all of the dyeing, spinning, weaving and finishing of his business was conducted, and two years later he erected for himself a brown stone residence which had a large garden in the rear at No. 1714 Spruce street. In 1859 he resigned the business to his three sons, James, Francis Forbes, and Caleb Jones, and the firm name was changed to Milne Brothers. Despite constant attention to his commercial affairs, he was strongly interested in philanthropic work. He was president of the Union School and Children's Home, a trustee of the Howard Hospital, and also of the Old Men's Home, which institution received a liberal benefaction from him. The reports of the Pennsylvania Working Home for Blind Men and of other institutions record legacies conveyed by his executors to them.

During the Civil War he was a warm supporter of the Union cause, was a member of the Union League, and was prominent in the organization of the First National Bank. The St. Andrews Society of Philadelphia numbered him among its presidents, which position he retained until his retirement on account of advancing years. He was assistant Marshal of Ceremonies at the reinterment of the remains of General Hugh Mercer, in 1840, in North Laurel Hill Cemetery, and was one of the special stewards appointed for the Centenary Anniversary of the Society, held November 30, 1848. Of robust health and powerful physique, he had a dominating presence in any assemblage, where his height (six feet, two inches) and weight (two hundred and forty pounds), always made him a conspicuous figure. His portrait, painted in Aberdeen by John Muir, represents him as having blue eyes, a well shaped mouth, an aquiline



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*J. Hervey Patton*



## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

line nose, brown hair and a ruddy complexion. The lace ruffled shirt, stock, and coat with brass buttons, are of the period in which it was painted. In later life another portrait of him was painted by James R. Lambdin, in which he is represented with more prominent features, small side whiskers and much less hair. He was a member of the Presbyterian church, on whose former site the Clinton Apartment House has since been built. The end of his long and busy life came in his eighty-sixth year, July 30, 1873, at his home, No. 1714 Spruce street. Interment was made at the North Laurel Hill Cemetery.

### **PATTON, J. Hervey,**

#### **Man of Large Affairs.**

It is difficult for the biographer to describe in a single introductory sentence the character and work of J. Hervey Patton, of Harrisburg, by reason of the fact that Mr. Patton has been a successful pioneer not in one leading industry alone, but in many, being, perhaps, most widely known as the founder of the Harrisburg Pipe and Pipe Bending Company, now the foremost organization of its kind in the city. Mr. Patton is also a leader in church work and philanthropic enterprises, and has ever been actively identified with all that made for progress and improvement in municipal conditions and community affairs.

John Martin Patton, grandfather of J. Hervey Patton, was born at Fellow Springs, Chester county, Pennsylvania, September 1, 1792, and was educated at a "Friends" school. His father was Robert Patton, a representative of an old family of Scotch-Irish origin, who emigrated from Ireland when twenty years of age, about the time of the American Revolution. His mother was Mary (Martin)

Patton, of Quaker parentage. John M. Patton married Grace Scudder, of a prominent family of Milton, Pennsylvania, where he resided. Mr. Patton was very proficient in the higher mathematics, and was solicited to accept a chair in Kentucky College. He was the original inventor of the screw propeller, which was appropriated by Ericson, who claimed the credit of the invention and used it on boats with signal success. Mr. Patton's application for a patent on the screw propeller was on file in the patent office at Washington with his model, when John Ericson came to this country in 1839, but the Patent Office Commission considered it unworkable unless water was the consistency of molasses and declined issue. It is gratifying, however, to know that the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia awarded to Mr. Patton the honor to which he was justly entitled.

William Patterson Patton, son of John M. and Grace (Scudder) Patton, was born in Milton, Pennsylvania, December 25, 1832, and became one of Harrisburg's prominent citizens. He was associated with the inception of the People's Gas Company, and was superintendent of same until its consolidation with the United Gas Improvement Company. He was pioneer and manager of the first electric light company installed in Harrisburg until its absorption by the Harrisburg Light, Heat and Power Company, and he served as the first superintendent of the city's water department. Subsequently he was connected with Munn & Company, New York, publishers of "Scientific American" as patent examiner. Mr. Patton married Margaret, daughter of John and Catherine (Baum) Abel, and his death occurred September 8, 1914. He was a man who should be remembered with gratitude for the valuable assistance

## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

which he rendered in laying the foundations of the modern city of Harrisburg.

John Hervey Patton, son of Willam Patterson and Margaret (Abel) Patton, was born October 26, 1857, in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and received his education in the schools of his native city. After learning telegraphy he found employment on the force of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, but did not long remain there. Having become proficient in stenography, he secured the position of private secretary to the general manager of the Harrisburg Car Manufacturing Company, and from this he was promoted to that of assistant purchasing agent. The initiative which has always been a conspicuous trait in Mr. Patton's character developed early in his career, and in 1887, when he was but twenty-nine years old, he organized the Harrisburg Pipe Bending Company, Limited, with David E. Tracy and W. T. Hildrup, Jr., joining in the enterprise. In 1889 he formed the Harrisburg Tinsmith Company, Limited, and in 1898 this was consolidated with the Harrisburg Pipe Bending Company, Limited, and formed into a corporation, known as the Harrisburg Pipe and Pipe Bending Company, as at present constituted. Mr. Patton served as president and general manager of this latter company from its organization until 1915, and, having served as president of the previous companies, thus was in continuous service for twenty-eight years as presiding officer. The organization of this widely known concern was, possibly, the greatest achievement of Mr. Patton's life as a business man, bringing into play as it did his talents both as an organizer and an up-builder. Beginning with a capital of four hundred dollars, the profits of the company for the first year amounted to sixty-six hundred, and it is now Harrisburg's most extensive industry, giving employ-

ment to about three thousand men. During the years of national conflict so recently closed the company executed large war orders. A full account of its present activities can be found in the biographies of its present officers—D. E. Tracy, William T. Hildrup, Jr., and William P. Starkey—which appear elsewhere in this work. In December, 1915, Mr. Patton withdrew from the concern of which he had been in great part the creator.

The large private interests of Mr. Patton lie not only in Harrisburg, but throughout the State. It is his constant endeavor to advance the interests of his native city, and this desire found striking expression in his erection of the Belvedere Apartments, the largest and finest structure of its kind to be seen within the confines of Harrisburg. He was a director of the Harrisburg Light and Power Company until the firm was disposed of to New York interests.

While always giving undivided allegiance to the principles advocated by the Republican party, Mr. Patton has invariably declined to accept office, preferring to concentrate his energies on the faithful discharge of his business obligations. His earnest devotion to works of benevolence and charity occupies much of his time, and in the affairs of Grace Methodist Episcopal Church he is especially active. For forty years he has been a member of its official board and board of trustees, and he is now chairman of its property committee. The combined force of his character and experience cause his counsel to be always sought concerning any matter of public moment.

For the biographer to attempt a description of Mr. Patton's personality would seem to be wholly uncalled for, so strikingly does it appear in the simple record of his deeds. There we see the man of fearless initiative, profound



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## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

thought and prompt and decisive action. Also we see the man of social nature, for Mr. Patton is a thirty-second degree Mason and a member of the Engineers' Club and Pennsylvania Society of New York City, and thoroughly enjoys himself when surrounded by congenial companions.

On September 7, 1886, Mr. Patton married Anna W. Lynch, daughter of John S. and Eliza (Wealand) Lynch, of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. For years Mr. Lynch was recorder of Dauphin county and one of its leading politicians. Mrs. Patton, like her husband, is active in church affairs, and has served as president of the Nursery Home of Harrisburg (one of the city's most successful charitable institutions for children) for twelve years. The Pattons are socially active, and their beautiful home, situated on the river front, is the seat of a gracious hospitality.

Though no longer an active participant in organized business enterprises, Mr. Patton is and always will be a dominant force in all that makes for the material prosperity of Harrisburg, for her governmental soundness as a municipality, and for the strengthening and uplifting of the great body of her citizens.

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### SEMPLE, Matthew,

#### Commission Merchant.

Among the well known business men of Philadelphia must be numbered the late Matthew Semple, for although Mr. Semple retired from business a number of years previous to his death, he remained to the last an active influence in his home community. He was ever a public-spirited citizen, quietly but earnestly identified with all that made for true progress and betterment of conditions.

Matthew Semple was born in Camden, New Jersey, August 28, 1847, the perma-

nent home of his parents, however, being Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He was the son of Dr. Matthew and Caroline (Wills) Semple. Dr. Semple, who has been long deceased, was one of the founders of the Hahnemann Hospital, and was also a graduate of the Medical School of the University of Pennsylvania.

Matthew Semple lived and received his education in Philadelphia, and when the time came for him to choose a lifework he elected to follow a business career, and the result proved that the choice was a wise one. He was long and actively engaged as a commission merchant, the firm name being Matthew Semple & Company, with an establishment on Front street. Successful from a financial point of view, Mr. Semple was still more to be congratulated on the reputation which he established on the impregnable basis of ability and rectitude. Always a staunch upholder of Republican principles, Mr. Semple never took any active part in the work of the organization, but neglected no opportunity of doing his utmost for the advancement of the best interests of Philadelphia. For many years he was an earnest worker in the Broad Street Baptist Church, serving as a trustee, and he was active in the erection of the new church building of the First Baptist Church. He served for several years as vice-president of the Young Men's Christian Association. Among his clubs were the Union League, and he was also a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

Retiring from business at an age when most men are looking forward to many years of strenuous activity, Mr. Semple never found time hanging heavy on his hands, for in addition to the religious work to which he was so devoted he possessed, in his literary tastes, an unfailing source of interest. Having the com-

## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

panionship of books, the society of his friends, and most of all the enjoyment of family life, he was never lonely or at a loss for occupation. In his face, as it appears in his portrait, is plainly to be discerned that union of qualities which fitted him both for the activities of business and the pleasures of literary pursuits and social and domestic life.

On April 28, 1886, Mr. Semple married, in Philadelphia, Lydia Roberts Clapp, daughter of Nathan Tyson and Sarah (Roberts) Clapp, the former a representative of the old Clapp family of New England. Elsewhere in this work may be found a portrait and biography of B. Frank Clapp, now deceased, a son of Nathan Tyson Clapp, with ancestral record of the Clapp family. Mr. and Mrs. Semple were the parents of two children: Walter Matthew, who died in infancy; and Helen.

On July 6, 1900, being then in the prime of life, Mr. Semple passed away at Atlantic City, New Jersey. Former business associates and personal friends alike mourned the loss of one who had ever commanded their sincere admiration, highest respect and warmest affection. The record of Matthew Semple is one which should always be preserved, for it contains the lesson taught by the example of a high-minded merchant, a man who in every relation of life was unswervingly true to the loftiest ideals of rectitude and honor.

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### **VAN LENNEP, William Bird,**

#### **Surgeon, Man of High Attainments.**

On the list of Philadelphia's most noted surgeons the name of the late Dr. William Bird Van Lennep holds a high and honored place. As Professor of Surgery in Hahnemann Medical College and as an authority upon all matters pertaining to

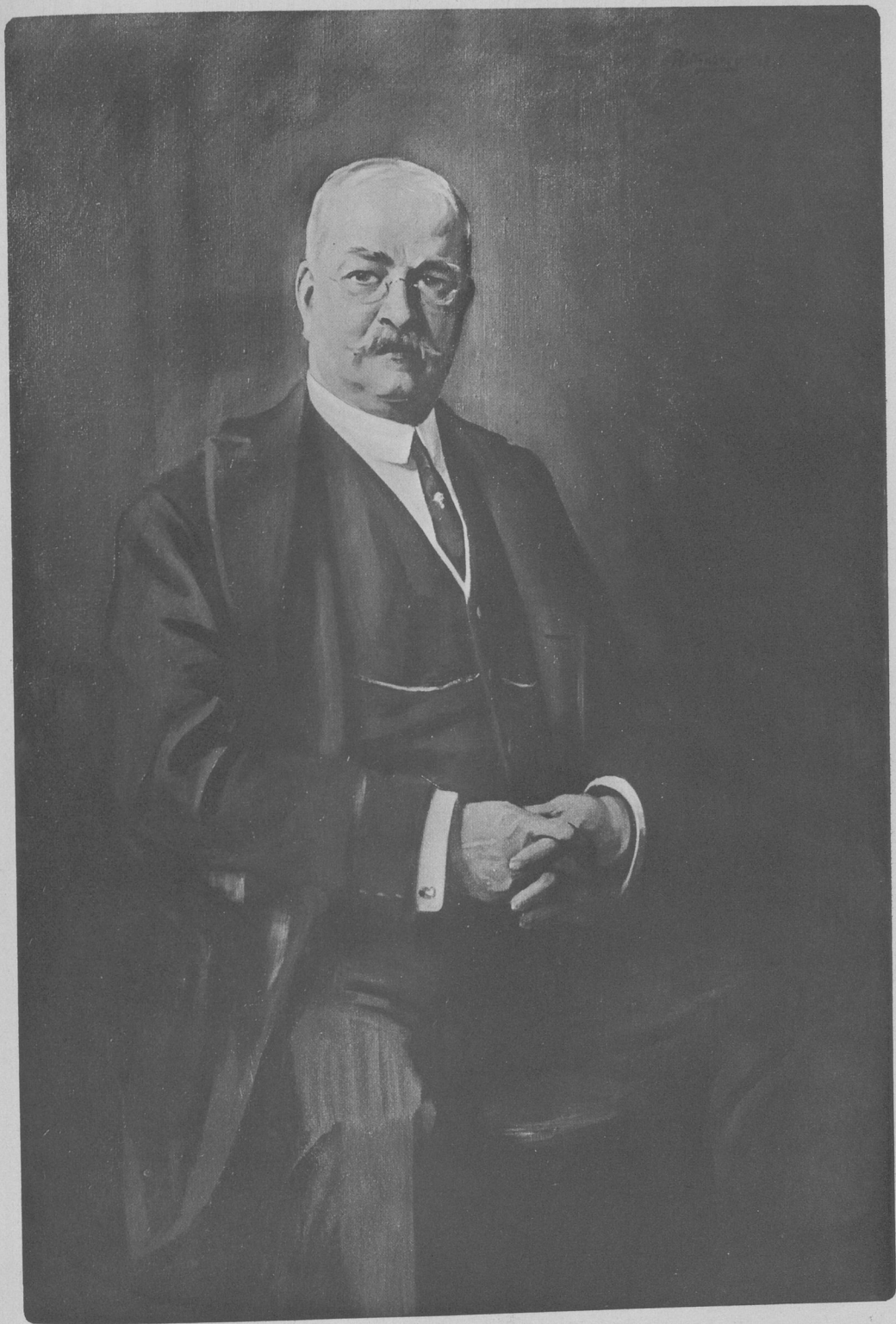
that branch of his profession to which he had chosen to devote himself, Dr. Van Lennep was widely known throughout the United States.

William Bird Van Lennep was born December 5, 1853, in Constantinople, Turkey, and was a son of the Rev. Henry John and Emily (Bird) Van Lennep. Mr. Van Lennep was for thirty years a well-known missionary to Turkey and was the author of many standard works on the Orient.

At the age of fifteen William Bird Van Lennep came to the United States, and was prepared for college at the Sedgwick Institute, Great Barrington, Massachusetts, where he remained three years. In 1872 he entered Princeton University, graduating four years later with the degree of Bachelor of Arts and subsequently receiving that of Master of Arts. During his life at the University he was a member of the "Varsity" crew and also of the baseball team. After graduating he chose homœopathy as his lifework, entering with full vigor upon the study of that school of medicine. So great was his success that in graduating, in 1880, from Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, his average (100 per cent) was the highest obtainable and he was awarded the gold medal.

After graduating Dr. Van Lennep was appointed on the resident staff at Ward's Island Hospital, New York City, where he remained for six months. On returning to Philadelphia he took charge of the private practice of several of his professional friends during their absence, being occupied in this way for a period of eighteen months. In 1882, craving a more general knowledge of his chosen specialty, surgery, he took a trip to Europe, and for two years studied surgery and pathology in the hospitals of London, Paris and Vienna. In March,





Wm. Van Hensel





## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

1884, Dr. Van Lennep returned to the United States and entered upon a career which was at once the wonder and admiration of his social and professional friends. He accepted the position of Chief of the Surgical Dispensary attached to the Hahnemann Hospital and received the appointments of lecturer on pathology at Hahnemann College, surgeon at Hahnemann Hospital and lecturer on surgery at Hahnemann Medical College. He acted as surgeon of the Pennsylvania Homœopathic Hospital for Children until its close, and was then for several years surgeon to the Children's Homœopathic Hospital and consulting surgeon to the Trenton Homœopathic Hospital and the Abington Memorial Hospital, also serving on the staffs of various other hospitals. Upon abdominal and, more especially, intestinal surgery, Dr. Van Lennep was a recognized authority, his reputation being such as to cause many operations or types of operations to be designated by his name.

Devoting himself as he did to the faithful discharge of his many and arduous professional obligations, Dr. Van Lennep yet found time to throw much of the force of his vitalizing energy into the conduct of "The Hahnemannian Monthly." In association with Dr. Clarence Bartlett and Dr. William W. Van Baun he succeeded, within a comparatively short time, in making it the most influential and widely read of any serial publication devoted to homœopathy. He was a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, the County and State Medical societies, and the American College of Surgeons, of which he was a fellow and director. He also belonged to various other professional organizations, in all of which he acted either in the capacity of chairman or as a member of the surgical or pathological bureau.

During the recent World War, the patriotism which was always a salient feature of Dr. Van Lennep's character found expression in activities connected with his profession. He was among the foremost in army and civilian medical work, serving as a member of the General Medical Board of the Council of National Defense and the medical section of the Advisory Commission. During the late war he did a vast amount of work for the government in correcting, by surgical operations, defects in men offering themselves for enlistment in the army.

As a citizen Dr. Van Lennep was a loyal supporter of all measures which he deemed calculated to promote the welfare of Philadelphia. In politics he was a Republican. He belonged to the Academy of Natural Sciences and the Franklin Institute, and his clubs were the Union League, Art, Rittenhouse and Bachelors' Barge. He was also a member of the A. C. S. N. He affiliated with the Masonic fraternity as a member of Lodge, No. 51, also belonging to the Alumni Associations of Princeton University and Hahnemann College and to the Sigma Chi fraternity.

The countenance of Dr. Van Lennep bore the impress of much force of character and strong mental endowments, being at the same time expressive of a sympathetic nature and a genial disposition. In friendship he was ardent and loyal, and possessed the faculty of inspiring in others the qualities which formed so dominant a part of his own personality. His portrait belongs with those of the other leaders of the school of medicine which he so long and so influentially represented.

Dr. Van Lennep married, April 28, 1886, Clara R., daughter of the late Thomas and Rebecca (Reeves) Hart, of Philadelphia, and they were the parents

## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

of a daughter, Rebecca Reeves, wife of Dr. John Dean Elliott, of Philadelphia, who served as a major in the Army Medical Corps during the war with Germany.

It was in consequence of his unfailing and self-forgetful response to the demands of his profession that Dr. Van Lennep, in the fullness of his powers and when scarcely beyond the prime of life, was forced to relinquish his labors and shortly after, on January 9, 1919, "ceased from earth." He was mourned as one of the greatest of American surgeons within the memory of the present generation. Some men there are who leave upon their time the impress not of their work alone, but also of their personality. Of these Dr. William Bird Van Lennep was one. His career has enriched the medical annals of Pennsylvania.

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### MOON, Reuben Osborne,

**Lawyer, National Legislator.**

The mention of the name of the late Reuben O. Moon, of Philadelphia, calls up the image of a distinguished lawyer and an able legislator, a man so qualified to succeed both in his profession and in the arena of politics that in these two separate spheres of action he accomplished work of great and permanent value. During the major portion of his life, Mr. Moon was a resident of Philadelphia and was influentially identified with those interests most essential to her well-being.

Reuben Osborne Moon was born July 22, 1847, in Burlington, New Jersey, and was a son of Aaron Lippincott and Maria Braddock (Osborne) Moon, and a descendant of John Moon, one of the earliest judges of Pennsylvania. Aaron L. Moon was a leading instructor of his time, and it was under his careful training that the son received his preliminary education.

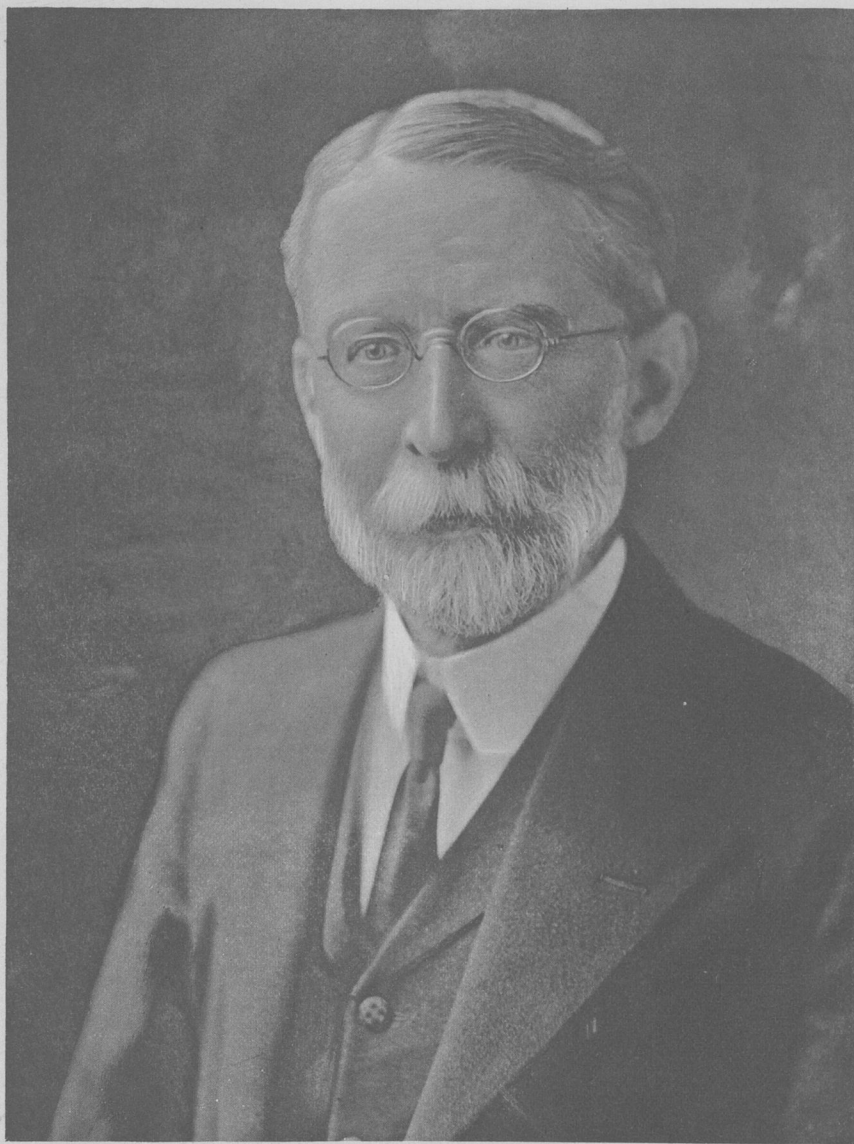
In 1874 Reuben O. Moon became a teacher in the schools of New Jersey, and it was not long ere he established himself in Philadelphia as one of the professors in a prominent institution of learning. It was in Philadelphia that Mr. Moon studied law, and, in 1884, was admitted to the bar. In 1886, he was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court, and in 1890. in the United States courts. In the practice of his profession Mr. Moon associated himself with the late George W. Arundel, one of its then conspicuous leaders. By dint of innate ability, thorough training and equipment, and intense application, he rose, as the years went on, to a position of leadership at the Philadelphia bar, enjoying the implicit confidence of his associates and the general public. It was, however, as a legislator that Mr. Moon rose most strikingly into prominence and achieved the widest celebrity. In 1903 he was chosen to represent the Fourth District of Pennsylvania in the Fifty-eighth Congress, being reëlected to the Fifty-ninth, Sixtieth and Sixty-first congresses, always by the Republicans and always by largely increasing majorities. He served as chairman of the Committee on the Revision of the Laws, and for some years was one of the leading members of a Congressional Commission for the Codification of the Federal Statutes. This work, which has truly been styled one of "vast magnitude and immense importance," invested Mr. Moon with an international reputation. After adding to the number of his reëlections by being chosen to sit in the Sixty-second Congress, Mr. Moon, in 1912, retired to private life. He is said to have been responsible for the enactment of more legislation than any other man during the last half century. He was a member of the judiciary committee of the House of Representatives. The numerous organizations in which Mr.





R. O. Moon

Engr. by E. C. Williams & Bro. NY



*Chas. Hill.*



## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

Moon was enrolled were the Union League, Lawyers', Pennsylvania and Columbia clubs, of the latter being president at one time. He was a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. In the lecture field Mr. Moon was also widely and favorably known, and he possessed rare talents as an elocutionist. His personality was most attractive for, in addition to the commanding abilities which gave him undisputed authority in his profession and in the realm of public affairs, he possessed unusual personal magnetism, winning the sincere respect and cordial liking of all who approached him and manifesting toward those whom he honored with his friendship a warm and constant attachment which they esteemed one of the choicest privileges of their lives. His face evinces the strength of intellect, force of character and refinement of nature which, in combination with the other qualities we have named, made him the man he was.

On February 22, 1876, Mr. Moon married Mary, daughter of Captain Wright and Elizabeth (Bodine) Predmore, of Barnegat, New Jersey, and they were the parents of a son and a daughter: Harold Predmore, whose death occurred October 22, 1918; and Mabel, wife of Clarence A. Musselman, of Philadelphia.

On October 25, 1919, Mr. Moon received a sudden summons to depart, retaining up to that time, though beyond three-score and ten, all his mental and physical vigor. The announcement of the sad event was a shock to his professional associates and his personal friends, and caused an atmosphere of sadness and bereavement to pervade the entire community. It was chiefly in the practice of criminal law that Mr. Moon attained his position of eminence at the bar, and the record of his achievements in this branch of his profession has passed into

the legal history of Philadelphia. His work as a statesman entitled him to rank with those whose just due it is to be held in grateful remembrance by Pennsylvania and also by the Nation.

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### MILLS, Charles K., M.D., LL.D.,

**Neurologist, Alienist.**

Dr. Charles Karsner Mills was born at the Falls of Schuylkill, Philadelphia county, Pennsylvania, December 4, 1845, his parents being James and Lavinia Ann (Fitzgerald) Mills. His father was born in Wiltshire, England, and came to this country while a boy; his mother's ancestors were through several generations residents of the eastern shore of Virginia and Maryland.

He graduated from the Central High School in 1864, belonging to the forty-fourth class, known to the alumni of the school as the "War Class" because of the large number of its members who served in the Union army during the Civil War. He served in the Emergency Campaigns of 1862 and 1863 in the regiment which was known in Philadelphia as the Second Blue Reserves, this in 1862 being the Eighth Regiment, P. V. M., and in 1863 the Thirty-third Regiment, P. V. M. The service in 1863, which was during the Gettysburg campaign, was very active, the Thirty-third Regiment being part of the First Brigade of General W. F. Smith's division. Dr. Mills is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

In a series of articles entitled "The Military History of the Falls of Schuylkill," published in the "Weekly Forecast," a suburban journal, Dr. Mills has given a complete account of the Emergency Campaigns of 1862 and 1863 in connection with his historical sketch of the military history of the neighborhood.

At an early period his attention and in-

## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

terest were turned to science and general literature. He lectured on physics or chemistry in the Wagner Free Institute of Science, the Franklin Institute, the Friends' Central School, and other schools and academies, and he published some investigations on fluorescence and other scientific subjects. His interest in general literature has been shown in occasional contributions to lay journals on historical and miscellaneous subjects. In the main, however, he has confined his literary work to his chosen field of neurology. For several years after his graduation from the high school he was engaged in teaching.

He graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1869, receiving the degree of M. D.; in 1871, the degree of Ph. D.; and in 1916, the honorary degree of LL. D.

A few years after his graduation in medicine he began to interest himself in neurology, and from about the year 1880 he has devoted himself exclusively to nervous and mental diseases.

It has often been truly said that the best preparation for a medical specialist is to be found in a broad training and practical experience in general medicine, a fact illustrated in the personal history of Dr. Mills. For about ten years he was engaged in general practice, although his attention was largely turned during several years of this period to neurological and psychological studies. Shortly after his graduation he was appointed one of the physicians to the Northern Dispensary of Philadelphia, where he had the opportunity of studying and treating all the forms of disease found in a large outdoor service. In 1874 he was made one of the physicians to the Medical Dispensary of the Protestant Episcopal Hospital of Philadelphia, a service which then, as now, was rich in material illustrating all

phases of internal medicine. He continued in this position for several years. From 1876-78 he was examiner or quiz-master in one of the private institutions connected with the Jefferson Medical College, in this position following the lectures of Dr. J. C. DaCosta, and also from time to time giving instruction on cardiac and nervous diseases. As illustrating the wide range of his work, about the same time he was examiner on chemistry in the Philadelphia Medical Institute, one of the private auxiliary associations long connected with the work of the Medical School of the University of Pennsylvania.

Dr. Mills has held various important teaching positions in the medical institutions of Philadelphia, among these being Professor of Nervous and Mental Diseases in the Philadelphia Polyclinic from 1883-98, and Clinical Professor of Nervous Diseases in the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania from 1891-1902. In 1877 he was appointed Lecturer on Electro-therapeutics, and later Lecturer on Mental and Nervous Diseases in the University of Pennsylvania. He was appointed in 1893, Professor of Mental Diseases and of Medical Jurisprudence, and in 1901, Clinical Professor of Nervous Diseases, in the Medical School of the University of Pennsylvania. For several years he was Dean of the Auxiliary Faculty of Medicine of the University. In 1903 he was made Professor of Neurology, and in 1915, Emeritus Professor of Neurology in the same institution.

Dr. Mills, from an early period, took a continuous interest in the development of post-graduate teaching in Philadelphia. He was instructor in neurology in a post-graduate department of the Medical School of the University of Pennsylvania for several years, and after the founding of the Philadelphia Polyclinic and College for Graduates of Medicine in 1883, he in-



## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

structed many graduate students from different parts of the country during his occupancy of the position as Professor of Nervous and Mental Diseases in this institution. This work was done both in connection with the outdoor service of the Polyclinic and in the Nervous Wards of the Philadelphia General Hospital.

In 1914, he organized with the coöperation of the Neurological Staff of the Philadelphia General Hospital, the Philadelphia Post-graduate School of Neurology. Civilian students attended this school from widely separated regions of the United States, and in a few instances from foreign countries. When the United States entered into the World War, Dr. Mills was active in organizing and giving courses of instruction to medical officers of the Neuro-psychiatric Units of the army, and members of the Medical Reserve Corps who came to Philadelphia by direction of the War Department to take intensive preparatory work in neurologic surgery.

In 1919, when the present Post-graduate Department of the Medical School of the University of Pennsylvania was organized, he became one of the clinical professors of neurology in this institution, in which he has continued to give instruction, chiefly at the Philadelphia General Hospital.

Dr. Mills has been connected at different periods with many of the hospitals of Philadelphia and its vicinity, either as visiting physician or consultant. The first neurological position held by him was that of physician to the outdoor service for nervous diseases of St. Mary's Hospital in 1872 and later. The second was that of Chief of Clinic to the Nervous Dispensary of the University Hospital, this service beginning in 1874. For several years he was physician to the Dispensary for Nervous Diseases of the

Howard Hospital. Among the positions held by him have been those of consultant to St. Joseph's Hospital, to St. Timothy's Hospital, to the Woman's Hospital, to the Insane Department of the Philadelphia General Hospital, to the Pennsylvania and to the New Jersey Training Schools for the Feeble-minded, and to the Orthopedic Hospital and Infirmary for Nervous Diseases. In connection with the Insane Department of the Philadelphia Hospital he has taken active part in the efforts made since 1885 to improve the conditions of the insane poor of Philadelphia.

Numerous official positions in connection with scientific and medical associations, chiefly those concerned with neurology and medical jurisprudence, have been held by Dr. Mills. Among these have been president of the Northern Medical Association of Philadelphia (1876), of the American Neurological Association (1886), of the Philadelphia Neurological Society (1893, 1896 and 1914), of the Philadelphia County Medical Society (1906), and of the Medical Club of Philadelphia (1917). He has also been chairman of the Section on Nervous and Mental Diseases of the American Medical Association (1893). He is a fellow of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, a member of the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, the American Medical Association, the American Medico-Psychological Association, the Pennsylvania Historical Society, the City History Society of Philadelphia, and the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia. He is an honorary member of the Pittsburgh Academy of Medicine and the New York Neurological Society. He is also a corresponding member of the Gesellschaft Deutscher Nervenärzte, of the Société de Neurologie de Paris, and

## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

of the Section of Neurology of the Royal Society of Medicine.

In 1877, Dr. Mills founded the Nervous Wards of the Philadelphia Hospital, and from the time of the foundation of these wards he has been uninterruptedly connected with them as neurologist. The establishment and development of these wards have been in some respects his most important contribution to the advancement of neurology in this country. From slender beginnings—less than twenty patients—this department of the Philadelphia General Hospital has grown until its census now shows nearly five hundred, the cases representing all forms of organic and functional nervous affections and psychopathic disease.

He was the founder of the Philadelphia Neurological Society. He took a prominent part in the movement which resulted in the organization of the Congress of American Physicians and Surgeons in 1888. At its first meeting in Washington in September, 1888, he was one of the four to whom the main addresses of the congress were assigned, his subject being "Cerebral Localization in its Practical Relations."

Dr. Mills is the author of numerous monographs and several works, his writings being chiefly neurological and medico-legal. He is the author of a school book on physiology and hygiene, and of a manual on the nursing and care of the nervous and the insane. In 1898 he published an extensive treatise, a volume of 1056 pages, on diseases of the brain and cranial nerves, with a general introduction on the study and treatment of nervous diseases. His bibliography from 1872 to 1920 shows that his publications during this period were more than three hundred in number, and covered a wide range.

To the community-at-large, as well as

to the medical and legal professions, Dr. Mills is well known for his work as a medical jurist. In the civil and criminal courts of Philadelphia he has frequently appeared as a witness in medico-legal cases, these sometimes being of great importance involving especially questions relating to wills, insanity, and injuries to the nervous system. His work in legal medicine has not been confined to his home city, as he has often been called as a medical witness or arbitrator to various parts of the country. He made a thorough study of the case of Guitteau, both before and after his trial and execution, and was present and took part in the necropsy on Guitteau. His work has covered nearly every field of the medical jurisprudence of nervous and mental diseases, a subject to which he has also contributed as a teacher and writer.

In no neurological field has the work of Dr. Mills been carried further than in that of cerebral localization. He has also given much attention to the subject of localization in its spinal and peripheral aspects. In 1879 he began to record instances of focal disease of the brain with localization phenomena.

Dr. Mills indicated the importance of certain cerebral fissures as probable boundaries of functional areas. He recognized as early as 1888 that the motor region was largely in advance of the central fissure, a position now almost universally held. In conjunction with surgeons like Drs. Keen, Frazier, Hearn and others, he has added to our knowledge of cortical localization as the result of faradic applications to the human cerebrum, these having been made with the view of assisting in the more exact circumscription of fields of operation. He demonstrated, among other things, the centers for movements of the head and of the head and eyes, for elements in the movements of



## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

Darwin's muscles of grief, the widespread diffusion of the representation of movements of the muscles of the jaw, and the differences in stimulation required to produce localized movements by electrical excitation, behind and in front of the central fissure. With Dr. T. H. Weisenburg and Dr. Stewart Rodman, he indicated the representation of synergic movements in the cerebellum by stimulation of the human cerebellar cortex.

Dr. Mills postulated the existence of an orientation center (higher cerebral vestibular center) in the temporal lobe, and to him is largely due the development of the symptomatology of the parietal lobe. He contributed to our knowledge of the physiology of taste and uncinate symptomatology.

The record of one case illustrating the localization of the center for word-hearing, with lesions of the superior temporal regions of both hemispheres has become classical in the history of the subject of aphasia. Numerous additions have been made by him to the literature of such subjects as aphasia and the cerebral zone of speech, tumors of the brain and of the spinal cord, cerebellar symptomatology and localization, cerebral mechanisms and cerebral physiological topography, the separate localization of the motor and sensory functions in the cerebral cortex, the sub-divisions of the areas of representation of cutaneous and muscular sensibility and of stereognosis, the sub-divisions of the posterior association area of Flechsig designated by him as the concrete memory field, emotional expression and its cerebral representation, and the cerebral tonectic apparatus and some of the clinical problems of cerebral tone.

To Wilbrand the credit for first calling attention to macular hemianopsia is usually given, but as Dr. W. C. Posey has pointed out, this is due to Dr. Mills.

To Dr. Mills is due the recognition of the clinical type known as unilateral ascending paralysis from degeneration of the pyramidal tract. On this subject he published not only his original cases, but other papers dealing with different types of both unilateral ascending and unilateral descending paralysis. He reported the first case of occlusion of the superior cerebellar artery in 1912.

A fact brought out in the bibliography of Dr. Mills and by a knowledge obtained from a study of his writings is the wide range of subjects covered by his contributions—neurological surgery or surgical neurology, cerebral morphology, vasomotor and trophic affections, hydrophobia, multiple neuritis, poliomyelitis, myotonia and athetoid spasm, surface thermometry, electro-therapeutics, problems in electrical potential, hypnotism, hysteria, neurasthenia, psycho-therapeutics, mental overwork, massage, Swedish movements and systematized therapeutic exercises, occupation neuroses, the localization of brain tumors by Roentgen-ray exploration, the treatment of aphasia by training, disorders of pantomime (a forerunner of subsequent work on apraxia), the symptomatology of lenticular lesions, intradural root anastomosis, insanity in children and adults, criminal lunacy, and the medico-legal aspects of nervous diseases and of insanity.

The contributions of Dr. Mills to medical biography and history have not been without their interest. Among biographical sketches written by him are one on Benjamin Rush and American psychiatry, one on Isaac Ray, the great alienist and medical jurist, and the tribute to his friend of many years, Dr. S. Weir Mitchell. His historical papers include the history of medical jurisprudence in Philadelphia, the history of neurology in Philadelphia from 1874 to 1904, and his-

## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

torical sketches of the Philadelphia Hospital for the Insane and of the Philadelphia Almshouse and Hospital from 1854. One of his favorite recreations is the study of the local history of one of the most interesting sections of Philadelphia, which has for its center the place of his birth, the Falls of Schuylkill. The associations of this old village with the history of the University of Pennsylvania and the military history of the neighborhood from Colonial times to the end of the Civil War are among his additions to local history.

On November 6, 1873, Dr. Mills married Clara Elizabeth, daughter of Charles Wilson and Harriet (Friel) Peale, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, her father being the grandson of Charles Wilson Peale, the well known American artist of the Revolutionary period.

His practice is of an extensive and important character, and there is no higher indication of his ability than the position of prominence accorded him by members of his own profession. He is frequently called in consultation throughout the United States. He has long since attained a position of leadership among the neurologists of America. Of genial personality, Dr. Mills has hosts of friends both within and outside of his profession.

### VON BERGEN, John,

**Ex-Mayor of Scranton, Bank President.**

As president of the Providence Bank, Scranton, a responsible position he has held since 1916, Mr. Von Bergen has proved the high quality of his business ability, the bank showing under his management an increasing right to its strong position among Scranton's financial institutions. In his public career, Mr. Von Bergen has been tried by the crucial tests of the fierce light of publicity, but as chief

executive of the city of Scranton, and county commissioner, twice elected, he has been found "not wanting" in any of the qualifications needed as a chief executive or county official.

(I) The Von Bergens are of a Swiss family, Commissioner Von Bergen being of the first American born generation. The first of the family in the United States was Andrew Von Bergen, who, with his wife Elizabeth and children, came about 1851, locating in Jackson, Illinois. He worked at the carpenter's trade in Illinois until 1856, then came to Pennsylvania, locating in Taylor, Lackawanna county, where he engaged in farming. This review deals with the career of his son, John Von Bergen, and his grandson, John Von Bergen, Jr.

(II) John Von Bergen was born in Berne, Switzerland, April 18, 1845, and died in Scranton, Pennsylvania, April 15, 1910. When about six years of age he was brought to the United States, and five years later from Jackson, Illinois, to Taylor, Pennsylvania. He attended the public schools in both Jackson and Taylor, and was his father's helper in farm work prior to becoming a coal miner. He worked as a miner for several years, later becoming a mining contractor, continuing until 1877, when he moved to Scranton, where he was actively engaged in business until his death, thirty-three years later. He was a well known man in Providence, that part of the city in which he lived, and in the public life of Scranton. He was a man of forceful character, genial and kindly in nature, but so retiring and quiet in disposition that he won the name of "the Silent Swiss." He served Scranton as common councilman for two terms, then was elected a city director of the poor, an office he held until his death. He was one of the founders of



## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

the Providence Bank, and a director, an office he held until the close of his life. He was a member of Schiller Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and Greuth Turnverein. Although not a member of any denomination, he was a liberal supporter of all churches. It is in commemoration of these characteristics that the congregation of Court Street Methodist Episcopal Church are indebted for the strong, rich toned bell that calls them to worship. The bell is inscribed: "Presented to the Court Street Methodist Episcopal Church by John Von Bergen, Jr., in memory of his father, John Von Bergen, Sr." In presenting the bell to the church, Mr. Von Bergen said: "I believe that whatever honor accrues from this contribution should go to him who first conceived it; should go to him in whose honor it is now made. I believe that it belongs to him rather than to me who am now carrying out what I know to have been his heartfelt wish. My satisfaction will come too, with every toll of this bell, for the sound of it as it peals forth from the belfry of the church will bring back to me a very vivid recollection of one whom I believe to have been the best father a son ever had."

John Von Bergen married Caroline Wersen, born in Scranton, daughter of Nicholas Wersen, Mrs. Von Bergen a devoted Christian, wife and mother. Children: Elizabeth, married Wells Hockenberry, of Scranton; John (2), of further mention; Caroline, a teacher in Scranton public schools; Mildred, married R. W. Jeffers, of Scranton; Louis; and Helen.

(III) John (2) Von Bergen was born in Taylor, Lackawanna county, Pennsylvania, November 15, 1874. He attended the Scranton public schools and Wood's Business College, his business life beginning as weighmaster in the employ of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Rail-

road. He remained with that road until the year 1900, serving in different capacities, finally holding a position virtually that of outside assistant superintendent. He resigned in 1900 to accept appointment as clerk in the office of the county commissioner, a position he held until 1904, when he was elected clerk of courts for Lackawanna county. In 1909 he was the successful candidate of the Republican party for mayor of Scranton, an office he filled with credit to himself and to the great satisfaction of his supporters and all friends of good government. He was sworn in as mayor, April 5, 1909, and served one term. After the death of his honored father, in 1910, he succeeded him as a member of the board of directors of the Providence Bank, and in 1916 was elected president of that institution, which each year is increasing in volume of business while retaining its high standing as a sound, conservative, well managed bank.

Mr. Von Bergen was a delegate to the Republican National Convention of 1912, which renominated President Taft, and has been delegate to several county and State conventions. In 1915 he was elected a commissioner of Lackawanna county for a term of four years, and in 1919 was reelected. He is affiliated with Green Ridge Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and with all bodies of Keystone Consistory, in which he has attained the thirty-second degree. He is also a Noble of Irem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Wilkes-Barre; Celestial Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Patriotic Sons of America; United Order of American Mechanics; Fraternal Order of Eagles, and of the Craftsmen Club.

Mr. Von Bergen married, September 28, 1904, Emma, daughter of Christian G. Schwindt, of Scranton, and they are the parents of Mildred and John (3).

## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

### ROBERTSON, William George,

#### Coal Operator, Financier.

A man of sound judgment, broad vision, and strong business ability, William G. Robertson, of Scranton, Pennsylvania, has won honorable position among the coal operators of the anthracite region. He owes his strong character and ability to his Scotch forbears, for although born in England he is of Scotch origin, the Robertsons of Scotland being members of the clan Donachaidh or Duncan, so called it is said from Duncan, its founder, who was a descendant of the Earls of Athol. Duncan, born about 1275, inherited from his father, Andrew, a portion of the Earldom of Athol, and was first of the Lairds of Struan or Strowan. He was an adherent of Robert Bruce, and protected that king and his queen when in hiding after the defeat at Methven. The clan has distinguished itself in many wars, and is credited with saving the day at Bannockburn. Many distinguished men of Europe and the United States are descended from the Robertsons of Struan, many of the name going to Ireland after the Scottish wars, coming thence, they or their descendants, to the United States. Others found a home in England, leaving descendants there, William G. Robertson being of one of these Scotch-English branches. But the sterling qualities of the Scotchman adhered to the name even on alien soil, and he is a true descendant of the old clan.

William G. Robertson is a son of John and Annie (Webber) Robertson, his father, also born in England, being superintendent of the Chance Brothers Plate Glass Works near Birmingham, England. Later he came to the United States, and soon after his arrival formed a connection with the real estate department of the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company, his

chief being Edward W. Weston. From that position he went West as mining engineer, locating first in California, later in Sante Fe, New Mexico, where he died. He was a man of prominence, in his business successful, and highly esteemed. He was a Republican in politics, and while living in Scranton was an elder of Green Ridge Presbyterian Church.

William George Robertson, son of John and Annie (Webber) Robertson, was born in Birmingham, England, October 12, 1853, and there spent the first thirteen years of his life, coming with his parents in June, 1866, and finding a home in Scranton. He had acquired a public school education in England, and for a time pursued courses of study in Scranton schools. In April, 1867, he began business life as a grocer clerk, continuing as such for five years. He then entered the employ of Filer & Marsh, of Green Ridge, as their bookkeeper and mine clerk, spending ten years with that firm. He then joined his father in Santa Fe, New Mexico, and there engaged in mercantile business until 1884, when he returned to Pennsylvania, finding employment with C. P. Matthes & Company, as bookkeeper at their colliery in Avoca, Pennsylvania. A little later he resigned his position as bookkeeper to become superintendent of the mines of the Dolph Coal Company at Jessup, Pennsylvania, a position he most ably filled for thirty-two years, and for years was general manager, and after incorporation was a director of the company. In 1916, the Dolph Coal Company sold their holdings, properties, rights, etc., to the Delaware & Hudson Coal Company, that sale severing a connection which had existed since 1884. With the passing of his interest in the Dolph Coal Company, Mr. Robertson and others organized the Robertson Coal Company of Peckville, of which he is president, a posi-







*Ludwig T. Stipp*



## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

tion he now fills in connection with other responsibilities. He is a director of the Union National Bank, the United States Lumber Company, and the Mississippi Central Railroad Company, and for years Mr. Robertson has been associated with John H. Robertson, his brother, and E. S. Dolph and other Scranton capitalists in mining in New Mexico.

Mr. Robertson is prominent in Masonic circles, being a member and past master of Peter Williamson Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; a companion of Lackawanna Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; member of Cœur de Lion Commandery, No. 17; Keystone Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite; and Irem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is popular with his brethren of the order, and in every relation with his fellowmen holds their confidence and esteem.

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### STIPP, Ludwig T.,

#### **Building Contractor.**

Until 1905, Ludwig T. Stipp, of Scranton, was associated with his brother, Peter Stipp, as superintendent, but in that year began business as a contractor. Fourteen years have since elapsed, and he has been continuously engaged in building construction in Scranton and contiguous territory with a satisfactory amount of success. He is a son of Ludwig and Mary Anna (Diedrich) Stipp, his father a small contractor of Rheinpfalz, Germany.

Ludwig T. Stipp was born in Rheinpfalz, Germany, October 23, 1870, and there spent his youth, was educated, and obtained some knowledge of the mason and bricklaying trades under his father's instruction. He was a good musician, even as a boy, and at the age of thirteen, as a member of a band, visited England,

Ireland, and Scotland, eighteen months being consumed on that tour. In the spring of 1886 he came to the United States, landing in New York, and at once joined his brother, Peter, in Scranton. He finished his trade with his brother, and after becoming a skilled journeyman traveled for a time, gaining a better knowledge of the country in which he had settled. He continued a traveling journeyman until 1890, then returned to Scranton, and again entered his brother's employ, continuing for fifteen years as foreman and general superintendent. These years developed the boy into the strong and skilled workman, familiar with every phase of the building business and experienced in large contracting operations. In 1905 he began business as a contractor under his own name, and so continues until the present, 1920. He has erected among many other buildings of Scranton and vicinity, which are well known and attractive landmarks, Hyde Park school, No. 41; school No. 42, corner of Colfax and Mulberry streets; Administration building; Pennsylvania Baking Company; Duryea high school; Keystone Bank; the Electric sub-station at Carbondale; Scranton city stable; the Suburban Electric plants, including office building, boiler plant, illuminating plant, and the cooling tower plant for the Scranton Electrical Company; Van Dyke Piano factory; Keller Dunham Piano Company. More recent contracts are: A large addition to the Hotel Casey, Ford Automobile Company's building, the Maccar building for the manufacture of auto trucks, a large addition to the Pettebone power-house, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Coal Company at Parsons, Pennsylvania, and a power-house at the Loomis breaker for the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Coal Company. He is highly esteemed as a man of ability and integ-

## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

rity, and has fairly won the success which he has attained.

The residence of the family is at No. 1716 Ridge Row, Scranton. Mr. Stipp's farm of 240 acres at Mt. Cobb, where the family spends its summers, often staying until late in the fall, is a modern, splendidly equipped and well stocked farm property. His greatest pleasure is in maintaining this estate, its buildings and stock, at a point of high excellence, and in addition to the enjoyment derived from it, as a vacation place, it has been of inestimable value in its contributions to the health of the family.

In York Rite Masonry Mr. Stipp is past master of Schiller Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; a companion of Lackawanna Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; a Sir Knight of Cœur de Lion Commandery, Knights Templar. In the Scottish Rite he has attained the thirty-two degrees of Keystone Consistory. He is also a noble of Irem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; a member of Scranton Lodge, No. 123, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; the Builders' Exchange; Board of Trade; the Scranton Club; the Kiwanis Club; and of Zion Lutheran Church.

Mr. Stipp married (first) Carrie, daughter of Charles Raffeld, who died in 1900, leaving a daughter, Anna E., who married Fred M. Hoffman, of Mt. Cobb, Pennsylvania. He married (second) Catherine Falk, born in Germany, and they are the parents of Elizabeth and Louisa. One child, George, is deceased.

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### FOWLER, William J.,

#### **Man of Enterprise.**

The firm, James Fowler & Sons, now operating mills and stores at Wyoming, Pittston and Honesdale, was founded by James Fowler upon the business he estab-

lished, and to which he admitted his equally capable sons: William J. and Charles E. Fowler. When James Fowler was called to his reward, the sons succeeded him, and have wonderfully expanded and developed it, until in its varied branches an immense business is transacted. As a banker and executive head of the National Bank of Wyoming. William J. Fowler has evidenced the versatility of his business talents, as under his wise management the bank has prospered and taken a strong position among the National banks of the Wyoming Valley. It is a matter of historical fact that during the years of his incumbency of the president's office, there has never been the slightest dissension between the board of directors and the executive, but in a spirit of mutual confidence and respect all matters have been decided for the best interests of the institution, whose welfare they sought to safeguard.

James (1) Fowler, on coming to Pleasant Mount, first engaged in farming, then conducted a feed mill at Aldenville, Pennsylvania, also purchasing the Meredith farm known locally as the "Old Belmont Place." There he conducted farming operations the remainder of his life. He married, in England, and several of his children, including the eldest son, James (2), were born in Derbyshire. His other children were: Eliza, Mary, Jemima, Elizabeth, James, George, Thomas, Amos, Aaron, Francis, Irwin and Isaac.

James (2) Fowler was born in Derbyshire, England, March 28, 1840, and died in Wyoming, Pennsylvania, February 9, 1901. He was brought to this country by his parents at an early age, and at the Pleasant Mount and Aldenville farms and mills spent his youth and early manhood. He learned the miller's trade and business, becoming an expert, conducting a mill for the Aldenville Tanning Company,



## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

going thence to Lanesboro, Susquehanna county, where he successfully operated a grist mill until 1883. In that year he located in Wyoming, Pennsylvania, leased the old Shoemaker feed and flouring mill, operating this with success and profit until 1887, when he admitted his sons, William J. and Charles E., organizing as James Fowler & Sons. With the coming of these two young men of enthusiasm and energy, the firm began to expand, and in 1898 the Pittston Milling Company was formed and a mill built at Pittston, which was placed under the management of the younger son, Charles E. Fowler, as it is at present.

With the Wyoming Mill and the Pittston Mill smoothly running, still further expansion was deemed wise, and in 1905 the Honesdale Milling Company was organized, and business begun at Honesdale, Pennsylvania. With these three plants in operation, each having a store in connection with the mill, a wholesale grocery business for supplying the Wyoming, Pittston and Honesdale stores was formed in 1906, all these business enterprises being the outgrowth of the energy and enterprise of James Fowler & Sons, the senior member being active in the business until his death. He was a member of Harmony Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Pleasant Mount; was a Republican in politics; and a member of the school board of Wyoming, Pennsylvania. He married Cordelia Bates, who died February 12, 1915, daughter of William Bates. Mr. and Mrs. Fowler were the parents of two sons: William J. and Charles E., both of further mention; and a daughter, Harriet E., who became the wife of Johnson R. Baker, of Wyoming. Their child is William Fowler Baker.

William J. Fowler was born at Pleasant Mount, Wayne county, Pennsylvania, February 24, 1863. His education was

begun in the public schools and continued in Lanesboro Academy, Lanesboro, Pennsylvania, and a Delaware Literary Institute, Franklin, New York. His active business life began upon the completion of his studies at the last named institution, he then becoming his father's associate, and under his skilled direction he mastered the milling business. Upon arriving at legal age, he was admitted to a partnership, as later was his brother, Charles E., and upon the death of their father in 1901, the sons succeeded to the control of the business, the firm name James Fowler & Sons being retained at the Wyoming plant, the other businesses bearing their distinctive name as at its incorporation. In 1907 William J. Fowler was elected president of the newly organized First National Bank of Wyoming, an honor no other has yet held. He is a director of the Miners' Savings Bank of Pittston, Pennsylvania; director of the Luzerne County Cut Glass Company; and has other business interests of scarcely less importance.

A thorough business man, Mr. Fowler is deeply interested in having business-like methods applied to municipal affairs; and upon the school board, and as treasurer of the borough of Wyoming, he displayed his interest and loyalty to the full. In fact, everything pertaining to the welfare of Wyoming interests him, and he can be relied upon to aid in all forward movements. He is a Republican in politics; member of the Wyoming Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Shekinah Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Dieu le Veut Commandery, Knights Templar; and is a noble of Irem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

Charles E. Fowler, son of James Fowler and brother of William F. Fowler, was born in Aldenville, Wayne county, Pennsylvania, November 23, 1864, and

## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

died February 17, 1919. Until sixteen years of age, he attended the public schools of Pleasant Mount and Lanesboro, Pennsylvania. He learned the milling business under his honored father's instruction, and in 1883 accompanied him to Wyoming, Pennsylvania, becoming a partner in the firm, James Fowler & Sons, upon attaining legal age. When that firm organized the Pittston Milling Company in 1898, and erected a mill at Pittston, he became the manager of that branch of the company's business and continued until his death. He was a director of the First National Bank of Wyoming, and had other important business interests, which felt the beneficial influence of his ability and enterprise. He was one of the strong men of the Wyoming Valley and highly esteemed. He was an elder and a trustee of Wyoming Presbyterian Church, and in his political faith a Republican.

Mr. Fowler married, in June, 1893, Alice M. Barnes, daughter of Almon and Maria (Nicholson) Barnes, of Lanesboro, Pennsylvania, and are the parents of a son, Almon J., born May 8, 1895, prepared in public school and Wyoming Seminary, now a student at Cornell University, class of 1919.

### DOLPH, Edward S.,

#### **Coal Operator, Financier.**

For many years head of the Dolph Coal Company and now vice-president of the Robertson Coal Company, Mr. Dolph is well known in Scranton as one of the city's able, progressive and public-spirited business men. He is a son of Edward Dolph, who began life as agriculturist, but won a proud name for himself among the able business men of the coal industry of his day. The American ancestor of this branch of the Dolph family was Balthazar De Wolf, an Englishman of schol-

arly attainments, born about 1620. The English family trace to William De Wolf, who came with the Conqueror in 1066, his descendants figuring in English history from that day until the present. The name has also been prominent in French history. The family of De Wolf bore arms:

*Arms*—Or, three wolves' heads erased sable, borne on the breast of an Imperial Eagle sable beaked or, the shield surmounted by a baron's coronet.

*Crest*—Out of a ducal coronet a demi-wolf gules holding in the dexter paw a fleur-de-lis.

*Motto*—*Vincit qui patitur.*

This coat-of-arms is borne by descendants of Balthazar De Wolf in the United States, some branches retaining the old family name, while others have adopted the corrupted form Dolph, the change having come about gradually, De Dolph and D'Olf being intermediate forms until Dolph was finally arrived at.

Balthazar De Wolf settled in Connecticut at a date unknown, but early in the history of the colony, and owned property in Lyme and Saybrook. Court records in Hartford mention his name as early as 1665. In 1668 he was living in Lyme, the records showing that in that year he and his three sons, Edward, Simon and Stephen, were members of the train band. Balthazar De Wolf was several times elected a member of the town committee, and held other positions in the town government. His son, Edward, retained the name DeWolf, the tombstone marking his grave in Duck River Burying Ground reading thus: "Here lieth the body of Edward De Wolf who died March ye 24th, 1712, in ye year 66th year of age." This is the oldest gravestone found there relating to a De Wolf.

(I) Moses Dolph, a descendant of Edward De Wolf, was a soldier of the Revo-



## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

lution, serving in a New York regiment from Albany.

(II) Alexander Dolph, son of Moses Dolph, the Revolutionary soldier, was born in New York State, but prior to 1800 settled in the Lackawanna Valley of Pennsylvania, there owning a tract of one hundred acres in Blakely township, east of the village of Olyphant. He married Susan London, whose English ancestors were among the early settlers of Cape May, New Jersey. Among their children was a son Edward, of whom further.

(III) Edward Dolph, son of Alexander and Susan (London) Dolph, was born at the homestead in Blakely township, Lackawanna county, Pennsylvania, December 16, 1814, and died April 4, 1890. Although his early educational advantages were limited, he later pursued a wide course of reading and self study, becoming one of the well informed men of his day, particularly in the practical geology of the coal region, and became an authority on all matters pertaining to the coal industry. For several years after arriving at man's estate he engaged in farming, but with the advent of the railroads he developed a profitable business in supplying them with lumber. From lumbering he became a coal operator, doing his own prospecting and developing, his knowledge of the geology of the coal fields being of great assistance to him. He was one of the incorporators of the Scranton Mining Company, having interests in copper mines of the Lake Superior region. He was also largely interested in timber lands in Randolph county, West Virginia. He was clerk of the Board of County Commissioners of Luzerne county for three years, and for one year was recorder's clerk. In politics he was first a Whig, later a Republican. His sturdy, manly character and pleasing personality won him the love and confidence of men

of all classes, and he went to his grave deeply bourned by a very large circle of friends.

Edward Dolph married Elizabeth Kocher, who died in 1898; she was the widow of the late Dr. Kocher, a well known physician of Pittston, Pennsylvania. They were the parents of two sons, Louis, deceased, and Edward S., of whom further, and three daughters, Florence E., Blanche L., and N. Josette, wife of William G. Robertson.

(IV) Edward S. Dolph, son of Edward and Elizabeth (Kocher) Dolph, was born in Pittston township, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, November 10, 1855. He was educated in the public schools of Scranton, grade and high, finishing at Eastman's Business College, Poughkeepsie, New York, and Poughkeepsie Military Institute. He then pursued courses of legal study under the preceptorship of Isaac P. Hand, at Wilkes-Barre, and in 1880 he was admitted to the Luzerne county bar. He did not engage in practice, but spent a year in the office of the surveyor-general of New Mexico at Santa Fé, there gaining a clear knowledge of the mining laws of that section. After his return to Scranton, in 1881, he became interested with his father, Edward Dolph, in the development of the properties owned and operated by the Dolph Coal Company, and upon the death of his father in 1890 succeeded to the management of that company. The mines of the company, which were opened in 1884, were conducted by Mr. Dolph as head of the Dolph Coal Company until 1916, when the company was absorbed by the Delaware & Hudson Company. For two years thereafter Mr. Dolph confined his activities to his private affairs, but in 1918 again became interested in coal operations, forming a partnership with his brother-in-law, William G. Robertson,

## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

and Edward A. Judge, and organizing the Robertson Coal Company of Peckville, Pennsylvania, which he serves as vice-president and director. He was one of the founders and is a director of the Scranton Pump Company; director of the Spencer Heater Company; director of the People's Savings and Dime Bank; and a trustee of the Edward Dolph Estate. His interests are large, but like his honored father he is a man of industry and energy, bearing his full share of the burden in all the corporations in which he has official interest. He takes but little part in political affairs, but is keenly alive to his responsibilities as a citizen and is interested in all that pertains to the welfare of his city.

Mr. Dolph married, December 23, 1883, Sarah M. Norris, daughter of William and Catherine (Smith) Norris, her father a leading merchant of Poughkeepsie, New York. Mr. and Mrs. Dolph are the parents of two sons, Stanley E. and Harold W. In 1888 Scranton became the family home.

Stanley E. Dolph was born February 6, 1886, and prepared for college at the School of the Lackawanna and at The Hill School, Pottstown, Pennsylvania. He then entered Princeton University, whence he was graduated in 1908, with the degree of Civil Engineer. He served in the National Guard of Pennsylvania and in the United States army on the Mexican Border, and during the World War attained the rank of captain of engineers, serving as battalion adjutant and company commander, One Hundred Third Regiment, United States Engineers. After more than a year's service in France he was mustered out in May, 1919. He was married in November, 1910, to Mary G. Hallstead, who died October 18, 1918, while engaged in war service activities.

Mrs. Dolph was a daughter of George M. and Stella Coleman Hallstead.

Harold W. Dolph was born September 23, 1887, and was prepared for college in the same schools as his brother. He is a graduate of Princeton University, 1909, with the degree of Civil Engineer. He enlisted in the Thirteenth Infantry, Pennsylvania National Guard, saw service on the Mexican Border with that regiment, as a lieutenant of Company A, and in France as captain of engineers, commanding Company F, One Hundred Third Regiment, United States Engineers. He was wounded in action and mustered out of the service in May, 1919. He was married May 12, 1920, to Charlotte Barker Munroe, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Charles E. Munroe, of Forest Glen, Maryland.

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### SCHLAGER, Jacob R.,

**Business Man, Public Official.**

To consider Mr. Schlager as a successful business man is to give him only a part of his just due, for he has been chosen by his fellow citizens of Lackawanna county for one of their highest offices, the stockholders of the Stowers Pork Packing & Provision Company having chosen him for their president. It is a matter of pride and satisfaction to him that his entire business life has been spent with that one corporation, he going from school to that employ. He is one of the most popular of Scranton's business men, and where best known is best liked. Fraternal life made a strong appeal to him, as do all manly out-of-door sports. It seems a far cry now to the old "high wheel" bicycle, but when a young man Mr. Schlager was king of the Pennsylvania high bicycle riders, he winning the State championship in 1884, and this he held for three years. He also held the one, three, five and ten-mile records. His



## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

record proves him a good business man, a true and trusted county official, and a good citizen generally.

Jacob Schlager, who was born in Baden, Willstadt, Germany, passed the first sixteen years of his life there. In 1849, alone, without a knowledge of the language of the country to which he was coming, and with little money, he crossed the thousands of miles of space which separated him from the land of his desire and came to the United States. He was of the proper sort, and in the United States found the realization of his ambition. He found his way to Pennsylvania, and before settling in Scranton was employed in Hawley, and in Honesdale, one of his occupations being the tending of a lock on the Delaware and Hudson canal. In Scranton he drove the first bakery wagon ever seen on the streets of the city, a Schlager and uncle of Jacob R. having established the first bakery there. All went well with him until the "gold fever" of the fifties swept him from his mooring, and in the mad quest for gold he was carried away. More cautious, however, than many, he avoided the overland route, the relentless destroyer of life which exacted such heavy toll from the gold seekers, and chose the safe though longer route by the Isthmus of Panama. He arrived safely in California, and there spent three years in a profitless search for the exclusive metal, returning, finally, to Scranton, no richer than when he left, save in experience.

Jacob Schlager, after his return to Scranton, established in business, and so continued until the death of his wife, in 1872. This was a heavy blow to him, and one from which he never recovered, although he survived her thirty-two years, dying December 28, 1904. He was an honored member of the German Lutheran church. He married Catherine Gottwals, and they were the parents of two

sons: Jacob R., of whom further; and George, who died in 1900.

Jacob R. Schlager, eldest son of Jacob and Catherine (Gottwals) Schlager, was born in Scranton, Pennsylvania, August 29, 1866, and there now resides, an honored business man and sheriff of Lackawanna county (1920). He was educated in the city public schools, and from the completion of his studies until the present he has been connected with the Stowers Pork Packing & Provision Company, entering the office employ of that company May 28, 1879, over forty years having since elapsed. His fidelity and loyalty to the interests of the company, and his untiring honesty and cleanness of character, won him friends from the beginning, and his advance was rapid. He gained familiarity with the different departments of the business, and promotion followed until in 1894 he reached the position of general manager. He reached the highest position when the stockholders, in 1909, elected him president, an office he has now capably filled for eleven years. The company was organized in 1862, therefore it is but four years older than its honored president, who was but a boy of thirteen when he first came with the company. The Stowers Pork Packing & Provision Company is one of the stable enterprises of Scranton, and conducts a prosperous trade with the meat and provision dealers of Eastern Pennsylvania. Mr. Schlager is also a director of the Abington National Bank of Clark's Summit, Pennsylvania.

While Mr. Schlager has confined his business activities to the Stowers Company he has been deeply interested in public affairs, and has always been a keen follower of athletics. He early affiliated with the Republican party, and has long been active in that party. He served

## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

Scranton as a member of the Board of Education for two terms, and both as member and chairman of that body, his best efforts were directed toward raising city educational standards, and in procuring the best grade of instructors. In 1913 he was elected treasurer of Lackawanna county, served four years, and when his term expired in 1917, he was reëlected and now (1920) ably fills the office. This evidence of esteem and popularity is most gratifying to Sheriff Schlager, and speaks volumes in his favor.

Mr. Schlager holds membership in all Masonic bodies of Scranton, both York and Scottish Rite, being affiliated with Peter Williamson Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Lackawanna Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Cœur de Lion Commandery, Knights Templar; Keystone Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite; and Irem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Lodge No. 123; the Patriotic Order Sons of America; and the Junior Order United American Mechanics. His influence is always exerted in behalf of all forward movements, and he is interested in Scranton's development both as a loyal citizen and as a taxpayer. An honored, upright and straight-forward business man, he carries all these qualities into everyday use in his private life, and no man is held in higher respect than Sheriff Schlager, of Scranton, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Schlager married Edna Freeman, daughter of Thomas J. Freeman, of Scranton, and they are the parents of three children: Jacob R. (2), Catherine Elizabeth, and Jean Freeman Schlager. The family home is at Clark's Green, Lackawanna county; the family members of the Presbyterian church.

### DENNISTON, Edward Evans,

#### Financier.

Great promise fulfilled and greater promise unfulfilled—in these few words we find an epitome of the career of the late Edward Evans Denniston, of Philadelphia, banker of that city and of New York. It was but for the brief period of ten or twelve years that Mr. Denniston was a figure in the banking circle of Philadelphia, but during that time he was a recognized leader and the future opening before him seemed destined to bring him, with the passing of the years, constantly increasing distinction.

(I) Dr. Edward Evans Denniston, grandfather of Edward Evans Denniston, came from Ireland to the United States, settling in Northampton, Massachusetts, where for many years he was a physician of prominence. Dr. Denniston married, in Ireland, Jane Kincaide, and was accompanied by his wife and son to the home in the New World.

(II) Evans Edward Denniston, son of Dr. Edward Evans and Jane (Kincaide) Denniston, was born in County Donegal, Ireland, came with his parents to the United States, and in the fifties became a resident of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He married Helen Orne Clark, daughter of Enoch White and Sarah Crawford (Dodge) Clark, the former a representative of an old New England family and founder of the well known firm of E. W. Clark & Company, bankers, of Philadelphia, the latter of distinguished Huguenot descent.

(III) Edward Evans (2) Denniston, son of Evans Edward and Helen Orne (Clark) Denniston, was born January 28, 1860, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and received all the advantages of a liberal education, attending the military school at Sing Sing, New York. At the age of





E. E. Samiston





twenty he became associated with the noted private banking firm founded by his grandfather, and on attaining his majority was admitted to partnership. To the close of his life he maintained his connection with the company, being regarded, despite his youth, as one of its most prominent members. The reason for this lay in the extraordinary aptitude which, from the first, he displayed in all matters pertaining to the business. Nature had endowed him with the qualities essential to the making of an astute banker, and these were early and rapidly developed by the environment and atmosphere in which he was trained. His executive force and a judgment far beyond his years enabled him to solve intricate financial problems. Thus the planning, management and control of many of the important interests of the house were committed to him and his coöperation was sought in the conduct of other business concerns of magnitude. He was associated, in both Philadelphia and New York, with various financial interests of the utmost importance. It must not be supposed that devotion to the calling for which he was so exceptionally fitted ever led Mr. Denniston to neglect the duties of citizenship. On the contrary, no one was more alert than he to every opportunity for the advancement of Philadelphia's best interests, but for the contests involved in political rivalries he had neither time nor inclination. He enjoyed playing tennis and was interested in all outdoor sports, especially hunting and fishing. He belonged to the Germantown Cricket Club, and the Racquet Club, of which he was one of the founders. His love for home was so great that his leisure hours were passed with his family. He was a member of the Unitarian church.

The portrait which accompanies this biography reveals Mr. Denniston's personality with much greater force and vividness than words could possibly ren-

der, and it also shows that aspect of geniality and good will, that capacity for warm and constant friendship, which made him so truly and so generally beloved. The quality of geniality which belonged to Edward Evans Denniston was a very rare one; he possessed the gift of making and holding friends to an extraordinary degree, and this faculty, more than any other, coupled with a keen foresight, was responsible for early and rapid advancement in business circles. His short life was gifted and rich in power.

Mr. Denniston married, April 24, 1883, Eleanor H. Parrish, daughter of Samuel and Anna (Hunt) Parrish, members of the Society of Friends, and representatives of very old Quaker families of Pennsylvania. Mr. Parrish was a distinguished antiquarian and a well known Shakespearean scholar. Mr. and Mrs. Denniston were the parents of the following children: Edward Evans, Jr., Margaret, Anna Hunt, Leanora, and Kathleen. The family home, since 1890, has been that which was erected by Mr. Denniston upon a tract of land of seven acres which he purchased on School House lane, Germantown, Philadelphia.

It was in this home, on September 13, 1893, that Mr. Denniston answered the summons to relinquish his many activities and passed from the life in which he had been so long admired and trusted. The resolutions passed by the boards of his various companies testified to the high esteem in which he was held by his business colleagues and associates. He had stood before them, in his young manhood, as one destined for great things, and grief at his loss was mingled with the disappointment of frustrated hopes. The career of Edward Evans Denniston was a brilliant and a noble one, illuminated by the radiance of unsullied honor. His record is a safe and inspiring one to the young men who will, in the future, peruse these pages.

**LITTLETON, William E.,**

**Attorney, Public Official, Philanthropist.**

To the older generation of Philadelphians the mention of the name of the late William E. Littleton suggests eminence at the bar and brilliant achievement in the arena of politics. For many years Mr. Littleton filled the position of president of the Select Council of Philadelphia, and also served as clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions. For the space of three decades he took a leading part in municipal affairs, always exerting a potent influence in the cause of reform and in the establishment of good government.

William E. Littleton was born January 1, 1838, on the Eastern Shore, Maryland, and was the son of Lemuel and Jane (Benson) Littleton. When the boy was but ten years of age death deprived him of his father, and by the aid of friends he was placed in Girard College, and for five years enjoyed the advantages of an excellent course of instruction. When he graduated the directors placed him in the office of Thomas S. Mitchell to learn conveyancing and thus acquire a knowledge of business. As time went on, however, Mr. Littleton was strongly attracted to the legal profession, more especially to the department of real estate law, and entered himself as a student in the office of Richard C. McMurtrie. In 1852, he was admitted to the bar, being then twenty-four years of age. It was not long ere he established, on the sure basis of ability and integrity, the reputation which made him, as long as he lived, an undisputed leader in his special field of his chosen profession.

By original choice Mr. Littleton belonged to the Democratic party, but during the slavery agitation was gradually drawn to Republican principles which, eventually, he openly espoused. In 1886,

he was elected to represent the Twelfth Ward in the Common Council. At the end of his term he was renominated, but was defeated. Later Mr. Littleton was made a member of the Select Council and served as president of that body. When he retired it was with an unblemished record of able and zealous devotion to the performance of duty. In 1880, Mr. Littleton received the Republican nomination for clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions, and conducted his campaign with talent and brilliancy. This, taken in connection with his splendid official record, gave him a majority of more than twenty-one thousand votes. Again and again he received the tribute of a reelection. As a result of having always taken advanced ground in favor of municipal reform, he was urged to become a candidate for the mayoralty, but declined the honor. He served as a member of the State Constitutional Convention held in 1873 for the purpose of revising the Constitution of Pennsylvania, its members representing the best legal talents of the Keystone State. For a time Mr. Littleton was a member of the Board of City Trusts, and for several years served as one of the park commissioners. He was the only graduate of Girard College to serve as a director of that notable institution. Among his clubs were the Union League (of which he was a director), Republican, Rabbit, Rittenhouse, Merchants', Penn, Five O'clock and Union. To all forms of philanthropy he was a generous giver.

In the political history of Philadelphia William E. Littleton stands forth as a picturesque no less than a commanding figure, combining as he did sound judgment and acute perception with those brilliant qualities and that personal magnetism which are sure to enlist enthusiastic admiration and ardent personal loyalty.





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*William C. Littleton*





alty. His portrait reveals him as the man we have endeavored to describe, and by those of his contemporaries who still survive, both that and the accompanying record would be recognized as true to life.

Mr. Littleton married, August 28, 1871, Annie Semple, daughter of Dr. Matthew and Caroline E. (Wills) Semple, of Philadelphia. Caroline E. (Wills) Semple was a daughter of Alexander and Isabella (Wallace) Wills. Isabella (Wallace) Wills was a granddaughter of Robert Wallace, one of the pioneer settlers of Pennsylvania, near Harrisburg. Mr. and Mrs. Littleton were the parents of two daughters: 1. Grace, wife of George M. Cushing, of Boston, Massachusetts; they have children: Grace, George, Alice, and Ellen. 2. Alice, wife of Frank T. Griswold, of Radnor, Pennsylvania; they have children: Alice, and Frank T., Jr.

During the last twenty-five years of Mr. Littleton's life he made many trips abroad, and in December, 1901, being then in impaired health, decided to visit Egypt, hoping that he might derive benefit from a change of scene and climate. Accompanied by his wife and daughter he travelled through Southern Europe and Northern Africa, and in Paris, on August 30, 1902, he passed away. News of the sad event was received with widespread sorrow in his home city where, despite the fact that during his later years he had led a quiet life, he was a striking and influential personality. The present generation of Philadelphia say, and those who come after them will continue to say of William E. Littleton what was said by his contemporaries: "He was an able lawyer, a high-minded public official, and in every relation of life a noble and kindly man."

## CARTER, Col. John Joyce,

**Man of Affairs, Civil War Veteran.**

The Emerald Isle, famed in history for beauty of lake, river and landscape, was the birthplace of John Joyce Carter, his native place Westport in the County of Mayo, a town located at the head of Westport Bay in the west of Ireland. Ships came into that bay from the Atlantic ocean for the purpose of securing trade with the producers of woolen and linen fabrics and the art work in beautiful laces, results of the industry of the people of that locality. His father, John Carter, a merchant in Westport, acquired a full share of the trade with the residents of the town and surrounding country, the result being that he gained a competency and was considered a man of wealth. The mother of Mr. Carter, Cecilia (Joyce) Carter, belonging to the Joyces of the adjoining County of Galway.

These two families were among the most ancient clans of Ireland. They sprang from the Milesians who, according to the Bardic tradition, conquered the country about 1700 B. C. These Milesians had their origin in Scythia, and, having first migrated to Egypt, next moved to Spain, became the rulers of that country, and there remained until the richly fertile island which lay in the Atlantic ocean to the westward attracted their ambition.

The Carter family sprang from M'Carthy, Prince of Muskerry, Earl of Clantharthy, and Viscount Mountchassel. The Barony of this family was located very near the center of the County of Cork. It was bounded on the north by the Blackwater river, and south, east and west by other clans. The rise of this family was of the period of several centuries ago. Like many ancient families there were

## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

changes in spelling, and with the modernization of languages this clan became Carter.

The Joyce family, from which came the mother of Colonel Carter, was also very ancient in its origin, and was coeval with the Clan Carthy. Joyce was a chief, and his country lay in the northwest border of the County of Galway, western Ireland, and, like the Carthys, assumed prominence in the affairs of neighbor clans.

Such were the antecedents of Colonel John Joyce Carter, a man of wonderful force and personality, whose career is herein traced. He was born at Westport, County Mayo, Ireland, June 16, 1842, and died at the Hotel Gotham in New York City, January 3, 1917, being suddenly stricken with pneumonia while on a holiday visit to New York with Mrs. Carter. The mother of John Joyce Carter died when he was but eighteen months of age, leaving also a daughter approaching youthful womanhood. The mother's place in the Carter home was in a measure filled by a great aunt, who with carefulness ministered to the welfare of the two children. Three years later the father met with an accident which caused his death. He had, as he supposed, left a competency in the form of ample property to provide for his son and daughter. The boy, John J., and his sister, Honora, went to live with their maternal grandmother, there remaining about a year. The property left by John Carter had by him been placed under the charge of the parish priest, who proved recreant to his trust, and with the aid of his co-executors, the estate was wasted, and they never received the legacy prepared for them. Part of the plot was to remove living witnesses from the scene, and to this end a marriage was arranged for the sister, Honora, which was consummated in the

latter part of 1846, the young couple then coming to the United States, bringing the child, John J., with them. They arrived in New York in the spring of 1847 and found a home in Troy, New York. In 1848 the family moved to Buffalo, New York, thence to Cleveland, Ohio, and in the summer of 1850 to Portageville, Wyoming county, New York. Shortly afterward the husband died and sister and brother were again left alone.

In Portageville the lad, John J., began his school attendance, later going to a school in Buffalo, where he was thoroughly instructed in Latin among other studies. He then spent several years with a family in Caseville, Allegany county, New York, attending school in the winter and aiding his benefactors in their work during the summer. In 1854 he became acquainted with Cyrus Rose, of Livingston county, New York, who took an interest in the boy, making him a member of his family, and rendering most generous kindness toward him. In the winter of 1854 he began study at the Nunda Literary Academy Institute, there remaining four years. A short time before completing his classical studies the Academy building burned, but the school continued at Holmes' Hall under the charge of Asher B. Evans, A. M., and there for more than a year he studied Greek, Latin and mathematics.

In the winter of 1859 it was announced by the Congressman from that New York district that a vacancy existed at West Point, and that the applicant who stood highest in the examination should have the appointment. Young Carter entered the contest and easily won the highest mark, but the man at Washington failed to keep his word and another received the appointment. Young Carter, however, was offered a cadetship in the Naval Academy at Annapolis, but this he re-



fused, and continued to pursue his course of college preparation. Having chosen the University at Rochester, New York, he walked all the distance from Nunda to that town, passed the examination, and was admitted to the freshman class. But, finding that his funds were insufficient to liquidate the expenses of his first year at the University, he decided to go back to his home, and there earn a sufficient amount to add to what he already possessed. In return he traveled on foot that he might save every cent possible, and when he arrived at his adopted home the full sum of money in his purse amounted to \$45. He began teaching at Mount Morris, New York, in the fall of 1860, and continued during the winter of 1861, ending the term the last of March. After closing the school he resumed his studies at Nunda Academy, hoping to be able to enter the sophomore class at Rochester University in the early fall of 1861. He only spent a few days in study at the Academy when, on April 12, 1861, the Civil War between the States was begun with the firing upon Fort Sumter, in Charleston Harbor, South Carolina.

On April 19, 1861, the day upon which the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment was assaulted in the streets of Baltimore, Maryland, John J. Carter, nineteen years old, at about the hour of noon, signed the recruiting roll, the first volunteer in Nunda and in the county of Livingston, New York. It only required twenty-eight days to fill the proposed company with the complement of recruits which was destined to become a part of the Thirty-third New York Volunteer Infantry. The company having organized and selected James McNair for captain, the men, on the morning of May 18, 1861, assembled in Nunda to answer roll call, then, at the word of command, the company proceeded up town where Miss Linkletter ap-

peared and presented the command with a beautiful national silk flag. The company then boarded a train for Elmira, New York, arriving at half past three o'clock in the afternoon of the same day. On May 22, 1861, the regiment elected for colonel, Robert F. Taylor, of Rochester; lieutenant-colonel, Calvin Walker; major, Robert J. Mann; adjutant, Charles T. Sutton; quartermaster, H. L. Suydam; chaplain, Rev. G. N. Cheney; surgeon, S. S. Mulford. Training continued until July 3, 1861, when the regiment was mustered into the service of the United States for the period of two years, dating from May 22, 1861, but nearly two months were consumed at Elmira in making the Thirty-third ready for the field. On the 6th and 7th of July the regiment was equipped for service, and on the 8th took train for Washington and, after marching out a mile and a half on Seventh street, went into camp. On August 6, 1861, the regiment left Camp Granger on Seventh street, Washington, and marched through Georgetown, taking up position near the Chain Bridge which spanned the Potomac river, the Thirty-third New York being brigaded with the Third Vermont and Sixth Maine regiments, under command of General W. F. Smith. While in that camp the Thirty-third had its first call to face the enemy, and during the latter part of August did some skirmishing. From this month on until the end of the two years' service the regiment took part in all the campaigns of the Army of the Potomac.

On September 1, 1861, young Carter, not yet twenty years of age, was promoted from the ranks to be quartermaster-sergeant of the regiment, serving until July 10, 1862, when he was transferred to the position of commissary sergeant. He served the regiment until November 26, 1862, when he was mustered out of the

## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

United States service as an enlisted man that he might accept the position of lieutenant in the Thirty-third Regiment under commission from Governor E. S. Morgan, of the State of New York. His commission bore date of June 24, 1862, and he continued with his company until mustered out at Geneva, New York, June 2, 1863, after the regiment had completed its term of two years in the army.

But Lieutenant Carter was not yet to furl the flag of his country and retire to private life. Very soon after the disbanding of the Thirty-third Regiment, its colonel, R. F. Taylor, and a number of officers who had served with him, began enlisting recruits to form the First New York Veteran Cavalry. Into this project Lieutenant Carter entered with all the spirit of his years, twenty-one. The Governor of the State of New York authorized him to raise a company to become a part of the proposed cavalry regiment. He began enlisting men, and within the period of thirty days had a full company ready for service. While recruiting his company, Lieutenant Carter purchased a number of the finest horses to be found in Western New York. One of these animals, a fine black charger, he rode himself, and it was the remark of everybody who saw him that he made a splendid appearance. With the exception of the one he chose for himself, he sold all the others to officers of the regiment. On October 10, 1863, he, with his company, was mustered into the United States army. His commission as captain dated from September 18, 1863, and the company was designated "D" in the regiment.

Returning to the seat of war, Captain Carter found much strenuous duty to perform, and for brave and faithful service he was on February 22, 1864, by Special Order No. 43 issued from Headquarters at Cumberland, Maryland, Department of

West Virginia, appointed acting ordnance officer of the First Separate Brigade and assigned to headquarters at Charleston, West Virginia. Before, however, entering upon the duties of his office, he was detailed as judge advocate to convene on February 24, 1864, a general court-martial at Charleston, West Virginia. The duties of this appointment were hardly completed when on April 20, 1865, he was appointed commissioner of parole of West Virginia to go to Gauley Bridge and there accept the surrender of any forces of Confederates who might appear in that locality. He was to extend to them the same terms as were given by General Grant to General Lee at Appomattox.

Completing this official service, Captain Carter assumed the position of ordnance officer with his regiment until July 1, 1865, when, by General Order No. 94, issued from the Adjutant-General's office at Washington, the First Veteran Cavalry of New York was ordered to be discharged. On learning of the order, Carter asked that he be relieved as an ordnance officer, that he might be mustered out of United States war service with his regiment. He was discharged from the army at Rochester, New York, August 2, 1865.

During his service in the army, which extended over the full period of the Civil War, John J. Carter achieved a record for leadership and for bravery that won conspicuous place in the history of the two regiments upon the rolls of which his name was written. During the Peninsular campaign of 1862 he was promoted to second lieutenant because of gallant acts at the battles of Williamsburg and Golden's Farm. At Antietam, General W. F. Smith, in his report of that sanguinary engagement, said: "I beg leave to mention the following named officer belonging to this (Third) Brigade whose conduct



## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

was particularly gallant under my own observation—Lieutenant John J. Carter, Thirty-third New York Volunteers." As a result of this recommendation Congress voted him the Medal of Honor, which carried with it membership in the Loyal Legion of Honor. At the battle of Fredericksburg, Lieutenant Carter at the head of his company entered the Confederate works on Marye's Heights and there drove the artillerymen from their guns. On the morning of May 4, 1863, he gave timely warning to General Sedgwick's Sixth Corps of the approach of Confederate reinforcements in the rear of Marye's Heights. Later in the day he caused the flag of the Fifty-eighth Virginia Regiment to be surrendered to his command. As a cavalry officer he received two wounds while in action, and lost five horses killed under him. In four engagements he led the cavalry charges. At the battle of Piedmont more than twice as many prisoners were captured as were men in his charging column.

Aside from many skirmishes and outpost duties, John J. Carter participated in the following named general engagements of the Army of the Potomac: In the Peninsular Campaign of 1862 he was engaged at Williamsburg, April 11th to May 4th and 5th; at Mechanicsville, May 22nd; at Golden's Farm, June 28th; at Savage Station, June 29th; at White Oak Swamp, June 30th. In the Maryland campaign of 1862, at Crampton's Pass, September 14th, and at Antietam, September 17th. In the Rappahannock campaign of 1862-63 he took part at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862, and the Burnside "Mud March" of January 20, 1863. At Chancellorsville, in 1863, he was in the storming of Fredericksburg Heights, May 3rd, and Marye's Heights the same day, and on May 4th took part in the engagement at Salem Church and Bank's Ford.

In Shenandoah Valley and Maryland campaigns of 1864 he was at New Market, May 13th, Piedmont, June 5th; Kernstown, July 24th, and Martinsburg, July 25th.

Later Colonel Carter was a companion of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States; a member of the Grand Army of the Republic; a member of the Medal of Honor Association of the United States, and at one time commander of the Titusville Citizens' Corps, an independent organization chartered by the Legislature of Pennsylvania in 1873.

The Civil War having been brought to a close, with the authority of the government maintained in every section, young John J. Carter, then twenty-three years old, put off the blue coat of the soldier and arrayed himself in the plain clothes of the citizen. He had given four years of his life to the exacting services of military duty, a period that he intended to have spent in college. He felt that he was too far advanced in age to take up study, and that he must turn to some civil pursuit that would offer business success. During the period of his service in the war between the States of the Union, Colonel Carter had accumulated \$5,000 from his salary, he having occupied official positions almost from the time of his enlistment. With this capital he associated with himself a partner, J. W. Alexander, and, on October 4, 1865, the new firm, Carter & Alexander, established a high-class clothing furnishing house in the Fletcher block on Franklin street, Titusville, Pennsylvania. At about the close of the first year of their partnership, Mr. Alexander withdrew, leaving Colonel Carter alone to carry on the increasing trade. Remaining on Franklin street for nearly three years, he then removed to Spring street, just west of Franklin street. At this location Colonel

## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

Carter conducted the business until about October, 1870, when he formed a new partnership, John J. Carter & Company, his partners, J. W. Alexander, who was the first partner in the house when it was founded in 1865, and A. W. Rollins from New York City, a man familiar with the clothing business of the metropolis. The partnership as formed in 1870 continued until about the beginning of 1872, when Colonel Carter again assumed control of the business in his own name, and so continued until he sold the stock of clothing to his employee, W. A. Rix, and ceased to be a merchant, retiring from mercantile life.

Although from the very beginning Colonel Carter was busily engaged in conducting the affairs of his mercantile enterprise, yet he found time to help carry forward the educational and civil development of the town. In 1870 he was elected from the Third Ward a member of the school board of Titusville and served a full term. He next served the city a term as councilman, and later was again a member of the school board and its president. During this term he built and presented to the schools of the city the Carter Athletic Play Grounds.

On March 27, 1868, the Commercial Club of Titusville was organized, composed of oil men, merchants, bankers, railroad men and lawyers. Colonel Carter continued a member until the organization came to an end in 1878. At the time the Oil Exchange for buying and selling oil was established in Titusville in 1871, Colonel Carter became a member and continued a member during its existence. He contributed towards the fund to build the new Exchange Block on Spring street, which, when reconstructed in part, became the Commercial Bank block. He was also a member of the Bradford, Pennsylvania, Oil Exchange.

During the early years of Colonel Carter's residence in Titusville and up to the time of closing mercantile pursuits and engaging permanently in the business of producing petroleum, he stood in the front rank of promoters of the propositions which best developed the town as a city. Not only was he among the advance thinkers and leaders, but he was invariably found at the head of public affairs which displayed the patriotism of the community. If there were military assemblages of veteran Civil War soldiers or civic processions to move in celebration of important events, Colonel Carter, if not otherwise engaged, was almost sure to be called upon to command.

Although Colonel John J. Carter's first business venture in the Pennsylvania oil region was that of merchant, dealing in useful commodities, yet from the very first engagement in that enterprise it seems that he preferred the excitement of an oil producer rather than to remain behind a store counter. He drilled his first well in the then flourishing Pleasantville field, which lay about six miles to the eastward from Titusville, in the year 1868, and it proved to be dry. From that year on he was interested in oil wells, although it was not until eight years afterwards that he closed his connection with mercantile life to actively engage in oil production. The "Upper Bradford Oil Field" in McKean county, Pennsylvania, began to yield petroleum in quantity in 1875-76. The first wells having proven profitable, Colonel Carter entered the region in August, 1877, to explore it and determine his future action in that new oil Eldorado. His observations soon led him to conclude that there was a large area of surface territory underlaid with sandrock that would yield wealth in oil. He bought the Whipple farm on Kendall creek, alongside of which Sawyer City



was built, a newspaper item dated August 13, 1877, making the statement that "John J. Carter is building a rig near Sawyer City." At the time he purchased the Whipple farm it contained three hundred acres, and four producing wells had been drilled upon the property. Upon this farm Colonel Carter drilled his first well in the Bradford district. On November 18, 1877, the report was that "John J. Carter's No. 2 Whipple Farm was tubed yesterday."

Having tested a part of this property and found it yielding remunerative profit, he increased his holdings in leased and purchased oil lands. His first venture after the Kendall creek property was to take a lease on the Lower Herdic farm on Foster brook, where Derrick City was built. He there operated with his usual perseverance, and September 18, 1878, a letter from Bradford, Pennsylvania, to the Titusville (Pennsylvania) "Herald" stated that "Colonel John J. Carter's well No. 5 on the Lower Herdic farm, Foster Brook, was down 250 feet."

The production of oil from these two first investments animated Colonel Carter with the ambition to prospect in other sections of that prolific region. He secured leases or bought lands at Bell's Camp, Ridersville, West Branch, Rew City, State Line, Rixford, and secured oil property in Elk county, which adjoins the Bradford-McKean county field. At the time the foregoing properties were yielding ample returns, Colonel Carter organized the whole into the State Oil Company, with headquarters at Titusville, Pennsylvania, that company at one time owning several hundred wells in the McKean county region.

Early in the year 1878 the oil producers of the Bradford field came to the understanding that a union of interests was necessary. At various times consultations were held, when, finally, on July

19th of that year, a Producers' Association, Limited, was organized with David A. Wray, John J. Carter, George Gilmore, I. G. Jackson and R. W. Evans appointed as managers. At this meeting \$5,000 were subscribed to be set apart as a nucleus of capital stock, with the proviso that the amount be increased by further contributions. The purpose of this association was to maintain a union of action in relation to storing and marketing petroleum as it came from the wells. On September 4, 1878, a meeting of the Producers' Association was held at Bradford for the purpose of choosing a board of directors. W. Codington, John J. Carter, H. P. Smith and S. G. Shake were the oil men selected. Colonel Carter having so recently entered the field of oil producers, his election as one of the directors of the association is conclusive evidence that he had impressed his associates with his true worth and that he was highly competent to carry forward the measures which would win favorable results and receive fair consideration from storage, pipe lines and railroads. At the time Producers' Unions were formed at Derrick City and Custer City. These oil towns were in the Bradford field.

While Colonel Carter was giving close attention to regulating conditions for storing and marketing oil, he was busy also with the work of drilling wells located upon his different properties. These here noted are only a few among the many. On October 21, 1878, a well was finished on the Herdic, with the hole full of oil. On July 29, 1879, the producers and oil tankers held a meeting at Olean, New York, at which Colonel Carter presided. Among other proceedings it was resolved that a committee be appointed "to procure legal advice, to confer with the pipe line officials and to demand their rights."

## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

Although Colonel Carter carried forward a vast amount of business during his active years in acquiring territory and drilling oil wells in the Pennsylvania oil region, yet the marketing of the product was a problem that was of first importance after the oil had been brought to the surface. The price received for the commodity was not largely remunerative, hence the small margin of profit required the most careful economy on the part of the producers. In the latter part of 1883 and early 1884 there arose a critical question regarding pipe lines, tanks and storage charges. At that time two systems of pipe lines were in existence and owned by the Standard Oil Company. These lines were known as the United Pipe Lines and National Transit Company pipe lines. The owners of these systems of oil transportation had decided that on April 1, 1884, they would consolidate both under one name—The National Transit Company. The then different oil exchanges in Bradford, Titusville, Oil City, Franklin, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, and New York, became alarmed regarding what might be the outcome of piping, storing and the cost of such service, should the consolidation take place. On the 10th of March, 1884, a conference of exchanges was held at Oil City, Pennsylvania, at which meeting it was resolved that a committee of seven be appointed to inquire into "all matters pertaining to the transfer of the business and property of the United Pipe Lines on April 1, 1884, to the National Transit Company." The whole committee of seven then held a meeting and appointed three of their number to take the question under advisement, as follows: John J. Carter, of the Titusville Oil Exchange, N. F. Hilton, of the Oil City Exchange, and Joseph Seep, of the Bradford Exchange. Colonel Carter, as chairman of the committee, and his associates, pro-

ceeded to exercise the duties as laid upon them. They had interviews with the officers of the pipe lines, and, after due consideration, made a report embodying all the facts elicited. The summing up of their conclusions was to the effect that the coming together of the two pipe lines would result in benefit to the oil industry. The leading part of the work of this committee was carried forward to completion by Colonel Carter, and the report was accepted by the exchanges as the conclusion of a vitally important question.

In addition to the many exacting duties falling upon him in those years of the early '80's, Colonel Carter built the Bradford, Bordell & Kinzua narrow gauge system of railroad, connecting Bradford, Pennsylvania, with Kane, Smethport, Rew City, Pennsylvania, and Olean and Wells-ville, New York, and for more than ten years was president and general manager of the system.

In the year 1887, in fact for more than three years, the men engaged in producing crude oil in the Pennsylvania fields began to earnestly realize that, as conditions then prevailed, there was but very small profit accruing to them as the result of their effort to bring the commodity to the surface. Therefore the problem was clearly demonstrated to those engaged in the industry that some move must have the serious consideration of the best thought and exercise the most clearly defined ability to bring at least some degree of relief or else bankruptcy would be the ultimate end of the great petroleum enterprise. It was finally decided that one of the obstacles that lay in the way of prosperity, and in part to be overcome, was high rates for pipe line transportation, storage tank charges and percentage taken for evaporation. The Pennsylvania Legislature had assembled in 1887 and its membership contained men whose



## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

interests lay in the regions where crude oil was produced and there extensively refined. Not long after the session began, a measure was introduced in that body, bearing title of the Billingsy Bill. This bill, if it became a law, would greatly relieve the burden under which the producing element was laboring. The intended law proposed to reduce the charge per barrel on oil transportation through pipe lines, and also the cost of storage as well as evaporation or shrinkage rates. At that time the Standard Oil Company of New York owned all the pipe lines and storage capacity aside from what was under control of the Tide Water Company. These lines had established rules for taking and holding the producers' oil, which, under the low value of selling conditions, left oil men without profit after they had assumed all the risks in exploring and searching for oil.

At this time Colonel Carter became interested in the question, as he was one of the larger producers in the Bradford oil district. He did not agree with the theory of action proposed by the Billingsy bill. So he called a committee of oil men to meet with him in New York City to there have audience with the Standard Oil Company people and ascertain what kind of a compromise could be brought into existence to relieve the oil industry burden without the aid of a Pennsylvania legislative mandate. On Thursday and two following days, March 15-16-17, 1887, this committee held its sessions at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York. Twenty oil men were present, and Colonel Carter was made chairman of the meeting. He conducted the deliberations in so consummate a manner that the Standard people conceded almost every point demanded during the three days' session. The Billingsy bill was defeated and the compromise went into effect. With truth it may

be said that the result of the oil men's committee meeting with the Standard Oil Company representatives and the gratifying results achieved was the work of Colonel Carter as leader. As a further matter of truth, Colonel Carter seldom failed in any proposition he undertook during his long, busy, industrial life.

Upon another occasion Colonel Carter played a conspicuous part in not only protecting his own interests from extortion in the Bradford oil field, but hundreds of other operators under similar conditions. Early in 1894 a suit was brought by one James E. Blair for damages because of gas for fuel being piped to adjoining farms. This Blair, it seems, had originally owned the land which Carter had subleased by assignment and upon which he was operating. If the court decided that a producer could not use the gas from his own wells without paying for it to the original landholder, then every oil man in the region would be subject to liquidate heavy cost for natural gas fuel. Colonel Carter set up reply to the claim that it was merely an interchange of gas between farms, and, accompanied by a large number of producers, on April 18, 1894, journeyed to Smethport, the county seat, and there contested for right interpretation from the court. The decision was rendered in his favor. But there being two counts in the suit, one for gas used, and the other for timber, Colonel Carter allowed the timber count to maintain in the sum of \$64.00, and an account of \$17.00 for gas which had been sold from the leased premises. He also paid the costs of the suit, the whole amount for timber, gas sold and court expenses being \$190.91. The court closing late, Colonel Carter chartered a special train to carry the large party of attendants back to Bradford.

But the "Upper" Bradford oil field was

## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

not destined to absorb all the energy of Colonel Carter's ambition in the production of petroleum. He not only was interested in oil, but he engaged in other lines of original business enterprise. In 1886 he bought the Dr. G. Shamburg oil property which lay at West Hickory on the west bank of the Allegheny river, in Forest county. He there continued to operate for oil on all parts of the property, and to gratify a longing desire to enjoy the pleasures which arise from agricultural pursuits he established "Riverside Farm," stocking it with improved herds of horses and cattle. From the farm to Titusville, a distance of some fifteen miles, he built a privately owned telephone line.

At the time Colonel Carter purchased the West Hickory property, he opened a permanent business office in the Oil Exchange building in Titusville, now the Commercial Bank building, and there maintained his general headquarters during the remainder of his life. During the period of nearly seventeen years Colonel Carter retained the West Hickory holdings, incorporating the oil production from that property into the State Oil Company. On April 25, 1903, he sold the farm consisting of more than 3,000 acres of timber to a Warren, Pennsylvania, company.

A second period in Colonel John J. Carter's energetic life as a successful oil operator began in 1893. At the time it was sixteen years since he drilled his first well in the Bradford field. He now had not only a thorough experience in how to search for oil in the hidden recesses of sand rocks, but he had made a study of the geological formations of the earth's stratas, which made him familiar with a scientific knowledge necessary to be exercised when choosing locations for oil operations. Concluding that there were

yet pools of petroleum to be discovered by means of the derrick and drill, he on that occasion decided to make a move toward the oil fields of the West or South. He said to John F. Eckbert, a young, energetic man then in his employ, and one familiar with all the details of oil field work and for choosing territory: "You go to the Ohio oil field and there ascertain what can be leased or purchased that has a prospect of yielding fair returns from the capital required for development. If Ohio proves barren of hope in your estimate, West Virginia at present offers some inducement. Go there and examine that region. Report on whatever you find."

Mr. Eckbert proceeded to Ohio, and after careful observation concluded that there was no warrant for profitable returns upon the investment required to prosecute operations. So he took train for West Virginia, reaching the then very new oil section, Sistersville, towards the last days of January, 1893. Examining various parts of the field that lay within the vicinity of the town, Mr. Eckbert explored the John Shay property, at the time a productive piece of land, having forty-two wells yielding about fifty barrels of oil each per day and a prolific volume of salt water. From his practical knowledge, after observing the nature of the oil as it came from the wells—its lively appearance—he was led to the conclusion that, if there was a possibility of exhausting the water, a large flow of oil would be the result. Upon receiving Eckbert's report, Colonel Carter immediately proceeded to Sistersville and went over the ground himself. His practical knowledge of what might be accomplished with proper machinery and other appliances to raise the salt water from the oil-bearing rock determined him to purchase the Shay farm without delay. Following this



## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

purchase and within the period of thirty days Colonel Carter bought the William Johnson farm, which also lay in the Sistersville field, and within a very short time, by purchase, came into possession of the Victor property. The "West Virginia Oil Review," published at Sistersville, West Virginia, gave the following details of the transaction, the editor having had an interview with the new owner:

The sale was closed in the city of Pittsburgh and the price paid, in round numbers, was \$470,000. The number of acres transferred was 2,083. The production is 1,300 barrels a day. There are 99 producing wells and two are being drilled. The sale includes all the property of every kind in this field owned by the Victor Oil & Gas Company, including the two offices and work shops on the T. N. Wells property. The Carter Oil Company now has full possession of the entire property and will go to work at once to get every barrel of oil there is under this ground out and as fast as possible. The Carter Oil Company now owns the principal production on this (West Virginia) side of the river, and its property here is worth at least a couple million of dollars.

With the purchase of the Victor Oil and Gas Company, Colonel Carter also bought the Wells Farm Oil Company, Murphy Brothers, McFadden and Burner oil properties. Computing the value of all these oil lands, more than \$800,000 had been expended. Having now secured these very large holdings and confident that the output of oil would return profitable dividends on the capital involved, Colonel Carter made another move that would accrue to his benefit. On the first day of May, 1893, he organized the West Virginia property into a corporation, naming it The Carter Oil Company, and placing the capital stock at \$1,000,000. Upon arranging the organization upon a working basis, Colonel Carter became the leading factor in the oil development of the West Virginia property, and, under the manager's broadly comprehensive control, he

saw it grow in financial importance until, at the end when he closed his connection with it, the property had increased in value, and now the Carter Oil Company is the largest producing organization of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey. It is capitalized at \$25,000,000 and its broadly dispersed operations extend from West Virginia to Ohio, Kansas, Oklahoma, Arizona, and Texas. After the company became a factor in the field of operations in West Virginia, Colonel Carter began to expand his ownership in oil lands. He bought more property in West Virginia. Then he crossed the boundary line between the two States and purchased some choice property which lay in the southeastern border of the State of Ohio.

Another phase of Colonel Carter's nature which grew out of his connection with the business of producing petroleum is worthy of place in these annals. Shortly after becoming a leading factor in the oil fields of West Virginia and Ohio, he began employing young men and giving them opportunity to learn by labor how to apply their energy in the industry of producing petroleum. To carry out the philosophical and generous idea he placed these applicants on the oil property where they could become familiar with every detail connected with the business, and at the same time keeping in personal touch with the applicant's development through correspondence. There they were first given the task of loading and unloading pipe, tools, drilling cables, casing and tubing. Then they moved machinery, placing it at wells and at pumping stations. While thus engaged they were provided with opportunity to learn how steam boilers were set up; how other kinds of machines about oil wells were erected or taken down; how wells were drilled, cased, tubed and pumped; how to fire

## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

boilers and care for rigs in every detail. As soon as one of these helpers was deemed capable of assuming charge of the appliances which were used to pump either single or a number of wells, he was there permitted to have full charge of a unit. He was thereby delegated to keep the wells under his charge in perfect running order, making reports of production and of necessary repairs to rigs and engines, or whatever else that required attention.

The result of this wise course on the part of Colonel Carter was: It gave him a corps of men competent to carry forward every detail of his extensive operations in the production of crude petroleum, and men loyal to the heart to Colonel Carter and the welfare of the company. And what is a further gratifying result: Many of these very same young men ultimately became managers of some of the greater oil concerns in different oil fields of the United States.

To give a complete record of all the different elements of business importance which engaged Colonel Carter's broadly comprehensive mind and active energy would reach far beyond the space allotted to this biography. But there are yet several very important subjects to add to the foregoing, and, without such narrative, this history would be far from complete.

In 1908 Colonel Carter was delegated by the Standard Oil Company to go to Japan and there ascertain if any part of that country contained petroleum in sufficient quantity to pay for operations. With a competent party of workmen and a complete supply of oil well tools and machines, he crossed the Pacific ocean and landed in Japan. After exploring the region, two wells were drilled, the deepest ever before undertaken in Japan. Oil was found, but the yield was so small it would not pay to continue the experiment. So,

disposing of the materials which he had taken to that faraway region, and all the property previously operated by the Standard Oil Company, he began his journey homeward, having spent a year of energetic effort to find a profitable oil field in that country. Previous, however, to leaving Japan, Colonel Carter was ordered to return to California and there examine the oil fields of the Pacific coast. On reaching that prolific petroleum region of the United States, he found that the Standard Oil Company required more of the product for refining and marketing than the territory under the company's control was yielding. He therefore proceeded to the field, examined several properties, and recommended their purchase. One of these properties was the holdings of the California Oil Fields Company, Limited, owned by an English concern. The property comprised eight and one-half sections and was producing 10,000 barrels a day from sixty-five wells. But the management of the California Standard Oil Company turned it down. Colonel Carter was then directed to secure some prospective property which could be developed by test wells. In compliance with this proposition he examined more of the oil field territory, and finally located a carefully selected piece of property in the Midway-field. Concluding the purchase of the land, the company proceeded to develop the holdings and the results were large yields of high grade oil. Not only did he select the lands, but he located a number of wells which proved to be large producers.

Colonel Carter also selected and conducted the purchase of a large property which lay south of the Fullerton district, this territory also proving rich in yield of oil. All this exacting work was accomplished within the period of four months, and here it is not out of place to say that



## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

Colonel Carter in all his years of oil producing made but few mistakes in the choice of territory. In 1913 Colonel Carter was commissioned by the Standard Oil Company of New York to proceed to Peru, South America, and there examine a great tract of oil territory belonging to the London & Pacific Oil Company of England. The property consisted of 483,000 acres, and it extended from north to south ten miles, and from east to west from one to three miles. Mr. Carter reported favorably on this property, and a controlling interest was purchased.

Returning from executing the South American commission, Colonel Carter examined the Slick oil holdings in Oklahoma, which he purchased. But the Interior Department at Washington refused to approve the transfer because Standard Oil interests held stock in the Carter Oil Company. Later Colonel Carter succeeded in purchasing the John Markham oil property in Oklahoma for the Carter Oil Company. And thus he rounded out a life of business energy that, without overestimation, was as long in action and successful in results as any man that ever engaged in the busy avocations of merchant, oil producer, banker, builder and manager of railroads.

Colonel Carter in 1915 retired from the oil field, having previously effected a sale of the State Oil Company and the Carter Oil Company to the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey. The Titusville Iron Works, which were rebuilt and supplied with abundant capital, he retained his interest in for ten years, then sold. On November 16, 1915, he resigned his office of vice-president and director of the Commercial Bank of Titusville, thus severing a connection which had existed for thirty-four years. This left him comparatively free from business, and the last year of his

life was given to his home, family and recreation.

Colonel Carter's private library was most carefully selected, and reflected his love for history, biography, geology and general literature. He spent his leisure hours amid his wonderful collection of books and stored his mind with the best thought of the best writers. He was a pleasing conversationalist and strong in argument. As an extemporaneous speaker he was eloquent and effective, but whenever he wished to deliver an impressive address he carefully prepared himself. His personal appearance, graceful gesture and well modulated voice were greatly in his favor, and as he never spoke save from a full knowledge of his subject, he ranked high as a public speaker.

During his later life Colonel Carter made several journeys across the Atlantic ocean in tour of portions of the old world. His first journey of the kind was in 1876, when he visited the scene of his birthplace in Western Ireland. There, in a parish church at Westport, he found among the archives and records of births, marriages and deaths, the date of his own advent into this world of cheerful hope. His other journeys were made to England and the Continent.

One of his generous contributions was the building of a fine parsonage for the Baptist church of Titusville. This edifice was erected in commemoration of the memory of his first wife, whose life had been one of domestic kindness and philanthropic benevolence. The parsonage, which stands on the corner of West Walnut and North Perry streets, just opposite the church, is an ornament to the locality, the style of architecture being modern and attractive. Another of his acts of a thoughtful and generous man was the building of an edifice for the use of the Grand Army of the Republic at

## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

Nunda, New York. It was from that town that Colonel Carter enlisted in the War of the Rebellion, 1861-65. In 1898 he constructed a commodious playground in the east end of Titusville and presented it to the school board for the benefit of the school children of the city. Coupled with these public acts were many private deeds of benevolence bestowed in generous aid to deserving persons and objects. His philanthropy was widespread, generous and thoughtful for the wellbeing of others.

Colonel Carter was a lover of the beauty of nature's creation. He admired field, forest and stream. He liked animals, birds in the woods and fish in the streams, and he protected them wherever he could. He held a deep interest in the farm, and found the highest degree of recreation while mingling amid the pleasures which environ the quiet of rural life. He was deeply attached to the institutions of the American Republic, a lover of its people, and an advocate of a perfect state of national defense. And, one of his greatest characteristics was his friendship for youth—children. The final act of Colonel Carter's life work was the purchase of a farm just west of the city of Titusville and the erection thereon of a series of buildings, from residence to barns and outbuildings, which are an ornament to the Oil Creek Valley and to Western Pennsylvania.

Colonel Carter was a Republican in politics, and was a delegate to the National Republican Convention held in Chicago in 1888, at Minneapolis in 1892, and at Chicago in 1916. He was a trustee of Bucknell University, Allegheny College and Drake Memorial Museum of Titusville. He was a member of the American Geographical Society, the Army and Navy Club of New York City, the Duquesne

Club of Pittsburgh, and the Country Club of Titusville.

Colonel Carter married, July 19, 1866, Emma Gibbs, daughter of Francis H. and Sarah Gibbs, of Nunda, New York. They began married life in Titusville, which became their permanent residence, and there Mrs. Carter died February 6, 1902, the mother of nine children, five of whom died in infancy. Colonel Carter married (second) December 19, 1908, Alice Neill, who survives him, daughter of Joseph A. and Elizabeth (Pennell) Neill. Children of Colonel John J. and Emma (Gibbs) Carter: 1. Charles Gibbs, born April 14, 1867, became a successful lawyer of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, where, after a short illness, he died May 14, 1909, aged forty-two years, leaving a widow and one child. 2. Luke Berne, born February 15, 1876, resides in Titusville, where he carries on the extensive business affairs left by his father. 3. Emma, born August 5, 1879, married Alexander B. Sharp, of Steubenville, Ohio. 4. Alice, born September 18, 1881, wife of Hugh Herndon, of Pelham Manor and New York City.

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### NORTON, Charles D.,

#### **Business Man, Philanthropist.**

The late Charles D. Norton, of Philadelphia, head of the widely known firm of Charles D. Norton & Company, was one of those business men who, during the latter decades of the nineteenth century, were so largely instrumental in extending and maintaining the commercial prestige of the Metropolis of Pennsylvania. Mr. Norton was notably civic-spirited, and always active in the advancement of the philanthropic interests of his home city.

Charles D. Norton was born September 26, 1845, at Myertown, Lebanon county, Pennsylvania, and was the son of Charles F. and Sarah (Fordney) Norton. His

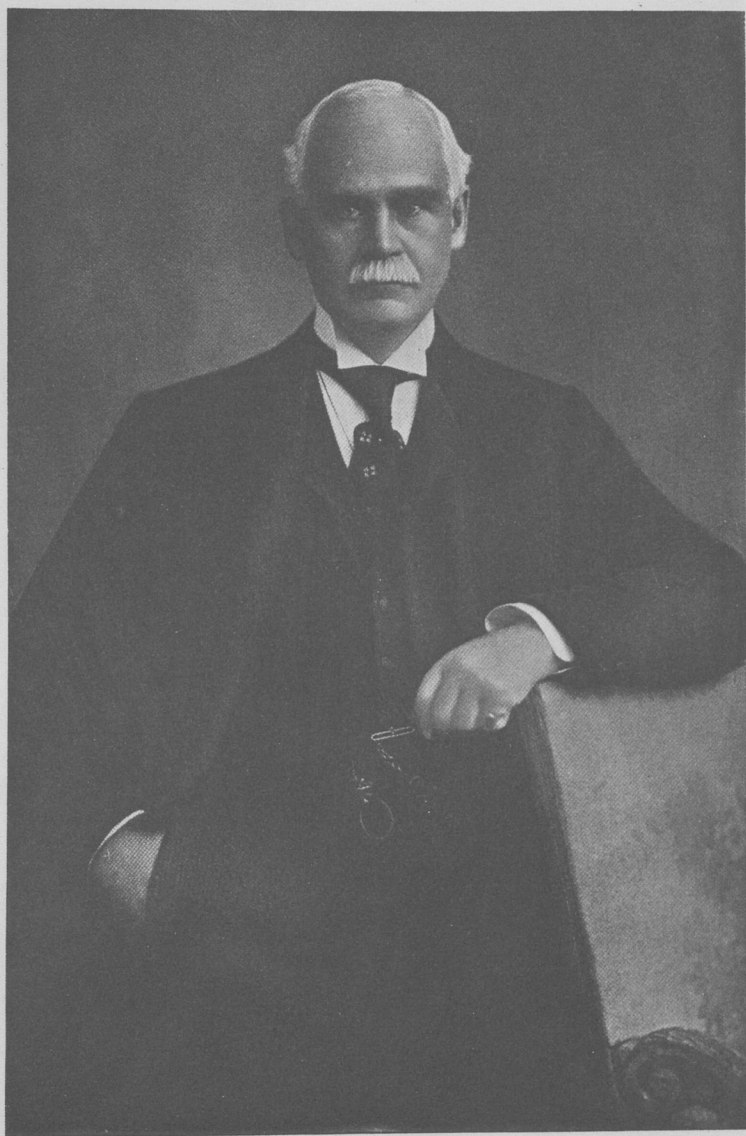




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*Frank M. Riker*



## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

father moved to Philadelphia when he was but a boy, and it was there he was educated. While still a youth he entered upon a commercial career, forming a co-partnership with Thomas F. Audenried under the firm name of Audenried, Norton & Company for the mining and shipping of coal. With this great industry Mr. Norton maintained his connection during the remainder of his life. The growth of the business to the large proportions which it eventually attained was due, in great measure, to the cool judgment, clear foresight and sagacious management of Mr. Norton, who realized, in all essential respects, the ideal of the nineteenth century business man, aggressive, yet conservative, prepared for emergencies, but never courting dangers, deliberate in thought and decisive in action. In the course of time the firm assumed its present style of Charles D. Norton & Company. The other business interests of Mr. Norton included directorships in the Delaware Insurance Company, the Girard National Bank (in which he was a depositor for over forty years) and the Colonial Trust Company.

While taking the most earnest interest in all that concerned community welfare and municipal reform, Mr. Norton was never active in politics, preferring to do his duty as a private citizen. To charitable work and philanthropic enterprises he gave largely of his time and means, serving for thirty-one years as secretary of the Pennsylvania Working Home for Blind Men. Among his clubs were the Union League, Bachelors Barge and Manufacturers'. His political affiliations were with the Republican party. For years he was an active member of the Church of the Holy Communion. Quiet force and aggressiveness which made itself felt in results rather than in processes were dominant traits in the character of Mr.

Norton. His countenance, as seen in his portrait which accompanies this biography, bears their stamp and also reflects that kindly nature and truly benevolent disposition which made him so sincerely loved and honored.

Mr. Norton married, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, October 21, 1868, Margie S., daughter of J. Henry and Adeline (Peters) Brown, of Philadelphia, and they were the parents of a daughter, Ada Norton, widow of the late Benton K. Jamison, Jr.

The death of Mr. Norton, which occurred July 21, 1916, deprived Philadelphia of one of her most loyal citizens, one who, in all that he undertook, made it his object to further the material prosperity of his city and the wellbeing and uplifting of his fellowmen. The life of Charles D. Norton, both as business man and philanthropist, was a complete, well-rounded life. He was one of the men who helped to make Philadelphia, and the city of to-day is stronger and better by reason of the part he played in her upbuilding.

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### RITER, Frank Miller,

#### **Man of Many Activities.**

Frank Miller Riter was born at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, May 20, 1855, the son of Michael Miller and Elizabeth Georgianna (Caldwell) Riter. Michael Miller Riter was the great-grandson of George Riter (Reiter), who lived through the Revolution, and died in 1794, being buried at St. Michael's Lutheran Church, near what is now Mt. Airy. He served in the local companies of defense. Elizabeth Georgianna (Caldwell) Riter was the granddaughter of Andrew Caldwell, who was an officer in the Revolutionary War and subsequently a member of the Society of the Cincinnati.

Mr. Riter was educated at Friends Cen-

## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

tral School, Philadelphia. He studied law in the office of E. Coppee Mitchel, and later graduated from the law department of the University of Pennsylvania, in 1878, with the degree of LL. B. Mr. Riter was elected a member of the Common Council, in Philadelphia, in 1883-85, and appointed assistant city solicitor by Hon. Charles F. Warwick, on April 7, 1884, and continued as such until December 31, 1888, when he resigned to take his seat in the House of Representatives of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, in January, 1889, and was subsequently elected for the terms of 1891-93-95. It was a two-year term and the election biannual. He was active in opposing the election of M. S. Quay to the United States Senate. Mr. Riter was appointed Director of Public Safety by Hon. Charles F. Warwick, mayor of Philadelphia, February 17, 1896, and served until the end of Mr. Warwick's term, April 3, 1899. He had the restoration of Independence Hall under his supervision and control. He was appointed secretary of the Civil Service Board by Hon. John Weaver, mayor of Philadelphia, on June 14, 1905, and served until March 14, 1906, and upon the Legislature creating a Civil Service Commission for Philadelphia, Mayor Weaver also appointed him president of it on March 15, 1906, and he served until March 15, 1907.

Mr. Riter was chairman of the Independent Republican Committee having in charge the successful campaign for the election of the Hon. Rudolph Blankenburg to the mayoralty of Philadelphia, in November, 1911. Mayor Blankenburg appointed Mr. Riter president of the Civil Service Commission for the city of Philadelphia on December 6, 1911, which position he held until January 7, 1916. Muhlenberg College conferred upon Mr. Riter the honorary degree of LL. D. in 1914.

Mr. Riter attended the first military in-

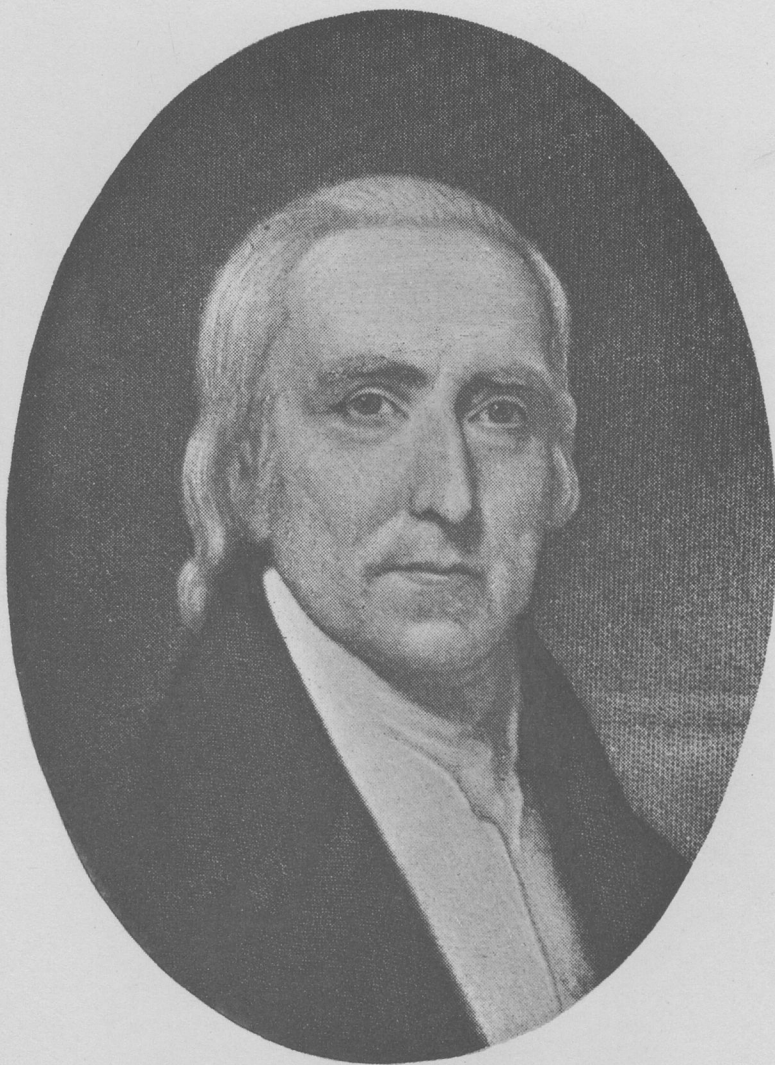
struction camp under the auspices of the War Department of the United States at Plattsburg, New York, in August, 1915. He was a member of Company F, Captain Reagan commanding. These camps each lasted a month. They were under the direction of General Leonard Wood, commander of the Eastern Division. He was appointed by the Governor of Pennsylvania upon one of the draft boards, but his service was interrupted by reason of his acting as a volunteer secretary, in November and December of 1917, in the Young Men's Christian Association, at Camp Meade, Maryland.

In the summer of 1918 the National Lutheran Commission for Soldiers' and Sailors' Welfare appointed Mr. Riter a member of a commission consisting of the Rev. Charles J. Smith, D. D., of New York, and himself to visit the Lutheran church in France. They sailed for France on September 18, 1918, on the "Rochambeau," arriving at Bordeaux on the evening of September 28. Mr. Riter remained in France until the latter part of January, 1919, arriving in New York early in February, 1919. During his visit he was associated with the French Lutheran Church, comprising the diocese of Paris and of Montbéliard. He also visited Alsace. Mr. Riter did much to bring about a cordial and sympathetic relationship between the Lutheran church in France and the United States. While in Paris he corresponded with and helped, whenever possible, chaplains who were Lutherans, and entertained many of them, as well as officers and privates of the American army, during his stay in Paris. Through the commissioner's efforts there was established the "Soldiers' Rest" in the parish house of the Lutheran Church at St. Jean, at No. 147 Rue de Grenelle, Paris, France, at which place many soldiers of the American army as well as



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PHILIP SYNG PHYSICK, M.D.  
"Father of American Surgery."



## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

those of our Allies were entertained. In all these matters he was generously helped by the French Lutheran clergy and the laity, both men and women. The "Soldiers' Rest" was kept open until about July 1, 1919.

Mr. Riter visited the battlefield in the early part of November, 1918, in the southeastern part of France, and unintentionally was under fire at Thann, on November 9. Within two weeks after the armistice he visited the battlefields of Chateau-Thierry, Saint Mihiel, and of the Argonne Forest. He searched for the grave of his nephew, Captain David Rupp, 3rd, and while he did not locate it, it was afterwards located by Lieutenant Roland Smith, who was with Captain Rupp when he was killed, September 29, 1918, and the grave properly marked. He also visited Verdun and Metz. Again in January, 1919, he made a most unusually thorough visit to the field of the battle of the Argonne Forest. A little later, he spent nearly a week in Strassburg, where he studied conditions existing there.

In September, 1919, Mr. Riter was appointed chairman of a committee to receive and entertain the delegates from the French Lutheran Church. He accompanied them throughout the country during their visit. This occupied him from October 11 to December 20, 1919. Mr. Riter is unmarried.

### PHYSICK, Philip Syng,

#### **Distinguished Physician and Surgeon.**

Philip Syng Physick, M. D., "the father of American Surgery," was born in Philadelphia, July 7, 1768. His father was keeper of the Great Seal of Pennsylvania, and after the Revolution, agent of the Penn Estates. Being possessed of considerable means, he was enabled to give his son a good education. At eleven years of age he was placed under the care of

Robert Proud in the Friends' Academy, by whom he was prepared for the university. He graduated in the class of 1785, and at once entered the office of Dr. Adam Kuhn, a pupil of the renowned Linnaeus; while reading with him, he attended the medical department of his *alma mater*. He did not graduate, but in November, 1788, proceeded to London, where he became a pupil of the celebrated Dr. John Hunter. He was made house surgeon at St. George's Hospital, January 1, 1790, and his proficiency was so great that in one year's time he earned the diploma of the Royal College of Surgeons. He went to Edinburgh in May, 1791, and the following year took his degree of M. D. at the University in that city. On his return to Philadelphia, he was elected physician to the City Yellow Fever Hospital. In 1794 he was appointed one of the surgeons of the Pennsylvania Hospital, and shortly after, physician to the Alms House Infirmary. In 1798, after his recovery from the scourge, he was made for the second time resident physician of the Yellow Fever Hospital at Bush Hill. In 1805 he was elected to the newly created chair of Surgery in the University of Pennsylvania, and in 1819 was transferred to the professorship of Anatomy in the same institution, where he continued until 1831, when his failing health compelled him to resign. Upon his retirement he was created emeritus professor of Surgery and Anatomy. His private practice was very large, and he was celebrated as a consulting physician. He performed the great operation for lithotomy on Chief-Justice Marshall, from which the latter, though well advanced in years, recovered. His last surgical operation was upon the eye (as was also his first), only a few months before his death, which took place December 15, 1837.

Dr. Physick married, in 1800, Elizabeth Emlen, a daughter of a distinguished minister of the Society of Friends.

## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

**RATH, Jacob Boehm,**

**Clergyman, Educator.**

The life of Rev. Jacob Boehm Rath, although it was terminated many years before the completion of the allotted three score years and ten, and although the last few years of it were marked with illness and suffering, was yet an exceptionally valuable one, the service which he rendered to his church and to the advancement of the happiness and usefulness of the congregation over which he presided being such that it will long remain in the hearts of his remaining parishioners and of the community-at-large. His death, which occurred on August 6, 1885, in his fifty-second year, was felt as an irreparable loss by his devoted flock, who mourned him as a loving friend as well as a devoted pastor.

Rev. Jacob B. Rath was born February 14, 1834, in Lower Saucon township, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, a son of Jacob and Susanna (Boehm) Rath, old and highly respected citizens of that place. His parents were Godfearing people, and his home life was happy, developing the excellent mental and spiritual traits which had come to him as an inheritance from his ancestors. During his childhood he attended the common school, and at the age of seventeen was confirmed by the Rev. Joseph Yeager, the Lutheran minister of the neighborhood church. For a few years he was a teacher in schools in the vicinity of his home. His brother, the Rev. W. Rath, had preceded him in the same work, and he was greatly influenced by the example, and which later directed him also to the ministry. In 1853, at the age of nineteen, he entered the preparatory department of the Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, from which he graduated in 1858 with honor, as salutatorian of his class. He then en-

tered the Gettysburg Theological Seminary, and completed his course in 1860. The Ministerium of the Lutheran Church in Pennsylvania was at that time in session at St. Paul's Church, Philadelphia, and there the young minister was examined and ordained, the Rev. G. F. Krotel, D. D., delivering the ordination sermon.

The young man received two calls within a very short time—from York, Pennsylvania, and from Nazareth. Although the York call somewhat antedated the other, it was the latter he accepted, as it was from his native region, for which he entertained a deep affection. He at once gave evidence of being well fitted for his work, and he served the congregation acceptably until 1865, when he resigned to accept a call from the Salem Church, at Bethlehem. In connection with his labors here, he served at different times the congregations at Dryland, Farmersville, South Easton, Altoona, Freemansburg and South Bethlehem. Feeling that these various charges were too many for the neighborhood, he exerted his influence to effect a better division, and succeeded in having them reduced to four, each with a resident pastor. During the same time, he was principally instrumental in the division of the Lutheran and Reformed congregations at Salem, he remaining in charge of the Lutheran section at Bethlehem, to which place he had removed in 1872. His latter work expanded to such a degree that he and his colleagues felt that the time had come for the establishment of a purely English Lutheran congregation in Bethlehem. His attention and energy were largely occupied with his new plan, and eventually he founded Grace Church, erecting for the new congregation one of the handsomest ecclesiastical edifices in the city. For a number of years he worked with indefatigable devotion for



## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

the new church and had the happiness to see it, before his failing health had made it necessary for him to withdraw, one of the most prosperous and successful religious bodies of the community, and possessed of a spirit of genuine devotion both to their general ideals and to the faithful minister who had been their inspiration and leader. At length the progress of the dread disease which had seized upon him, forced him to give up the work he so greatly loved, and he devoted his few remaining years to settling up his affairs and providing for the future of his family. Although he continued to suffer greatly, his patience and courage remained unshaken, and his example was not soon to be forgotten by those who were fortunate enough to enjoy his friendship and associate with him. As his life drew near to a close, he turned with ever increasing affection to the consolations of his religion, and exhibited a faith so complete and a confidence so entire in the truths it had been his lifelong task to teach, that precept became doubly convincing because of his actual example.

In addition to his ministerial work, Mr. Rath served in several capacities where he was of great value. He was twice elected by his synod to the office of English secretary, and twice to that of treasurer, and only resigned the latter office shortly before his death, and when bodily weakness made it impossible for him to longer continue. The synod also elected him a trustee of Muhlenberg College, in which he also served for a time as professor of the German language and literature, and in both capacities his excellent service was always sought and gratefully acknowledged. Another activity in which he took great interest and which was a valuable element in the church work of the region, was his conducting, in association with the Rev. F. W. Weiskotten and

William Ashmead Schaefer, the "Church Messenger," a monthly publication which had a wide circulation in Lutheran communities.

The death of Mr. Rath was the occasion of a remarkable number of tributes from all his personal friends, and the many associates he had had in the carrying on of the work of his life, consisting of expressions of keen sorrow and regret, and testimonials to his high character and lovable personality. Various periodicals, religious and secular, added their words to this chorus of praise and sorrow, among which was the "Lutheran," one of the principal church organs in Pennsylvania, from which we quote. Speaking of the service rendered Grace Church, Bethlehem, the "Lutheran" says:

To this congregation he gave his last days and strength, and succeeded in building up an active and influential congregation in the Lutheran church. Repeatedly he received most flattering calls from older and larger English churches, but he invariably refused them, believing that duty called him to remain with Grace Church. Here he remained until the Lord called him away. Devoted as he was to his people, they were equally devoted to him, and nothing short of the clear and unmistakable decree of Providence could have reconciled them to the separation that was finally brought about by the hand of disease and death.

After many years of intimate acquaintance with the deceased brother we can most heartily indorse the following estimate of his character, given in his obituary on the day of his funeral: He was a man of unsullied private character, and of good report in the community where he lived and labored. His piety was sincere, consistent, and modest. He was firm and decided in his convictions, and the aim of his life was to adorn the doctrine of God our Savior in all things. As a preacher he was clear and logical, and possessed special powers to illustrate the truth of God's Word. As a pastor he was faithful, sympathetic, and succeeded in winning and retaining the love and esteem of those to whom he ministered. Even those from whom duty compelled him to differ were constrained to honor and esteem him for his fidelity to his convictions.

**HEIZMANN, Charles Raymond,**

**Enterprising Citizen.**

To attain eminence in a State like Pennsylvania, teeming with mills and factories of great magnitude, calls for achievement far beyond the ordinary. In a community where all men are workers and accomplishing results that place them among the leaders in their various lines of activity, a man of average ability unless aided by fortuitous circumstance, will hardly gain recognition. On the other hand, a man that does rise to eminence in the midst of such giants of industrial and commercial giants as are found in Pennsylvania, has accomplished results worthy of record.

In Charles Raymond Heizmann, who for half a century has been a merchant and manufacturer of Reading, such a man is found. Eighty years have passed over his honored head, and for at least sixty-five of these years he has been concerned in business affairs, as his father's assistant in the store, as a merchant in his own right, and in the founding and developing of the chief concern, the Penn Hardware Company, which he established with his brother Albert in 1877. These eighty years have all been spent in Reading, the city of his birth, and in all that city there can be found no man more highly esteemed nor more genuinely respected. In his ancestry there is no flaw. His father, a man of cultured parents, was born in Germany, descendant of an honored German family, tracing to an ancestor who was knighted by King Otto for valorous service at the battle of Lechfeld in 955, fought between German and Hungarian armies.

Charles Lawrence Heizmann, the American head of the family and father of Charles Raymond Heizmann, was born at Lenz Kirch, Baden, Germany, August

6, 1802. He was educated in the best schools of Germany and Switzerland, and at the age of thirty years came to the United States, sailing from Rotterdam on the ship "Marcus," March 12, 1832. His purpose was to make a business trip only, but he was pleased with conditions, and after a season spent in Philadelphia located in Reading, Pennsylvania, where many of his countrymen had preceded him. He established a music store, being an accomplished musician as well as a noted linguist, speaking fluently, in addition to his native tongue, English, French and Italian. His store became a musical center and he prospered. He aided in the formation and was the first president of the first building society in the city, the German Building and Saving Funds Association of Reading. He was a member of the Roman Catholic church, a devout Christian, and a good citizen. He died in Reading, July 3, 1859. Charles L. Heizmann married, April 22, 1834, Mary Cecilia Eichorn, daughter of John Francis and Eva (Seegfried) Eichorn, whose ancestors settled in Berks county, in 1755. Four sons of Charles L. Heizmann have risen to prominence in their chosen fields, all living, save Albert A., the youngest.

Charles Raymond Heizmann, eldest son of Charles L. and Mary C. (Eichorn) Heizmann, was born in Reading, January 23, 1835, receiving his education in the Reading private schools and St. Mary's College, Wilmington, Delaware. At the age of fifteen years he began business life, receiving his initial training in his father's music store. He early displayed unusual business ability and was soon entrusted with responsible duties, even to the extent of making purchasing trips to Philadelphia. When his honored father died in 1859, the young man assumed control of the business, conducting it for the benefit of the estate until 1865, when he became



## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

sole owner by purchase. In 1870 he admitted his brother, Albert A., to a partnership, and until 1877 the business was successfully conducted. In the latter year the brothers established the Penn Hardware Company in a small way, and for two years continued both the music store and the hardware work. The latter business had in that short time developed so rapidly that in 1879 the original store was sold, and the energies of both partners concentrated on the newer business. When first started, the works were located in a small leased building on Front street and but ten hands employed. But this room was soon outgrown, and finally four acres were purchased at the foot of Spruce street, between the canal and the Schuylkill, and works erected that were then ample. Sanguine as the brothers were, the business outran expectation, and to keep pace with the constantly growing demand for their goods, constant additions to the plant were required. Finally the four acres were covered with substantial brick buildings, then adjoining property was secured, and in 1906 a four-story brick building, sixty by one hundred feet, was erected, and occupied January 1, 1907. This, with the especially constructed building covering the original four acres, completed a plant that is unrivaled either in size or equipment by any similar plant in the United States. But other additions have since been made, including a seven-story warehouse sixty by one hundred and twenty feet. The Penn Hardware Company is known the world over as manufacturers of a general line of hardware, and their larger plant knows few idle periods, often running overtime and keeping between eight hundred and one thousand employees busily engaged. When San Francisco called on the country to furnish materials for rebuilding after the fire, one shipment made by the

Penn Hardware Company was ten carloads of frame pulleys. The company organized and a partnership was incorporated as the Penn Hardware Company in 1896, with a paid up capital of \$415,000, with Charles R. Heizmann as president; Theodore Ignatius Heizmann, vice-president; Albert Aloyeuis Heizmann, treasurer. Twelve years later, January 1, 1908, the surplus fund as shown by the annual statement was greater than the original capital, showing the capable management of the company. Charles R. Heizmann, yet the efficient president of this great company, is not only responsible for the executive management, but having decided mechanical ability, designed much of the machinery in use at the works and is the patentee of a number of the specialties manufactured there. One of the most noted of these was a machine for cutting plug tobacco. One order for these machines was secured in competition with the leading manufacturers from the Lorillard Tobacco Company of New York was for twenty thousand machines, highly finished in bronze and nickel.

The Penn Hardware Company, manufacturers of locks and builders of hardware, is yet owned, officered and managed chiefly by members of the Heizmann family. The younger of the two founders of the original Penn Hardware Works, Albert A., died in 1909, and was succeeded by his son, William A. Heizmann, treasurer and sales manager. The elder brother, Charles R., is at the head of the business he conceived nearly forty years ago. Theodore I., another brother, who for many years was vice-president of the company, has been succeeded by Lewis J. Heizmann, son of Charles R. The name Heizmann stands for all that is substantial, honorable and progressive in their line. The various members of the corporation have won for themselves and

## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

their company an unquestionable standing and the younger generation upon whom the greater burden now falls, maintain the high standard established by their elders, and with the development of the nation are even adding to the greatness of the business, that has been the lifetime ambition and pride of their elders.

Charles Raymond Heizmann married, June 9, 1874, Mary M., daughter of Lewis and Mary A. (Dickson) Miller. Children: Mary A., Mary Cecelia, Raymond L., Lewis J., vice-president and sales manager of the Penn Hardware Company, Charles Raymond, Francis Edward and Theodora. The family home is at 318 North Fifth street, Reading.

### **BRUMBACH, Albert J.,**

**Manufacturer, Financier.**

As a woolen manufacturer, Mr. Brumbach represents the third generation of his family prominently engaged in that business, his grandfather having established on Antietam creek, in Exeter township, Berks county, in 1830, a mill where he manufactured woolens until 1842. Prominent in the manufacturing business and connected with many important interests in Reading and Berks county, he also is well known in the financial world as president of the Penn National Bank.

Jacob Brumbach, first of this trio of Berks county manufacturers, a fuller by trade, established the woolen mill on Antietam creek in 1830, operated it until 1842, and then sold the property and business to his sons, William and Jacob (2). He died in 1873 at the great age of ninety-four years. He was twice married, and had eight children.

William Brumbach, eldest son of Jacob Brumbach by his first wife, Dorothy Bar (born 1788, died 1822), was born in Exeter township, Berks county, Pennsylvania,

in 1814, died in 1868. He began his connection with the woolen manufacturing concern at an early age, working with his father in the mill established on Antietam creek in 1830. He and his brother Jacob purchased the plant in 1842, and operated it jointly for three years, when Jacob withdrew. William then conducted the plant very successfully until 1853, when he purchased the Housum grist mill near by, and conducted the two mills profitably until 1861, when he sold the woolen mill to his son, Albert J., continuing the grist mill until its destruction by fire in 1863. He then moved to Union county, Pennsylvania, and formed a partnership with the firm of Marr, Griffey & Company, who operated and owned the White Deer Woolen Mills. When a few years later the senior partner died, the firm reorganized as Griffey & Brumbach, so continuing until the latter's death in 1868. He married (first) Sarah Spats, who died in 1847, aged forty-seven years, the mother of four children. He married (second) Rachel Schneider, who survived him over forty years, the mother of four sons and one daughter.

Albert J. Brumbach, eldest son of William Brumbach by his first wife, Sarah Spats, was born at Brumbach's Woolen Mills, in Exeter township, Berks county, Pennsylvania, October 11, 1840. He attended the public school and Lee's Academy in Reading until fourteen years of age, and then began his sixty years' connection with cloth manufacturing in Berks county. From fourteen to twenty-one years of age he worked in his father's mill, mastering every detail of the business as there conducted. On arriving at legal age he purchased the woolen mill which two years later was destroyed by fire, as was the adjoining grist mill owned by his father. Albert J., nothing daunted, at once rebuilt, equipping his new plant



## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

with the latest modern machinery. The plant, finished in 1864, was named the St. Lawrence Mill, after a certain grade of cloth his father had begun to manufacture there in 1856. This mill Mr. Brumbach yet owns and manages, having kept pace with modern improvement in machinery and methods of manufacture. The mill is of stone, two stories in height, operated by both steam and water power. Until 1870 the products (chiefly mixed cassimeres) were sold through Philadelphia commission houses and merchants, then for twenty-five years Mr. Brumbach sent out his own salesmen, covering the greater part of the United States. Since 1895 he has converted all the cloths made at the St. Lawrence mills into ready-made garments at his own factory in Reading, a three-story brick building at Fourteenth and Muhlenberg streets, which he erected in that year. Besides his own plant, the St. Lawrence, his half brothers, David, George W., Aaron and Thomas, who learned the business with Albert J. Brumbach, have a mill at the same place, which they operate as Brumbach Brothers.

The combination, mill and factory, has been a very profitable one, and both plants have been run at capacity to meet the demands made upon them. In addition to their management, Mr. Brumbach particularly, in earlier days, took prominent part in many county and city business enterprises. He was one of the charter members of the Oley Turnpike Corporation, a director since 1878, and secretary since 1888. He was interested in the building of the first street electric railway in Reading in 1888, the East Reading Electric Railway, running from Ninth and Penn streets to Black Bear, and has been president of the company from its inception until the present date. He assisted in the organization of the Pennsylvania National Bank of Reading in 1883, served

as director until 1897, and since that date has been its honored efficient president. He aided in the organization of the Reading Cold Storage and Ice Company in 1900; the Reading Glove and Mitten Company, and the Penn Shoe Company in 1902; the Printz Furniture and Carpet Company in 1907 (embracing stores at Hazelton, Rochester and Newark), served in all as director, and as president of the Glove Company since 1905.

This record of a busy life, marvelous as it is, would be incomplete were no mention made of his connection with Schwartwald Church, in Exeter township. He was chairman of the meeting in 1870 that decided upon the rebuilding of the church, and was prominent in its erection, also with the extension and improvement of the fine cemetery there, serving as secretary of the company for twenty years until 1904, and for many years was a member of the church choir. He was made a Mason on coming of age in 1861, and since that time has been a member of Chandler Lodge, in Reading, his Masonic home for fifty-three years, and of which he is yet an honored member, the oldest living member who sat in the lodge at the time of his entrance. The financial institution of which he is the honored chief executive is one of the solid financial concerns of Reading, and the other interests with which he is officially connected are also prosperous and solid. In fact, during his long career, he has been connected with few enterprises officially that have not prospered. He is wise and conservative, yet when convinced of the security of an undertaking, does not hesitate to invest all needed capital. In his banking capacity he is governed by the laws under which the bank operates, and carefully safeguards the interests of his depositors, but keenly alive to the fact that banks exist for the benefit of busi-

ness men, and in every legitimate way must aid them.

Mr. Brumbach married, in 1862, Sarah Ann, daughter of Solomon Dunkel, of Exeter. Children: Solomon, superintendent of the St. Lawrence Mills, married Margaret Ermentrout; William, bookkeeper at the same mills, married Edwina Jack; Albert, superintendent of the Reading factory (clothing), married Carrie Esterly; Ida, married Stockton Snyder, and both met their death in a railroad accident at Honda, California, May 11, 1907; Kate, married William J. Ermentrout; Emma, married Custer Emmon.

#### **FRICK, Henry C.,**

**Manufacturer, Man of Large Affairs.**

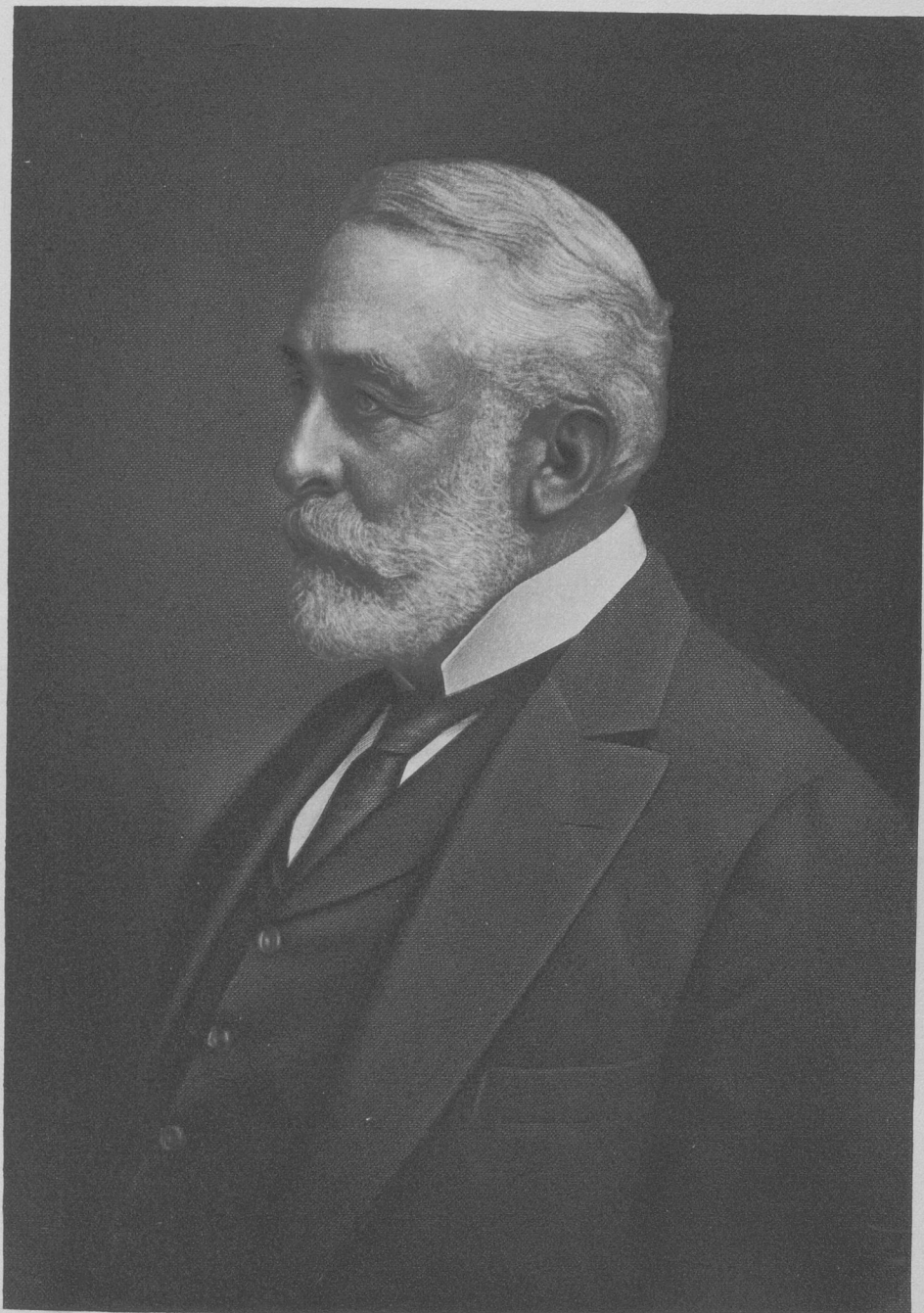
Henry Clay Frick was born at West Overton, Pennsylvania, December 19, 1849, son of John Wilson and Elizabeth (Overholt) Frick. His earliest American ancestors came from Switzerland in 1750 and settled in Eastern Pennsylvania. George Frick, his great-grandfather, established himself on a farm in 1770. His grandfather, Daniel Frick, was born in 1796, and was married to Catherine Miller in 1819. Their son, John W. Frick, was born in 1822. Mr. Frick's mother was of German ancestry, and the daughter of Abraham Overholt, one of the largest landowners of his time in Southwestern Pennsylvania.

Henry Clay Frick received his education in the public schools and at Otterbein University, Ohio. He began his business career as a clerk in a dry goods store at Mount Pleasant, Pennsylvania, but in 1869 became a bookkeeper in the office of his grandfather at Broad Ford, Pennsylvania. In 1871 his attention was called to the value of the coking-coal deposits in the vicinity of Broad Ford. Cokemaking, then in its infancy as an industry, was a

business with which he was not familiar, but after a thorough investigation, with several business friends he formed a partnership known as H. C. Frick & Company, bought three hundred acres of coal land, and built about fifty coke ovens. The business expanded rapidly, as a ready sale was found for the product at foundries and furnaces all over the country, and in 1873 the firm had two hundred ovens. During and after the panic of 1873 he began leasing works and coke lands extensively, and bought more good properties. In 1876 he bought out his partners. The profits were promptly reinvested in coal lands, and in 1882 the firm was merged into the H. C. Frick Coke Company, with a capital of \$2,000,000. Carnegie Brothers & Company, Limited, became also large stockholders in the H. C. Frick Coke Company, and the capital was increased to \$10,000,000.

The remarkable qualifications as an organizer and director of vast business interests shown by Mr. Frick, brought him an offer in 1889 of interest in and official connection with the Carnegie concerns. He was admitted to the firm of Carnegie Brothers & Company, Limited, as its chairman, and on the consolidation of all its interests except coke under the title of the Carnegie Steel Company, Limited, in July, 1892, Mr. Frick became the executive head of the new association, with a capital of \$25,000,000. He was necessarily brought into public prominence occasionally through the labor disturbances incident to the operation of such great industries, notably that at the Homestead works of the Carnegie Steel Company. On July 23, 1892, while efforts were being made to settle the difficulties, an anarchist named Berkman entered Mr. Frick's office, shot him twice and stabbed him. In 1895, at his own request, the duties of chairman of the Carnegie Steel Company,

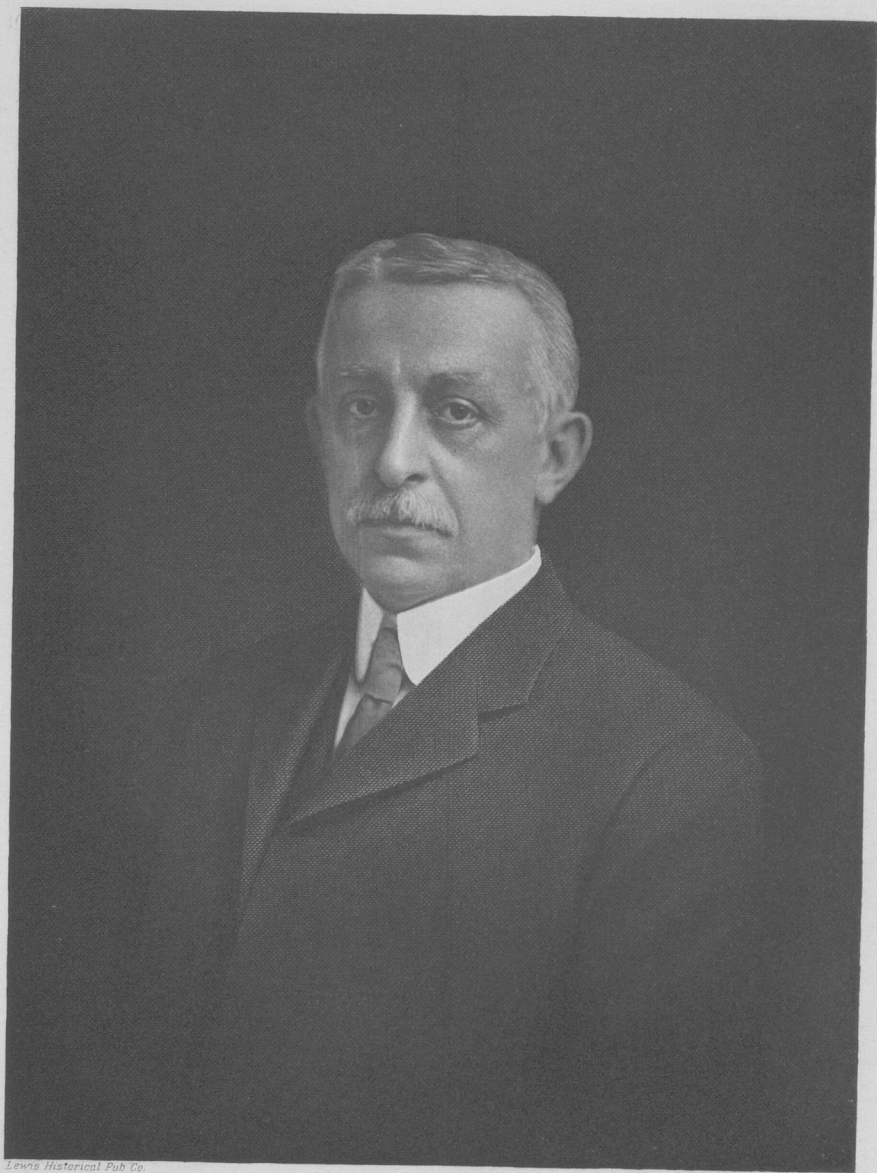




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Henry C. Frick



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*Henry L. Harris*



## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

Limited, were divided, and a president was appointed, to whom most of the executive details were transferred, Mr. Frick retaining the official title of chairman of the board of managers. In 1897 he also relinquished the management of the minor affairs of the H. C. Frick Coke Company, becoming chairman of its board of directors. The properties of the companies of which he was the official head consisted in 1899 of mines producing 6,000,000 tons of iron ore per annum; 40,000 acres of coal lands, and 12,000 coke ovens; steamship lines for transporting ore to Lake Erie ports; docks for handling ore and coal; a railroad from Lake Erie to Pittsburgh, hauling ore to the works and coal to the lake, and connecting the various works; 70,000 acres of natural gas territory, with two hundred miles of pipe line to the works; and nineteen blast furnaces and five steel mills, producing and finishing annually 3,250,000 gross tons of steel. Near the close of the year 1899 a personal difference arose between Messrs. Carnegie and Frick, which, however, was speedily adjusted and resulted in the formation of the Carnegie Company in March, 1900, with a paid-up capital of \$160,000,000, embracing the Carnegie Steel Company, Limited, the H. C. Frick Company, and more than twenty subsidiary companies.

Mr. Frick was well known in financial circles. He was a director in the City National Bank of New York, the Mellon National Bank of Pittsburgh, and of the American Trust Company. For several years he made New York City his place of residence. In business, Mr. Frick was wonderfully quick and accurate in his judgment of men and affairs. It appeared easy for him to select the best man for a particular duty. He never lacked courage to vigorously carry out his decisions, and he was equally firm and courageous in

opposing any measure of which his judgment or strong sense of right disapproved. Personally he was extremely modest, and sympathetic and unassuming in his intercourse with others. His charities were many in number, but were quietly and modestly bestowed.

On December 15, 1881, Mr. Frick was married to Adelaide Howard, daughter of the late Asa P. Childs, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. To them were born four children, two sons and two daughters, of whom one son and one daughter are deceased. Mr. Frick died December 2, 1919.

### **MARIS, Henry J.,**

#### **Man of Lofty Character.**

The late Henry J. Maris, of Philadelphia, a member of the old established drug firm of John M. Maris & Company, was not only a leader in his own special line of business, but also a man whose weight of character and high social standing placed him in the front rank of those citizens who have ever given their influence in behalf of all that was best in the life of Philadelphia. Mr. Maris was eighth in descent from Nicholas Newlin, who very early came to Chester county, Pennsylvania, and was a Provincial Councillor from 1685 to 1687; sixth in descent from William Pusey, member of the Pennsylvania Assembly; seventh in descent from William Garrett, member of Pennsylvania Assembly; seventh in descent from John Wood, founder of Woodbury, New Jersey, who emigrated from England to America, and died in 1686; and eighth in descent from Edward Foulke, born 1651, died 1741, who early settled in Gwynedd Valley.

(1) George Maris, founder of the Pennsylvania branch of the ancient Maris family, was of Grafton Hyford, parish of Inkborough, Worcestershire, England, and was a representative of a family, some

## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

of the members of which took refuge in England from the religious persecution to which the Huguenots were subjected prior to the signing of the Edict of Nantes in 1598. George Maris' wife's Christian name was Alice, last name unknown. He emigrated to the province of Pennsylvania in 1683, settling in Chester county.

*Arms*—Quarterly, or and azure, a cross quarterly gules and argent between an eagle displayed in the 1st and 4th quarters, and a waterbouget in the 2nd and 3rd counterchanged of the field.

*Crest*—A mount vert, thereon a peacock in his pride or, from the beak issuant an escroll inscribed "*Esse quam videri*," the dexter foot on an escutcheon azure, charged with a cross pattee fitchee gold.

*Motto*—*Si Deus nobiscum, quis contra nos?*

(More extended account of the Maris family is to be found in the Maris Book, and in "Colonial Families of Philadelphia").

(II) John Maris, son of George and Alice Maris, married Susannah Lewis, of Haverford, Pennsylvania.

(III) George (2) Maris, son of John and Susannah (Lewis) Maris, married Sarah Ann Lownes, daughter of George and Mary Lownes.

(IV) George (3) Maris, son of George (2) and Sarah Ann (Lownes) Maris, married Jane Foulke, daughter of William and Hannah (Jones) Foulke.

(V) Dr. Jonathan Maris, son of George (3) and Jane (Foulke) Maris, married Judith McIlvain, daughter of John and Lydia (Barnard) McIlvain. Jonathan Maris was a physician.

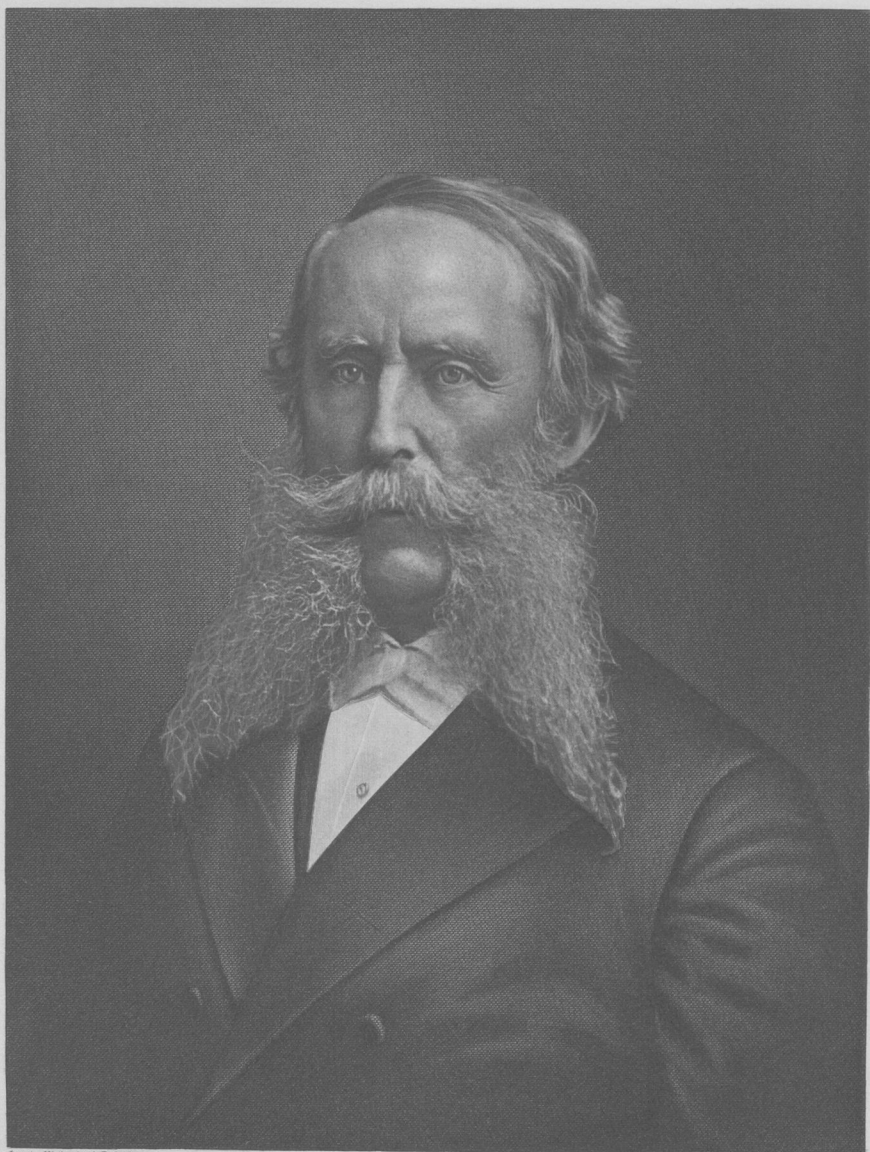
(VI) Jesse Jonathan Maris, son of Dr. Jonathan and Judith (McIlvain) Maris, married Mary West, daughter of Samuel and Mary (Pusey) West. Jesse J. Maris was the only child of his parents, and was born in North Wales, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, 6 mo. 18, 1793. He lived in Montgomery county on a farm devised to him by his uncle, William

Maris, who had inherited it from his mother's family, the Foulkes. He lived in Gwynedd, Pennsylvania, opposite the meeting house, the first years of his marriage, then returned to Ridley, and in 1820 settled permanently at Upland in Delaware county, Pennsylvania. In 1841 he was elected president of the National Bank of Chester, Pennsylvania, which office he filled until his death in 1860.

(VII) John McIlvain Maris, son of Jesse Jonathan and Mary (West) Maris, born September 20, 1818, in Delaware county, Pennsylvania, received his education at Westtown Boarding School. After teaching for a time in local schools, he removed in 1830 to Philadelphia, and entered upon a mercantile career. Engaging in the wholesale drug business, he organized the firm of John M. Maris & Company, which became one of the most successful enterprises of its kind in Philadelphia. Mr. Maris was also one of the organizers of the Drug Exchange. He was a man of active philanthropy, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Maris married, October 14, 1846, S. Louisa, daughter of William and Mary Wood (Reeves) Wainwright, of Philadelphia, Mr. Wainwright being president of the Commercial National Bank of that city. Mr. Maris died April 23, 1892, and his wife passed away on April 15, 1910. Their children were: 1. William Wainwright, died August 29, 1911; children: John M. (3rd), and Annie G. Maris. 2. Henry Jesse, see below. 3. John McIlvain, of Philadelphia, married, and has children: Louise W., wife of Parke Ross, of Wilmington, Delaware; James B.; and Arthur McIlvain, who served as a major in the late World War. 4. George, died January 11, 1890, unmarried. 5. Theodore, died March 27, 1912. 6. Mary Louisa, who became the wife of I. Roberts Newkirk, and has







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*John Welsh*



## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

children: Louisa Maris and Martha Bacon.

(VIII) Henry Jesse Maris, son of John McIlvain and S. Louisa (Wainwright) Maris, was born June 18, 1850, in Philadelphia, and in 1869 graduated from the University of Pennsylvania with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Inheriting from his father a taste for commercial life, he early associated himself with the firm of John M. Maris & Company, succeeding in the course of time to the leadership of the business. Under his management the house not only maintained its old-time position, but steadily increased in strength and magnitude. In 1879 Mr. Maris opened a branch of the business in New York, remaining there several years, but eventually returning to the parent house in Philadelphia. In January, 1913, the firm name became John M. Maris & Company.

The vote and influence of Mr. Maris were always given in support of the principles advocated by the Republican party, but with the work of the organization he was never actively associated. The various charitable institutions of his city were accustomed to receive from him needed aid and encouragement. He belonged to the Society of Colonial Wars, the Genealogical Society, and the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. His only club was the Union League. He was president of the board of trustees of the Arch Street Methodist Episcopal Church. The personality of Henry J. Maris combined the characteristics of the aggressive business man with those of the citizen whose influence is always quietly but effectively exerted in behalf of the best interests of his community. His appearance, as his portrait shows, was that of a man of race, and his manners, dignified, genial and polished, were those of the gentleman. Those admitted to the inner circle of his

intimates counted his friendship a privilege.

Mr. Maris married, April 14, 1880, Susan, daughter of Robert and Susan D. (Bucher) Bryson, of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. Both the Bryson and Bucher families are among the old families of Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Maris were the parents of the following children: 1. Dorothy Wainwright, born April 30, 1883; married, June 19, 1905, Alexander P. Knapp, of Baltimore, Maryland. 2. Henry McIlvain, born January 13, 1889, died December 25, 1911; was a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, class of 1910. 3. Louis Bryson, born March 11, 1894, died May 21, 1900.

The death of Mr. Maris, which occurred February 4, 1919, at Augusta, Georgia, whither he had gone in the hope that the climate might benefit his failing health, was lamented as a loss to the business world, and as a great bereavement to the large circle of his personal friends. It was felt that Philadelphia had been deprived of one of her most valued citizens.

Henry J. Maris was a descendant of ancestors who for conscience sake went into voluntary exile, and to their noble traditions he was ever faithful, testifying to his loyalty by a career of spotless commercial integrity and highminded adherence to principle in every relation of business, civic and social life.

### WELSH, John,

**Diplomatist, Man of Affairs.**

One of the noblest and most distinguished Philadelphians of the nineteenth century was the late John Welsh, American Minister to England during the administration of President Hayes. Mr. Welsh was a prominent Philadelphia merchant and a leading philanthropist, and during the last twenty-five years of his life was among the foremost in all great

## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

movements having for their object the promotion of the public welfare of his community.

John Welsh, father of John (2) Welsh, was of Christiana, Delaware, whence in 1786 he removed to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He became a leader in the mercantile affairs of the metropolis, owning a fleet of vessels that plied the seas. Mr. Welsh married Jemima Maris, and they were the parents of three sons: Samuel; John, mentioned below; and William, and three daughters: Annie, Margaret, and Elizabeth. John Welsh, the father, died in 1854. He was a descendant of the early English and Swedish settlers in America, and possessed the stalwart virtues which distinguished his pioneer ancestors.

John (2) Welsh, son of John (1) and Jemima (Maris) Welsh, was born November 9, 1805, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and received a good preparatory education, including a classical course. This was supplemented by a business education which, in common with his two brothers, he received from his father. John (2) Welsh was for many years a member of the firm of Dulles, Wilcox & Welsh, wholesale dry goods merchants on the north side of Market street, between Third and Fourth. Upon the death of his father, Mr. Welsh joined his brothers, who had been in business under the title of S. & W. Welsh. John Welsh became the third member of the firm, their business being that of importing from the West Indies on commission. Their interest in the West India trade was the largest in Philadelphia, and the house was familiarly known throughout the United States.

In addition to the cares of his large business, Mr. Welsh became interested in public affairs and in the charitable institutions of his native city. At one time

he served as a member of the Philadelphia Council and filled the office of president of the sinking fund, retaining this position under both parties. For some years he was president of the Board of Trade, and immediately after the organization of the North Pennsylvania Railroad Company became its president, remaining in office for a considerable period. He was a director of the Philadelphia Bank, and one of the trustees of the University of Pennsylvania.

During the Civil War, Mr. Welsh gave striking and substantial proofs of patriotism. He was chairman of the executive committee of the great Sanitary Fair which in June, 1864, opened in Logan Square, Philadelphia, and raised \$1,500,000 in money and supplies for the promotion of the health and comfort of soldiers and sailors in the Federal service.

In June, 1862, Mr. Welsh was made a member of the Fairmount Park Commission, and was chairman of the finance committee, later becoming president of the Park Commission, which he was at the time of his death. He was one of the first to agitate the question of the laying out of the park, and it is largely due to his great work along this line that Philadelphia has this most beautiful of her landed possessions. In 1867, in association with others, he acquired the Sedgeley tract in the old park and presented it to Philadelphia. Partly through his influence, the most valuable and beautiful portion of the West Park, a part of the present Fairmount Park, was acquired. He was one of the first, if not the very first, of those public-spirited men to whom the metropolis owes her charming and spacious pleasure grounds. Undertaking the work in the face of great discouragement, he prosecuted it, as he did all things with which his name is associated, with a vigor and activity which would take as final no re-



buff or denial. With others he purchased an estate on the west side of the Schuylkill river, and stood before the Philadelphia city councils with the deeds of that property in his hand until he induced the city to take the land and begin the work which led to the extension of the park over the large area which it now embraces. Always wise in his counsels and liberal in his ideas of rendering attractive the people's pleasure ground, he set an example of civic duty most inspiring to his colleagues.

The crowning work of Mr. Welsh in Philadelphia was his presidency of the Centennial Board of Finance, a position which he held from the time of the creation of the board by act of Congress in April, 1873, until the adjustment of all the accounts in 1877, being unanimously reëlected at each subsequent meeting. He comprehended the importance of the event of the Exhibition, and possessed the insight to appreciate its moral and material significance. After the Exhibition closed, the board of directors in recognition of his services voted him a gold medal, and a number of prominent persons presented him with fifty thousand dollars as "a perpetual commemoration of the sincere gratitude of the citizens of Philadelphia." With this fund he founded a chair of history and English literature in the University of Pennsylvania. For twenty years Mr. Welsh was a trustee of the University, and during that time contributed generously to its endowment fund. He also gave liberally to the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences. He was a director of the Manufacturers' and Mechanics' Bank, and one of the founders and also president of an association which raised a fund for the benefit of merchants who met with reverses in business. For fifty-four years he was a vestryman of St. Peter's Protes-

tant Episcopal Church, and he was also the organizer of its endowment fund and treasurer of the fund for the support of the episcopate. Taking a very active interest in the founding of the Episcopal Hospital, he made himself responsible for the entire building fund, amounting to \$331,000, of which he personally contributed \$41,000.

On October 30, 1877, President Hayes appointed Mr. Welsh Minister to England, and until his resignation, August 31, 1879, he remained the representative of the United States at the Court of St. James. During his residence in London he won the highest respect and esteem of the public men of England, and did good service to his country. Being a philanthropist by nature, he was instrumental in securing the release of a number of Fenian prisoners. As the representative of the United States, he paid to the British government \$5,500,000 awarded by the Halifax Fish Commission. In his portrait, which accompanies this biography, we see the high-minded statesman, the able man of affairs, the large-hearted philanthropist, and the pure patriot who would accept no remuneration for service rendered to his country. Such a man causes us to realize the ideals of a period nobler than our own.

Mr. Welsh married (first) Rebecca Miller, by whom he had one daughter, Anna M., who married J. Somers Smith, of Philadelphia. He married (second) Mary, daughter of Dr. Edward and Elizabeth (Twells) Lowber, of Philadelphia. The children of the second marriage were: 1. Edward, who died in early manhood. 2. Elizabeth Twells, who married James B. Young. 3. John Lowber, deceased, who married Maria Newbold. 4. Samuel, deceased, who married (first) Elizabeth C. Young; married (second) Helen Johnson. 5. William Lowber, deceased, who

## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

married Mary Parker. 6. Alice, who married Dr. George Strawbridge. 7. Ellen, who married Thomas P. C. Stokes. 8. Herbert (q. v.), who married Fanny Frazer, of Philadelphia.

Upon his return home from England Mr. Welsh resumed his varied civic duties, and was so employed until the time of his death. The degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon him by the University of Pennsylvania in 1878, and by Washington and Lee University in 1880.

On April 10, 1886, Mr. Welsh died in Philadelphia, leaving the record of a life devoted to noble purposes. Even when John Welsh "ceased from earth," his influence did not pass away. It is still felt in the city that he loved, and Philadelphia is to-day richer, stronger and happier because of his true life and lasting work.

Some two years after the death of Mr. Welsh, a fund having been raised by the voluntary contributions of his friends, the contributors determined that the most appropriate memorial to Mr. Welsh would be the improvement of that portion of Fairmount Park which was the site of the main building of the Centennial Exhibition. With the permission of the commissioners of Fairmount Park, this work was accomplished. He was made knight commander of the Order of St. Olaf by the King of Sweden, and commander of the Order of the Rising Sun by the Emperor of Japan, also grand officer of the Order of Nixan Iftakan by the Bey of Tunis. The memorial fountain bears the following inscriptions:

John Welsh  
An Honored Citizen  
Whose benevolence, patriotism and ability  
Made him a leader and helper  
In good works:  
He dignified by his virtues,  
And adorned by the graces of his character,

His many positions of  
Honour and Trust.  
1805-1886.

John Welsh  
Gave faithful service to his native city,  
and to his country,  
And was a benefactor of his fellow men:  
As a memorial of his  
Public services, and private worth,  
His friends have placed this fountain and garden  
On the site of the  
Centennial Exhibition of 1876,  
With which his name is inseparably identified.

### WELSH, Herbert,

**Publicist, Humanitarian, Reformer.**

A name which has long been synonymous with all that makes for civic betterment and national reform is that of Herbert Welsh, of Philadelphia, president of the Indian Rights Association, and officially identified with a number of other organizations having for their object the furtherance of the cause of good government and the championship of human rights. Mr. Welsh is also widely known as a writer on kindred subjects.

Herbert Welsh was born December 4, 1851, in Philadelphia, and is a son of John and Mary (Lowber) Welsh. John Welsh, who is now deceased, is represented on preceding pages in this work by a biography and portrait. After receiving a thorough preliminary training, Herbert Welsh entered the University of Pennsylvania, and in 1871 was graduated from that institution. He then spent two years in Paris, studying art during a brief portion of that time, under the instruction of Lucien Bonnat.

Soon after his return home, Mr. Welsh turned his attention to the protection and education of the North American Indian, to the interest of municipal reform, and to philanthropic enterprises. In 1890 he was one of the leaders in the revolt against





*Abbot Hensby.*





## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

"boss rule" in Pennsylvania, which resulted in the defeat of Delamater and the election of Pattison as Governor. All that makes for reform and civic betterment finds in Mr. Welsh an ardent supporter. He is president of the Indian Rights Association, an organization which is the outgrowth of a visit made by Mr. Welsh and Henry S. Pancoast to the missionary jurisdiction of Bishop Hare, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, among the Sioux Indians, embracing what is now North and South Dakota. In December, 1882, the Association was organized by a few gentlemen, at Hon. John Welsh's residence in Philadelphia. The observations made by Mr. Welsh and Mr. Pancoast deeply impressed them with a belief in the practicability of effecting the civilization of the Indians by a just, wise and consistent policy on the part of the government, and by the further development and extension of those missionary efforts on the part of various religious bodies which they then saw in actual operation among the Sioux. It was apparent that public enlightenment, by judicious and persistent agitation, followed by reform measures in Congress and by the Executive, were needed. The Indian Rights Association set out to create, maintain and direct into proper channels an aroused public sentiment. It was organized upon a non-sectarian, non-partisan basis, and undertook to promote the just treatment of the Indians, to secure their education and their settlement upon individual holdings of land, and to obtain for them ultimate citizenship. To this end, officers and representatives of the Association made constant personal investigations upon the various Indian reservations of the West, and have scattered the information thus obtained broadcast over the country, being enabled to do so by the generous coöperation of the religious and

secular press, and by publications and press addresses.

The general consideration and respect which the Association has won is due in large measure to the combined caution and courage of its utterances. It has maintained its positions because it has verified facts before speaking, and it has never hesitated to condemn wrongdoing or unsound policy for political or personal reasons. To the efforts of the Association is due the passage of the Dawes land-in-severalty bill, whereby the way to individual tenure of land and of citizenship was opened to the Indian, and also the extension of the civil service reform rules to the Indian service. Many schemes to defraud Indians have been exposed and defeated, and appropriations for their education have been largely increased; but perhaps the most beneficial work of the Association has been the steady improvement of public sentiment upon the manner in which the Indians should be treated by the government, and the exposure of the spoils system under which the Indian service has too frequently been made the prey of dishonesty and inefficiency. The home office of the Indian Rights Association is in Philadelphia, where its executive committee resides. None of its officers receive salaries. The Association derives its strength from its friends all over the land, and from the donations of these friends it derives its support.

In many enterprises Mr. Welsh takes an active interest. He is a member of the National Civil Service Reform League; from 1895 to 1904 he was editor and publisher of "City and State," a weekly publication; and is a lecturer and contributor to magazines on the Indian question, civil service reform, municipal government, and kindred topics. His articles and papers have been largely instrumental

## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

in effecting great reforms both in Pennsylvania politics and in the government of the natives of the Philippine Islands. He is an advocate of peaceable adjustment by arbitration of all international disputes, and of an ultimate universal peace policy. He was an earnest opponent of the acquisition of the Philippine Islands by force, and prominent in movements to expose torture and other delinquencies of the army stationed there.

As an author, Mr. Welsh has won wide recognition. Among his books are the following: "Civilization among the Sioux Indians;" "Four Weeks Among Some of the Sioux Tribes;" "A Visit to the Navajo, Pueblo and Hualpais;" and "The Other Man's Country," published in 1900. This work, which deals with the Philippine situation, attracted wide attention, and numerous and frequent quotations were made from his pamphlet, "The Degradation of Pennsylvania," a publication which deals with the politics of the Keystone State.

At all times, Herbert Welsh has stood as an able exponent of the spirit of the age in his efforts to advance progress and improvement, making wise use of his opportunities and his wealth, and conforming his life to a high standard, so that his entire record is in harmony with the history of an honorable ancestry. Washington and Lee University conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws.

Mr. Welsh married, April 5, 1873, Fanny, daughter of Robert and Jane (Wood) Frazer, of Philadelphia, and their children are: Robert Frazer; Elizabeth, deceased; Dorothy, wife of Andrew C. Imbrie; and Herbert Stanley, married Lavinia Borden.

In common with other reformers, Mr. Welsh, while winning from large numbers of his fellowmen great praise and earnest sympathy, has been made a tar-

get for calumny and condemnation. But with the lapse of time will come to him as they have come to other champions of the right, understanding, appreciation and final victory.

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### FELTON, Samuel M.,

#### **Leader in Industrial and Transportation Affairs.**

That signal period in the history of Pennsylvania represented by the middle decades of the nineteenth century, produced many men of genius and character whose energies were devoted to the development of those great interests which constitute the source of the wealth and world-renown of the Keystone State. Among them all none stands out with more impressiveness against the background of the receding years than does the figure of the late Samuel Morse Felton, for fourteen years president of the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad Company, and for the last twenty-four years of his life president of the Pennsylvania Steel Company. As railroad builder and manager and as pioneer in the development of Pennsylvania's greatest industry, Mr. Felton's work was of immeasurable and lasting value, and as a citizen he was ever ready to render his best service to his city, his State and his native land.

The Felton family is of English origin, and first comes into prominence in the person of John Felton, who was thrice bailiff of Great Yarmouth in England, and who represented that ancient borough in the parliaments of Queen Elizabeth in 1592 and 1596. His second son, Nicholas Felton, was Bishop of Ely, Master of Pembroke Hall at Cambridge, and one of the translators of the King James Bible, 1604-1611. Nathaniel Felton, a great-grandson of John, emigrated to Salem,





*Eng<sup>d</sup> by A.H. Fitchie*

*S. M. Felton*





## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

Massachusetts, in 1633, and became the founder of the Felton family in New England.

Samuel Morse Felton was born July 17, 1809, at West Newbury, Essex county, Massachusetts, and was a son of Cornelius Conway and Anna (Morse) Felton, and a descendant in the tenth generation of John Felton, the member of Queen Elizabeth's parliaments. At the early age of fourteen he became a clerk in a Boston grocery store, there acquiring the rudiments of a business education, and also devoting his leisure hours to study in the hope that this might lead to the fulfillment of his cherished ambition, that of entering Harvard University, then Harvard College. In 1827, under the preceptorship of his brother, Cornelius Conway Felton, who later became president of Harvard University, he continued his course of preparation at Geneseo, New York, and in 1830 became a member of the freshman class at Harvard, graduating in 1834. It is proof of Mr. Felton's natural talents and unwearied application that in a class containing a number of men who became eminent in science and literature he achieved distinction as a scholar.

After graduating, Mr. Felton took charge of a Select School for Boys at Charlestown, at the same time applying himself to the study of the law, but this wholly sedentary life proved injurious to his health, and he turned his attention to the more active profession of civil engineering. In 1835 he entered the office of Loammi Baldwin, then one of the leading civil engineers of the United States, and upon the death of Mr. Baldwin, three years later, succeeded to his business. In 1841 Mr. Felton built a railway from Boston to Fresh Pond, in Cambridge, and in 1843 entered upon the construction of the Fitchburg railroad. This was followed

by the Vermont Central and other connecting lines. In 1845 he became superintendent of the Fitchburg railroad, a position in which his executive ability speedily brought him into prominence.

At this time the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore railroad was in very poor condition, unprofitable, in need of extensive repairs, and demanding complete reorganization in every one of its departments. A group of Boston capitalists came into control of its management, and appreciating the fact that in Mr. Felton they had found a man who could successfully perform this arduous task, elected him president of the company in 1851. The sequel proved that they were not mistaken. Under Mr. Felton's administration the track was relaid, the rolling stock improved, and the road's operation placed on a plane of high efficiency. In a few years its debt was practically extinguished. In the accomplishment of this work Mr. Felton encountered serious opposition and overcame obstacles which to most men would have been insurmountable. He maintained his purpose, and his wisdom and energy were justified. The line became a great thoroughfare of travel, second to none in construction and equipment, and a safe and profitable investment for capital. The stock rose rapidly in value and the road was conceded to be one of the best in the United States. In 1861 it was the only direct means of rail communication between the northeastern portion of the country containing the great commercial and manufacturing centers and the national capital.

This was the year which opened with the threatening cloud of approaching civil war darkening the land, and unslumbering vigilance was demanded of the man in charge of the principal railroad connecting Washington with the loyal North. Mr. Felton sent for Allan Pinkerton, then

## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

beginning his distinguished career as a detective, and placed him with a large body of assistants in charge of investigating conditions along the line of the railway between Philadelphia and Baltimore. Pinkerton soon discovered the existence of a skillfully arranged plot among a group of fanatics in Baltimore to assassinate the President-elect on his way to the Capital for his inauguration. It is a matter of history that to Mr. Felton's watchfulness, foresight, skill and promptness of action, was mainly due the frustration of this deeply planned conspiracy. One of his biographers says: "It deserves, and can hardly fail to secure a permanent place in the history of this country. Suffice it now to say that no greater service was rendered to the loyal cause during the war, and that Mr. Felton's part in it evinced a keenness of penetration, a command of resources, and an intensity of will-power which, in a more conspicuous field, would have won for him extended and enduring fame."

The firing on Fort Sumter soon followed, and the troops from the North were hurried to the defence of Washington. The Rev. A. P. Peabody, D. D., in the "History of Essex County, Massachusetts," says: "In April, 1861, took place the memorable attack upon the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment. Immediately thereafter the railroad bridges in the neighborhood of Baltimore were burned by the insurgents in the city, and all communication by rail between Washington and the North completely severed. Mr. Felton, however, had anticipated and prepared for this emergency, and by organizing a new route by way of Annapolis, he succeeded in maintaining communication with the capital and in averting from it a most serious peril." The responsibility of transporting millions of soldiers and enormous quantities of supplies over the

constantly menaced line of railroad during the four years of the war, was too much for human endurance, and early in 1865, Mr. Felton was warned, by a stroke of paralysis, that he had placed his life in jeopardy. This compelled his resignation of the office in which he had rendered such memorable services. As a token of appreciation he was given by his friends and neighbors a working model, in gold and silver, of a locomotive and tender, complete in all its parts. He was also presented by the citizens of Philadelphia with a valuable silver service.

After a year of rest, Mr. Felton to a great degree recovered his health, and in 1865, when the Pennsylvania Steel Company was incorporated, he became its president, a position which he retained to the close of his life. The company, owning and operating extensive plants at Steelton, Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, and later at Sparrows' Point, Maryland, and having its general offices in Philadelphia, has played the part of a pioneer in the history of the steel industry in America. It was the first in the United States to manufacture Bessemer steel as a commercial product, their earliest output of steel rails having been purchased and used by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. It also made the first basic steel produced in America, and was among the first to adopt the open hearth process which has now largely superseded other methods of making steel. The works of the Pennsylvania Steel Company became under his supervision one of the largest on the continent, and their production was annually increased until it exceeded a million tons a year. Steelton, an independent borough, occupies ground where there were in 1866 only two or more farm houses, and it owes its very existence to the presence and successful operation of the steel works. The management of



## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

these works was conducted by Mr. Felton and his associates in the most able manner, and in accordance with the strictest principles of business integrity and the loftiest standards of humanitarianism, being operated not only for the benefit of the stockholders, but with the most benevolent regard for the advancement and welfare of its employees. Mr. Felton was a director in several large corporations, including the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and served as a member of the board of finance of the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia.

In 1862 Mr. Felton was chosen by Governor Andrew, of Massachusetts, as a member of the Hoosac Tunnel Commission, and in 1869 was appointed by President Grant as one of the commissioners representing the United States to inspect and report upon the Pacific railroads, then just completed. Several times he was elected to the presidency of the Harvard Club of Philadelphia.

Never did a man more strikingly look the part he played in life than did Samuel Morse Felton. Every line of his strong, massive, finely-cut features, expressed force of character and intellect, and in every glance of his keen eyes, set under heavy eyebrows, the beholder read rapidity of thought, correctness of observation and a discernment of motives and merits which it would be well-nigh impossible to deceive. Nor was the countenance stern and forbidding. With all its inexorable decision and compelling dominance it radiated kindness and goodwill, with a suggestion of latent humor which was peculiarly attractive.

Mr. Felton married (first) May 19, 1836, Eleanor Stetson, daughter of David and Sarah (Lapham) Stetson, of Charlestown, Massachusetts, who died August 24, 1847, leaving three daughters: Eleanor Stetson, who married Captain Eben Francis Barker; Anna Morse; and

Mary Stearns, who married Major Luther Stedman Bent. Mr. Felton married (second) October 21, 1850, Maria Low, daughter of Warren and Eliza (Seamans) Lippitt, of Providence, Rhode Island. Mr. and Mrs. Felton became the parents of one daughter, Harriet Parker, who married Richard Peters, of Atlanta, Georgia; and three sons: Samuel Morse, junior, Edgar Conway, and Cornelius Conway, who died August 20, 1890.

The Lippitts were a family of Colonial record, and much of the paternal and maternal ancestry of Mr. Felton's children by his second marriage has been traced to England for a period of nearly four hundred years. Mr. Felton's brother, Henry Lippitt, was governor of Rhode Island in 1876, and her nephews, Charles Warren Lippitt and Henry Francis Lippitt, were respectively governor and United States Senator in later years. Among their colonial ancestors of note is John Perkins, who in 1631 came to Boston as a passenger on the "Lyon," and whose daughter Mary, born in England, became the wife of Thomas Bradbury. In 1692, Mary (Perkins) Bradbury, then a woman of more than three-score and ten, was condemned as a witch during the Salem persecution, but fortunately was not executed. An ancestor from whom these children are also descended was Roger Williams, who in 1636 founded the Colony of Rhode Island.

Of Mr. Felton's private life, one who knew him well said: "His character stands out in a pure light, without even a transient shadow. Stainless purity, unswerving integrity, large benevolence and those (so-called) lesser, yet not less important, traits that are the charm and blessing of home and of social intercourse, endear him to all that know him. No man can have more or warmer friends than he, and, unless in the inevitable collisions of business, he can never have

## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

made an enemy." The man to whom this tribute was so truthfully offered during his lifetime, passed away at his home in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on January 24, 1889.

Throughout a long, strenuous and beneficent life, Samuel Morse Felton was true to the noble traditions of an honorable ancestry. In all that he accomplished, in the great and admirable results which he brought to pass, his one dominating idea was that of service—service to his city, his State, his country and his fellow-men. His works follow him, and his influence abides.

### FELTON, Edgar C.,

**Leader in Steel Industry, Financier.**

Among the widely known manufacturers of Pennsylvania must be numbered Edgar C. Felton, former president of the Pennsylvania Steel Company, and officially connected with various other institutions of the State.

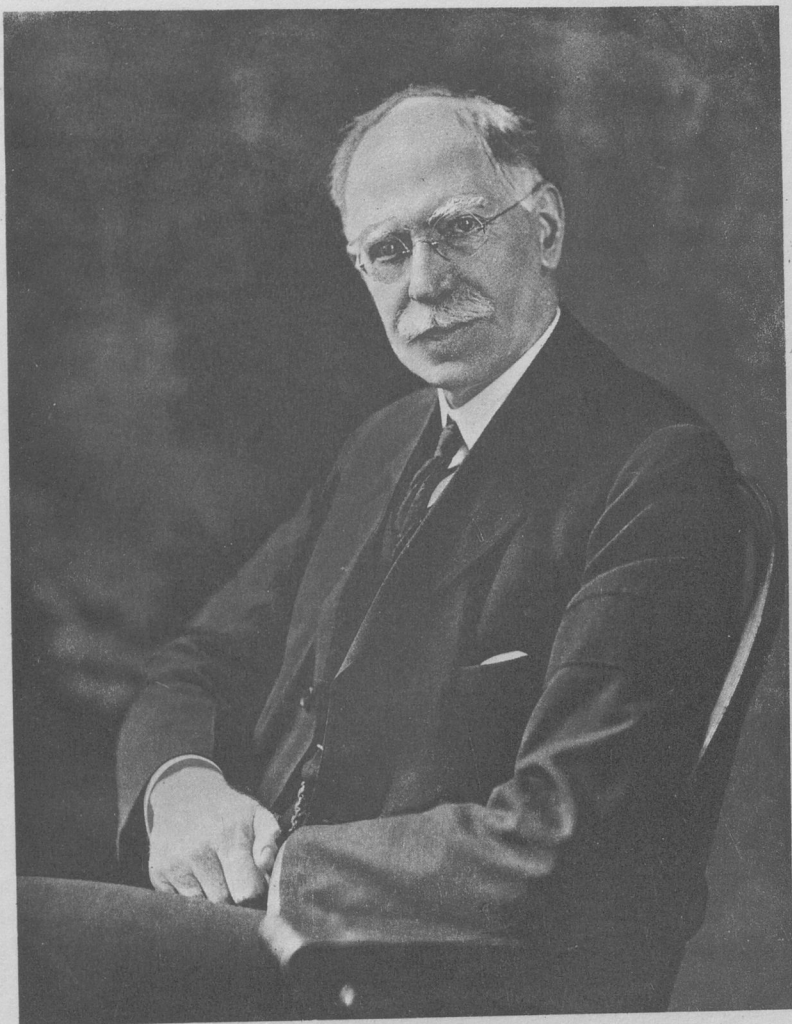
Edgar Conway Felton was born April 13, 1858, at Thurlow, Pennsylvania, now a part of the city of Chester. He was second son of the late Samuel Morse and Maria Low (Lippitt) Felton. Prepared for college in the private schools of Philadelphia, he entered the freshman class of Harvard College in the autumn of 1875, and graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in June four years later. After a year spent in European travel, he entered the employ of the Pennsylvania Steel Company as an assistant in the chemical laboratory of their works at Steelton, Pennsylvania. A considerable part of the next year was spent in a steel rolling mill at Syracuse, New York, where he worked as a mill hand and gained a practical and intimate knowledge of the heating and rolling of steel. On returning to the works at Steelton, he was placed in charge of the construc-

tion of a new rolling mill then being built, and upon its completion in 1883 was appointed its superintendent. In succeeding years he became assistant superintendent, superintendent and general manager, of the company's plant at Steelton, and in 1896 was elected president of the company, an office which he retained for twenty years and until the company was merged with the Bethlehem Steel Company in 1916.

During his stay at Steelton, he was much interested in the public schools of that town, and took an active part in their management. Elected a school director in the early '80s, he was regularly returned to that office until his removal to Philadelphia in 1899, and for more than ten years was annually chosen president of the school board. He also allied himself with important local interests at Steelton, being one of the original stockholders of the national bank established there, and later its president. In the '80s the application of electric power to street railway propulsion began, and he associated himself with the development of electric traction in Harrisburg and its vicinity, finally becoming president of the Harrisburg Traction Company, when a number of smaller electric railways in which he had been interested were united to form that company.

As general manager and president of the Pennsylvania Steel Company, he was especially instrumental in organizing and developing the bridge-building department of the company, in extending the business of exporting steel products from the United States to foreign countries, and in acquiring the iron ore mines of the company in the Island of Cuba. Under his administration, a fair share of the important steel structures in the United States were built by the Pennsylvania Steel Company; these included the steel arch railway bridge across the Gorge at





Edgar C. Felton





## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

Niagara, the train sheds of the North and South Railway terminals at Boston, and the Williamsburg and Queensboro bridges across the East river in New York. The company also made the steel work for the earlier sections of the Boston subways, the first construction of its kind undertaken in America. Another notable work was the building of the Goetik viaduct for the government railways of British Burma. The problems connected with the erection of this structure in the wilderness of North Burma were many and difficult, but all were successfully solved by a small group of American workmen who collected a force of Burmese at the bridge site and by a short intensive course in bridge building made capable bridge erectors of them. Another achievement under Mr. Felton's administration was the building for the United States Government at the company's works at Sparrow's Point, Maryland, of the floating dry dock "Dewey," at that time the largest structure of its kind in the world, and the floating of this marine monster to its final place of service in the Philippines.

In the summer of 1911, Mr. Felton attended as one of the delegates from the United States, the conference of the steel industries of the world held in Brussels, at which were gathered the leading steel manufacturers of America and Europe, among them many of the great figures who were to occupy so important a place on different sides in the conflict which began three years later when the armies of the German Empire invaded Belgium.

In 1916, the Pennsylvania and Reading railroads, which had long owned the control of the Pennsylvania Steel Company, sold their interests to the Bethlehem Steel Company, in which the former corporation was then merged, and Mr. Felton retired from active work until the entry of the United States into the World

War. The Pennsylvania Committee of Public Safety, which was immediately formed to assist the national government in all matters connected with the prosecution of the war, appointed Mr. Felton director of its Department of Civilian Service and Labor, and placed him in charge of the problems connected with employment and with the relations of employers and employees in the industries of the State. A State-wide system of employment offices was put into operation, and the men, women and children of the State were enrolled and trained to meet the war needs of the industrial establishments, the mines and the farms, of Pennsylvania. Later, when the necessity of a national control of employment problems became evident, Mr. Felton was appointed by the Federal Department of Labor its director and representative in Pennsylvania, and to him was given the important responsibility of assigning and distributing workers to the war industries of the State where they could be used most advantageously to meet the necessities of the United States government and its Allies. On the entrance of the United States into the World War, the Shipbuilding Labor Adjustment Board was formed and given charge of fixing the compensation of the workmen and adjusting all questions which might arise in the shipyards of the United States between their managements and their workmen. Mr. Felton was appointed the examiner of this board for the Philadelphia District, in which forty per cent. of the ships contracted for by the United States Shipping Board were being constructed. His duties in this position were to see that the wages fixed by the Shipbuilding Labor Adjustment Board were applied fairly and reasonably in his district, and to consider and settle any differences which might arise between the shipyards and their employees.

## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

Under his administration, no cessation of work of more than a few hours' duration occurred in the shipyards of the Delaware river.

Mr. Felton has always been much interested in the affairs of his *Alma Mater*. He has served as vice-president and president of the Harvard Club of Philadelphia, and as vice-president of the Associated Harvard Clubs of the United States. In 1914 he was elected by the graduates of Harvard an overseer of the University, the highest honor in the gift of his fellow-alumni.

He has been identified with numerous financial and other institutions of Philadelphia, serving as manager of the Girard Trust Company and of the Western Saving Fund Society, and as director of the Farmers & Mechanics National Bank and of the Franklin National Bank. He is also one of the trustees of the Drexel Institute.

Mr. Felton was married, June 2, 1884, at Steelton, Pennsylvania, to Alice Bent, daughter of Winslow Brigham and Jane Elizabeth (Tomlinson) Bent. Mr. and Mrs. Felton have two daughters and four sons, and the proud distinction of having had all of the young men of their family, their two sons-in-law, as well as their sons, in the active military or naval service of the United States during the World War.

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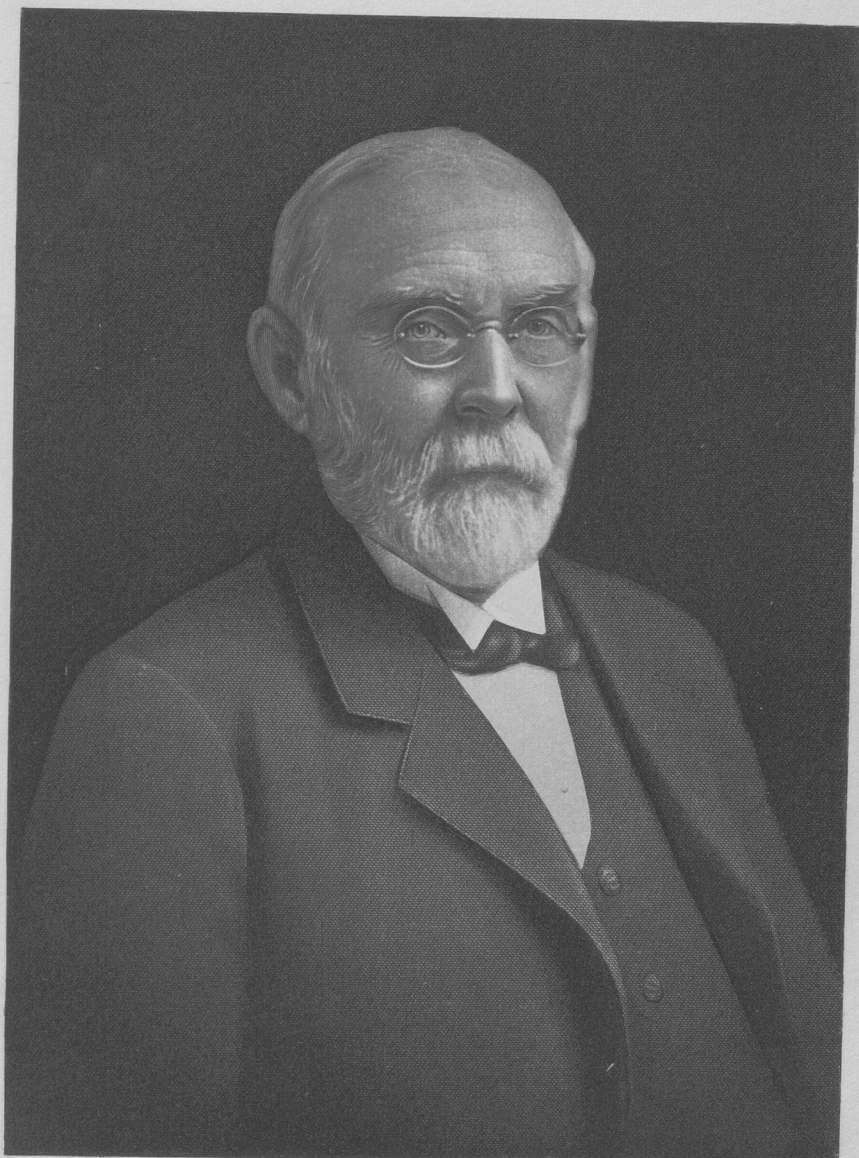
### ATKINSON, Wilmer,

**Journalist, Reformer.**

The late Wilmer Atkinson, founder, and at the time of his death, editor emeritus of the "Farm Journal," was one of the pioneer journalists of modern Philadelphia. Mr. Atkinson was active in the newspaper world for the space of half a century, and was one of the foremost advocates of the movement for woman suffrage.

Wilmer Atkinson was born June 13, 1840, in Warwick township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, and was a son of Thomas and Hannah (Quinby) Atkinson, and a descendant of old colonial families of his native State. He was seventh in line of descent from William Atkinson of Scotford, England. John, son of William, sailed for America from Liverpool in 1699; he and his wife Susannah died and were buried at sea; two sons, William and John, and a daughter, Mary, survived the trip, arriving in Philadelphia in August, 1699. John became the direct progenitor of the line with which this account is concerned. Among the family heirlooms is an oak chair brought over from England by the Atkinson emigrants in 1699, and which has been in the family ever since. The subject of this biography came into possession of the chair in January, 1916. On his mother's side, Wilmer Atkinson was the sixth in line of descent from William Quinby, of County Surrey, Farnham, England, who emigrated to this country in 1638, landing at Salem, Massachusetts. He and his son John later removed to Stratford, Connecticut, and from thence to West Chester county, New York, where they became members of the First Congregational Church of West Chester. John Quinby was a member of the committee on schools, was one of six magistrates appointed in 1662 by Governor Stuyvesant, and in 1665 was appointed a member of the first convention held at Hempstead, Long Island. Wilmer Atkinson was descended from many prominent families of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, among them the Goods, Harris and Hughes. He was seventh in a double line of descent from Thomas and Elizabeth Walmsley, who came over on the "Welcome" with William Penn; seventh in line of descent from Thomas and Agnes Croasdale, who were likewise passengers





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## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

on the "Welcome," and sixth in line of descent from Thomas Canby, member of the Provincial Assembly, etc. Among other Bucks county families from which Mr. Atkinson claimed direct descent on his father's side were the following: Wildman, Kinsey, Ogborn, Eastburn, Gillingham, Preston, Walton, Homer, Paxson, Lamb and Worthington.

Very early in life, Wilmer Atkinson entered upon the career of a journalist, purchasing in 1862, in association with Howard M. Jenkins, of Gwynedd, his brother-in-law, the "Norristown Republican." After conducting the paper for two years they disposed of it, and in 1863 Mr. Atkinson enlisted in the Wissahickon Cavalry, part of the 19th Cavalry Regiment Emergency Service, commanded by Colonel Wynkoop. Later he enlisted in Company G, One Hundred and Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and was commissioned a second lieutenant.

In 1866, Mr. Atkinson, in partnership with Mr. Jenkins, founded the first daily paper in Delaware, the "Wilmington Daily Commercial," now the "Wilmington Every Evening," and in 1877 he went to Philadelphia and established the "Farm Journal." This was the great achievement of his journalistic career. The first number of the paper appeared on March 1, 1877, a modest little sheet of eight pages, with a limited circulation, despite the fact that twenty-five thousand copies of the first issue were gradually disposed of. But this seemingly insignificant little publication was the expression of a great deal. It was a sapling which was destined to grow into a mighty oak, the roots of which were to strike deep into the problems of the farmer's home and work. Among the eleven advertisers who appreciated the value of the infant "Farm Journal" was John Wanamaker.

In February, 1917, Mr. Atkinson withdrew from the active management of the paper, continuing however to serve as editor emeritus. On March 1, 1920, in Philadelphia, the three hundred and sixty-one employees of the "Farm Journal" gathered to celebrate its forty-third birthday. With them was Wilmer Atkinson, its founder and for forty years its fearless and inspiring leader.

From the beginning, his editorial policies were moulded by that breadth of vision which looked far into the future and built for permanence. In forty-three years the twenty-five thousand circulation increased to over one million fifty thousand a month. The eight small, uncut pages, folded loosely together, have become the large and ornate publication of to-day, with color cover and inside color pages, all the pages trimmed, and many of them profusely illustrated. On every page the eye of the discerning reader perceives an animating personality of its founder.

The interest which Mr. Atkinson took in the suffrage movement was second only to that which he took in journalism, the great work of his entire life. He was president of the Pennsylvania Men's League for Woman Suffrage, his influence carrying great weight, and his work being of inestimable value. He was a member of the Society of Friends.

The face of Mr. Atkinson as seen in his portrait, delicate and refined, but bearing the stamp of an indomitable will, is unmistakably the face of a leader, and of a leader, moreover, who has the courage of his convictions and the ability to inspire his followers with enthusiasm for his own ideals. In all he did, but especially in the conduct of the publication which is his lasting memorial, these qualities are apparent. Though, perhaps, somewhat undemonstrative, he was warm

## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

and constant in his attachments and many of his friendships were of life-long duration.

Mr. Atkinson married, November 28, 1866, Anna, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Justice (Thomas) Allen, the former at one time sheriff of Philadelphia. Mr. and Mrs. Atkinson were the parents of three daughters: Elizabeth Allen; Emily Quinby, wife of Colonel Thomas Biddle Ellis; and Gertrude. It is interesting to note that Mr. Atkinson had two hundred and thirteen known namesakes.

On May 10, 1920, Mr. Atkinson, then on the verge of four-score, closed a career of high-minded endeavor and fruitful service. His long life had been a blessing to his community and his State, and a power in the cause of progress, and his fellow-citizens of all classes united in doing honor to his memory. Both in thought and action, Wilmer Atkinson was a pioneer, helping to blaze more than one pathway in which others have followed in his footsteps. Nor will he be forgotten. His influence abides, and his works follow him.

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### BISSINGER, Philip,

#### **Man of Enterprise.**

Accompanying his father to the United States from Germany in 1855, Philip Bissinger, although but nineteen years of age, served his adopted land for three years in the great struggle that was to decide "whether a government of the people, by the people, and for the people," should perish from the earth; rose from private to captain, and since 1866 has been an active business man of Reading, where no man is more widely known. For twenty years following his coming to Reading, he was the leading figure in German musical circles, and in 1876 at Phila-

delphia, with the Harmonic Maennerchor and Germania Orchestra, won high praise in their rendering of a program of classical collections, prepared by Captain Bissinger, musical director of the first named society. Nor was music the only talent that made him famous. For thirty years the "Bissinger Cafe" was the chief banqueting hall of Reading, and visiting strangers from home and abroad were there entertained, and Captain Bissinger was known as a caterer of the highest class in all parts of the country. His musical talent was an inheritance from his father, who from the time of his emigration until his death in 1866, was a music teacher of Baltimore, Maryland, having studied and perfected his art in the best German schools.

Philip Bissinger, son of George Bissinger, was born in Duerkheim, Germany, January 24, 1842. He attended school in his native town until 1855, when he came with his parents to the United States, landing at New York, the family later locating in Baltimore. The lad Philip attending school in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, for several years, and there began business life as a clerk. He ardently espoused the Union cause when war broke out between the States, and on September 19, 1861, enlisted for three years as a private. He was promoted sergeant-major of the Seventy-ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, advanced to the rank of first lieutenant of Company F in January, 1863, and for "gallant and meritorious conduct" commissioned captain of that company in December, 1863, retaining command until September 12, 1864, when he resigned his commission, his three-year term of enlistment expiring a week later.

On his return from the army, Captain Bissinger located in Reading, Pennsylvania, and there on January 1, 1866,



## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

opened a cafe and restaurant at 611 Penn street, that at once gained public favor and became the most popular resort in the city. In 1882 he had been so successful that he was able to purchase the property and make the extensive improvements his larger business demanded, and to provide for future needs of his already large army of patrons. In 1890 he erected a large four-story brick building on the rear of the lot at Court street, devoting it to offices, assembly halls, and storage purposes. "Bissinger's Cafe" had by that date outgrown local reputation for superiority and high-class catering, and had both state and national reputation. Numerous banquets were there held commemorating events in the history of societies of all kinds, particularly political and musical organizations. Prominent strangers and travelers from all over the world were there publicly and privately entertained, and many were the banquets given in honor of popular and eminent individuals. For thirty years Captain Bissinger was the popular and efficient manager of the business he created, then in 1895 sold to a trusted employee, Wellington B. Krick, for many years his manager. Now that he was released from private business cares, Captain Bissinger carried out long-laid plans, and with his wife spent a year in Europe, visiting his boyhood home and the great centers of the continent.

For over forty-five years, Captain Bissinger has been prominent in the Masonic order, and in the Ancient Arabic Order, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, will always be remembered as one of the charter members of Rajah Temple, established mainly through his efforts in 1892. The unique and attractive hall in which it meets was erected in 1904 from plans designed by him. He is also prominently connected with the Grand Army of the Republic, the Military Order of the Loyal

Legion, and the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, societies in which service in the Union army during the Civil War are a requisite to membership, the Loyal Legion being composed of only officers or their nearest male heir. In 1891 he was appointed by council as park commissioner for the northeast district of the city, which office he held until 1897, when he moved his residence to the southeast district on Mineral Spring road, where he had erected a beautiful home.

But it was in musical circles that the gifted captain was best known and highly esteemed during the first twenty years of his life in Reading. He was a thorough musician, and had at once joined the Reading Maennerchor, where his talent and ability were soon recognized. He was chosen assistant musical director, and so served for several years, until the society was amalgamated with the older musical organization of Reading, the Harmonic Gesangverein. The name of the united societies became the Harmonie Maennerchor, and Captain Bissinger was chosen its musical director, his talent, ability, enthusiasm and popularity making him the logical choice. The concerts given by the society were the great musical events of the season in Reading, while in other cities they were equally appreciated. He was also interested in the Germania Orchestra, and in 1876 the combined organizations accepted a special invitation from the management of the Centennial Exposition, and rendered a superb program of classical selections at Philadelphia, that gained them high praise from leading musicians of their own and foreign countries. In October, 1878, the Harmonie Maennerchor held a bazaar for an entire week, which was an unqualified success, evidencing the superior ability of the musicians and the efficiency and popularity of the director. The numerous musical num-

## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

bers rendered during the week were especially prepared by Captain Bissinger for the occasion, involving a vast amount of work, calling for a large stock of patience as well as perseverance. In 1879 he organized the Philharmonic Society, also directing its music and public concerts until 1883, when the press of private business demanded that he resign his musical directorships. The musical history of Reading knows no brighter period than the twenty years during which Captain Bissinger was director of the organization, and the impetus given these organizations contributed greatly to their later successes.

In 1880 Captain Bissinger married Ida Sebald Rosenthal, a graduate of the Girls' High School, Reading, class of 1865, and in 1871 a teacher of French and German in the same school. Her father, William Rosenthal, was owner and publisher of German newspapers in Reading, his journalistic work in that city covering a period of forty years.

### **LEVICK, Lewis Jones,**

#### **Leader in Oil Industry.**

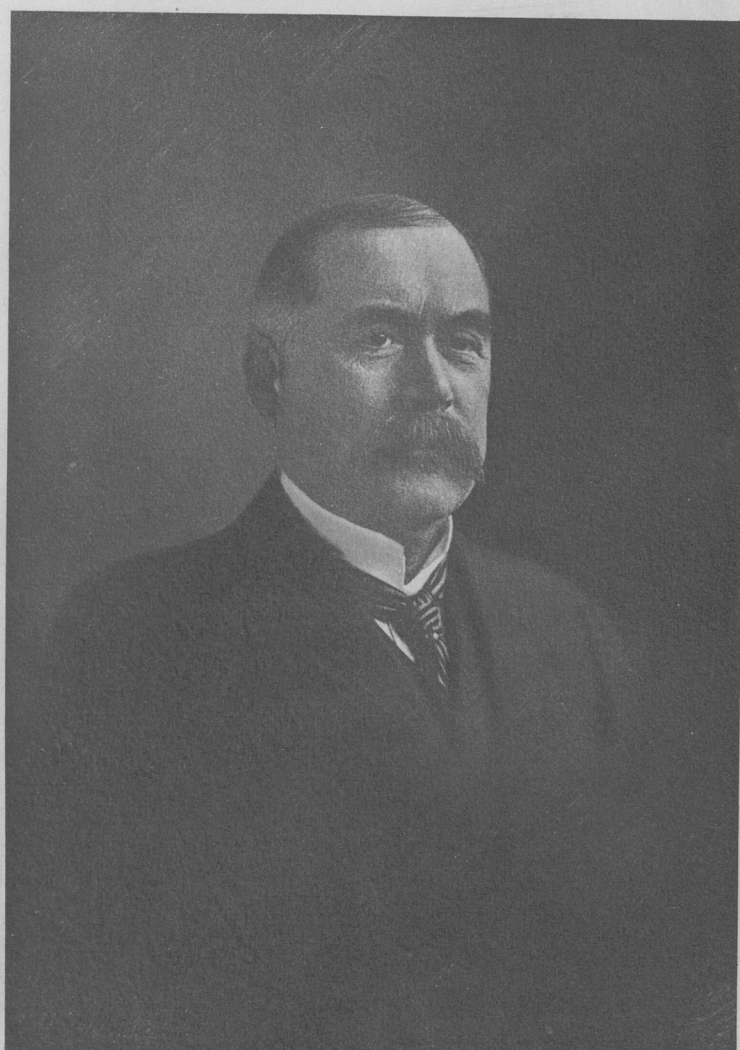
For many years Philadelphia numbered among the most aggressive representatives of her petroleum interests the late Lewis J. Levick, president of the Crew-Levick Company, and vice-president of the Pennsylvania Paraffin Works of Titusville, Pennsylvania. As a public-spirited citizen he took a leading part in municipal affairs, and was active in the promotion of all that he deemed vital to the welfare of his home city.

Lewis Jones Levick was born October 15, 1845, in Quakertown, Pennsylvania, and was a son of Samuel J. and Susanna Morris (Mather) Levick, the former a representative of an ancient Huguenot family, and a prominent minister of the

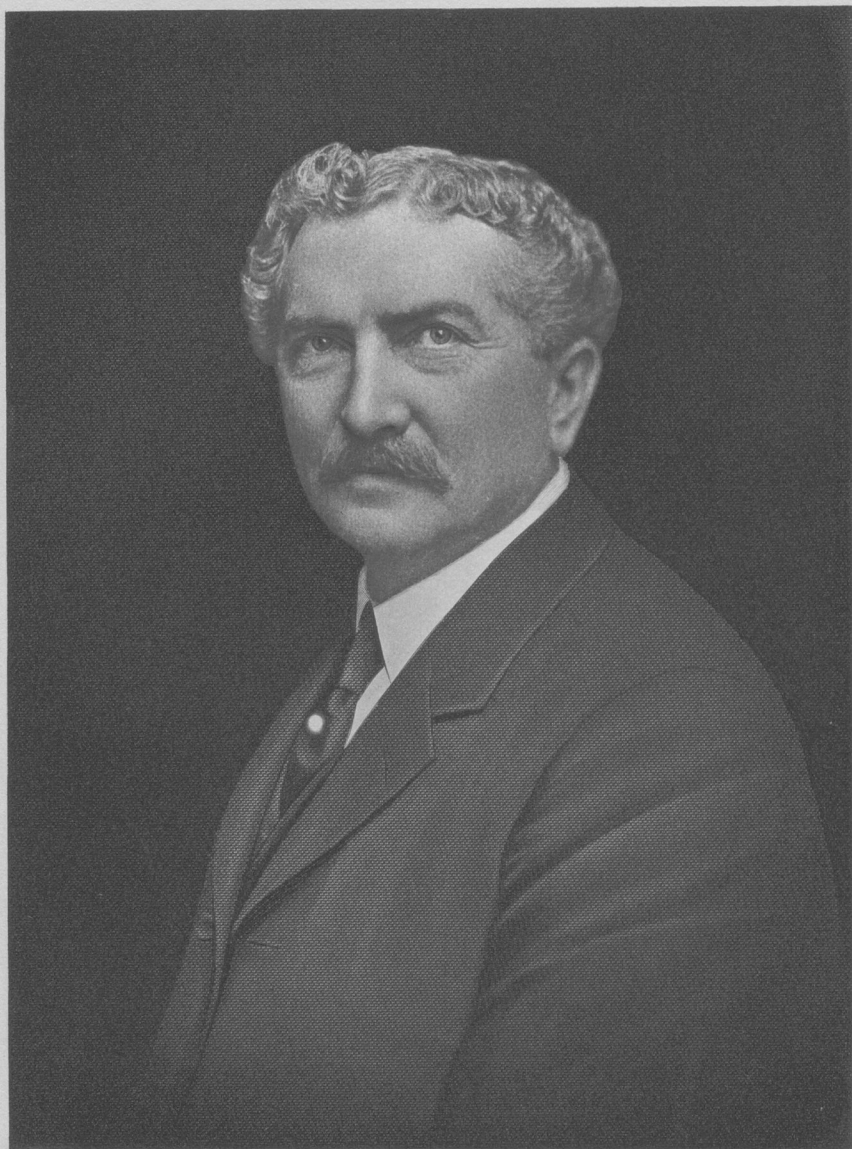
Society of Friends. Lewis J. Levick was educated in public and private schools, and graduated from Haverford College in 1867. After graduation from this latter named institution, Mr. Levick was in business for some years with his father. In 1870 he became interested in marketing petroleum and its products with his uncle, J. Lewis Crew. The business had been established by J. Lewis Crew and his brother, Benjamin Crew, in 1862. Their refinery was located in Philadelphia at Twenty-second and Arch streets. In 1872 the firm became known as Crew, Moore & Levick, with the admittance of John W. Moore, and was established at 113 Arch street. This association was continued until 1885, in which year Mr. Moore died, and the name was changed to Crew, Levick & Company, and at that time the Seaboard Oil Refinery, located at South Chester, Pennsylvania, on the Delaware river, was purchased. In 1889 Mr. Crew retired from the concern, and it became a corporation under the name of Crew-Levick Company, Lewis J. Levick becoming president. As early as 1876, Lewis J. Levick, counter to the advice of his associates, decided that a great market was awaiting the products of the company in Europe, and in that year he made his first trip to England. His prescience in this matter has been amply vindicated, for the company ever after enjoyed an extremely large trade in lubricating oil specialties of its own manufacture, and it has established agencies in almost every part of the world. For the last thirty-five years of his life, Mr. Levick visited Europe annually in connection with the company's affairs.

The political allegiance of Mr. Levick was given to the principles advocated by the Republican party, and although he never held a strictly political office, he served during the Ashbridge and Weaver administrations as a member of the Civil





*Lewis Lerick*



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Wm. F. Harity.



## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

Service Commission. He was also a member of the executive committee of the Philadelphia Board of Trade, a director of the Chamber of Commerce, and for years was president of the old Oil Trade Association. He was president of the Darby, Media & Chester Railway Company. He held directorships in the United Light and Heating Company of Philadelphia, and in many other corporations in that city and throughout the State, the vice-presidency of the Pennsylvania Paraffin Works of Titusville being one of his out-of-town interests.

To the charitable institutions of his city, Mr. Levick was ever ready to extend encouragement and aid. He belonged to the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the New Jersey Society, the Baronial Order of Runnymede, the Colonial Society of Pennsylvania, and the Society of Colonial Wars. His clubs were the Union League, the Philadelphia Country, the Merion Cricket, the Penn, and the Bachelors' Barge.

So thoroughly, as his portrait shows, did Mr. Levick look the man he was, that it might almost be said that in his record we find no clearer indication of his personality. Endowed with remarkable business capabilities, he was frank, genial and loyal, and the admiration inspired by his character and work was blended with sincere affection on the part of those who were privileged to know him personally.

Mr. Levick married, September 6, 1876, Mary, daughter of Charles E. and Mary Anna (Bauersachs) d'Invilliers, of Philadelphia, and they became the parents of the following children: 1. Henry L., until November, 1919, secretary of the Crew-Levick Company. 2. Nina, who on December 12, 1903, became the wife of Winthrop C. Neilson; they are the parents of: Winthrop Cunningham, born March 16, 1909, and Lewis Levick, born

October 2, 1912. 3. Louise J., married (first) George B. Atlee, junior, who died; she married (second) July 28, 1917, Clarence Tolan; they are the parents of a son, Henry Levick, born April 20, 1918. 4. Suzanne, married, June 9, 1917, Leonard Hastings Schoff, of Philadelphia.

On November 27, 1914, Mr. Levick was summoned to relinquish the important and wide-reaching activities with which his days had so long and so usefully been filled. His record, both as business man and citizen, is a priceless heritage to his descendants. In the business history of Philadelphia the figure of Lewis J. Levick stands forth as that of a pioneer. Abounding in initiative, he feared not to venture into new and untried fields, and the successes which were the result of his far-seeing boldness have inspired in others the courage to follow in his footsteps.

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### HARRITY, William F.,

**Lawyer, Financier, Public Official.**

The late William F. Harrity was a man whose extraordinarily diversified career might be summarized in the words: "He touched nothing that he did not adorn." A successful lawyer, financier, postmaster of Philadelphia, and Secretary of the State of Pennsylvania—all these was the wonderfully gifted man, a brief outline of whose varied and eventful life is here set forth.

William F. Harrity was born in Wilmington, Delaware, October 19, 1850, son of Michael and Jane Harrity. He was educated in public schools, Clarkson Taylor's Academy, St. Mary's College, Wilmington, Delaware; graduated from La Salle College, Philadelphia, as A. B. in 1870; taught mathematics and languages in the same school in 1870 and 1871; A. M. in 1871, and LL. D. from St. Joseph's College, Philadelphia, in 1902, and from

## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

Christian Brothers' College of St. Louis, Missouri, in 1894, and from Villanova College, Villanova, Pennsylvania, 1911. He studied law with the Hon. Lewis C. Cassidy and Pierce Archer, Esq., and was admitted to the Philadelphia bar, December 27, 1873, remaining with his preceptors as their assistant for six years. He then formed a law partnership with the Hon. James Gay Gordon, which was dissolved January 1, 1884. He later became a member of the law firm of Harrity, Thompson & Haig.

On January 8, 1890, Mr. Harrity organized the Equitable Trust Company of Philadelphia, and was elected president, which office he held for some years, later becoming a member of its board of directors. He was also a director of the Franklin National Bank, Market Street National Bank, and the Philadelphia Electric Company, all of Philadelphia; American Railways Company, Distilling Company of America, Kansas City Southern Railway Company, Lehigh Valley Transit Company, Chicago Union Traction Company, Midland Valley Railroad Company, Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, and many other business corporations.

A Democrat in politics, Mr. Harrity was for many years a power politically in his State. He was chairman of the Democratic City Executive Committee of Philadelphia in 1882; delegate-at-large to the Democratic National Convention, 1884; was postmaster of Philadelphia from 1885 until 1889; chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee of Pennsylvania, 1890; Secretary of the State of Pennsylvania from 1891 until 1895; chairman of the Democratic National Committee, 1892, when Grover Cleveland was elected President for the second time, and was tendered a position in President Cleveland's Cabinet, but declined, preferring to serve out his term as Secretary of the State of

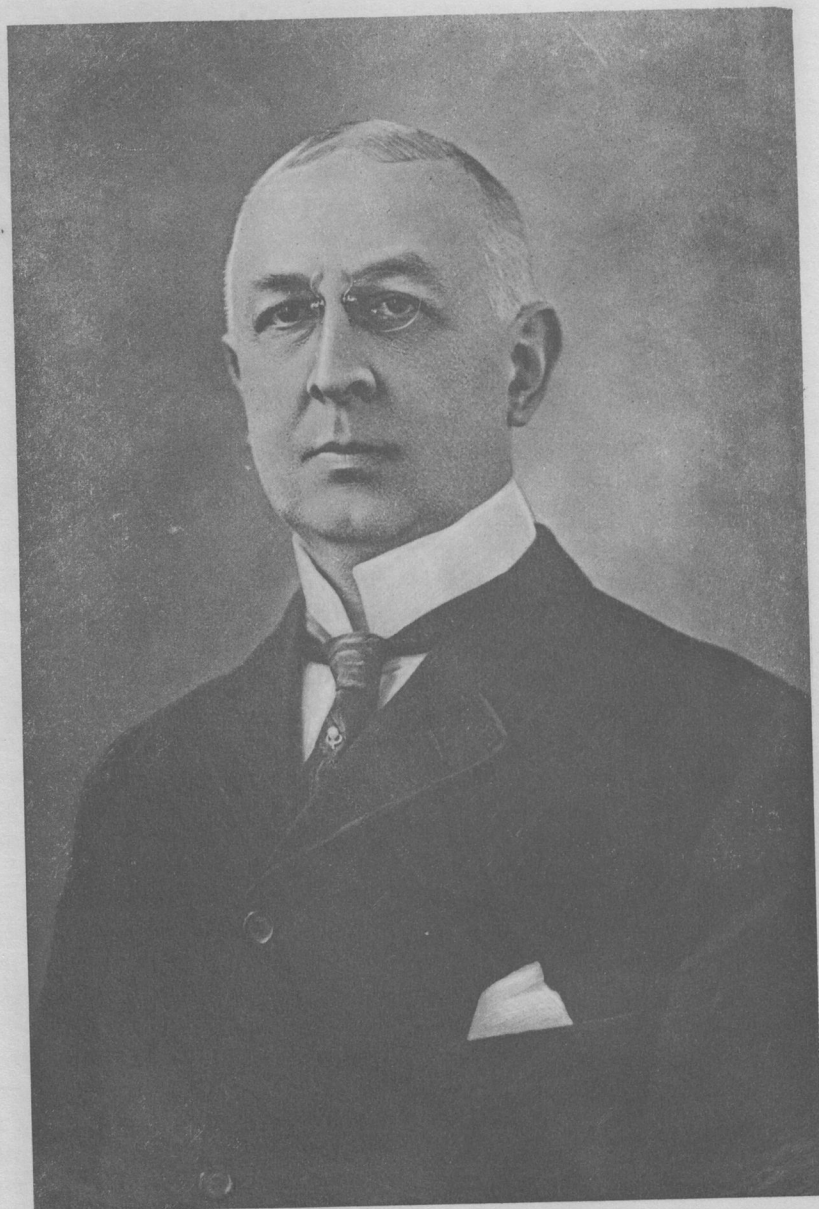
Pennsylvania; continued as chairman of the Democratic National Committee until 1896; was delegate-at-large, chairman of the Pennsylvania delegation, and temporary chairman of the Democratic National Convention, 1896. Mr. Harrity received twenty-one votes for Vice-President, and would have had the sixty-four votes of the Pennsylvania delegation if he had not requested otherwise.

Of the personality of this gifted man it is difficult to speak, so complex was it, so rich and varied, so abounding in the qualities which command respect and inspire admiration. Over and above his professional learning, his mind was richly stored with general information. In his accurate knowledge of language and perception of its fitness and value in the expression of thought, Mr. Harrity was without a superior at the bar. One who knew him well said of him: "Some of his characteristics which impressed me were his absolute self-reliance, perfect control over himself, and his almost infallible ability to judge men correctly; his power to decide portentous questions quickly, yet correctly. He has great powers of concentration, and possesses the most wonderful executive ability I have ever known. He talks but little, and his language is simple and mild—yet he gets at the core of a subject and convinces while he is stating it. He has a habit of making an argument by asking questions. \* \* \* He is thoroughly self-contained. I never heard an oath or an impure word pass his lips. He has as many elements which combine to bring success as any man I ever knew. He has a marvelous faculty for doing hard work and never seems fatigued. His plan is, never leave for to-morrow what can just as well be done to-day."

Keenly public-spirited, anything that made advancement found in him a warm supporter. He was a member of the







*Lewis W. Rummel*



## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

Board of Public Education; trustee of the La Salle College of Philadelphia; member of the American Bar Association, Law Association of Philadelphia, Philadelphia Board of Trade, American Academy of Political Science, Franklin Institute, Pennsylvania Society of New York, Sons of Delaware, Hibernian Society, American Catholic Historical Society, Historical Society of Pennsylvania, National Geographic Society, Catholic Philopatrian Literary Institute, and others. Of a warmly social nature, he was a member of many clubs, among them being the Racquet, Lawyers', Art, Orpheus, Merion Cricket, Overbrook, Philadelphia Country, Overbrook Golf and Catholic clubs, the Five O'clock Club of Philadelphia, and the Livingston Club, of Allentown. He was a member of the Roman Catholic Church.

Mr. Harry married, in 1883, Rose M., daughter of Michael and Isabel (Conway) Devlin, of Philadelphia, and they were the parents of the following children: Mary Agnes; Marguerite Marie; Isabelle Josephine, and William F., Jr.

The death of William F. Harry, which occurred April 17, 1912, deprived Philadelphia and Pennsylvania of one of her most valued citizens. Using his talents and his opportunities to the utmost in every work which he undertook, he fulfilled to the letter every trust committed to him, and was generous in his feelings and conduct toward all. He made for himself a record of noteworthy achievement and public-spirited service, and his name is inscribed with honor in the annals of his city and his State.

### **ROMMEL, Lewis Audenried,**

#### **Enterprising Citizen.**

Lewis A. Rommel, connected until a short time prior to his decease with the banking firm of Newburger, Henderson &

Loeb, was long prominent in the financial world of Philadelphia. Mr. Rommel was also largely interested in business enterprises, and was active in club affairs and in church circles.

Lewis Audenried Rommel was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on June 23, 1857, and was a son of John and Emma (Audenried) Rommel. John Rommel, who has been a number of years deceased, was president of the old Mechanics' National Bank.

Lewis A. Rommel was educated at Rugby Academy and University of Pennsylvania, from which he graduated in 1877.

When the time came for him to choose a career, he naturally decided to ally himself with those banking interests with which his father was already identified. For a long period Mr. Rommel was associated with the banking house of Newburger, Henderson & Loeb, maintaining the connection until impaired health forced him to resign. Energetic and endowed with versatile abilities, he did not limit his activities to the sphere of finance, but entered the business world also, identifying himself with a number of commercial enterprises, among them the Six Mile Run Coal Company, in which he held the dual office of secretary and treasurer.

Politically, Mr. Rommel was a Republican, but had neither time nor inclination for office-seeking or office-holding, preferring to serve his community as a private citizen. In educational and philanthropic movements and institutions he ever took a helpful interest, but invariably with the avoidance of anything like ostentation, which was one of his most striking characteristics. He belonged to the Union League, Merion Cricket Club, Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and was a member of the Lutheran Church of the Holy Communion.

The quiet strength of Mr. Rommel's

nature is manifest in his face, as it appears in his portrait. Somewhat undemonstrative, but capable of warm and constant attachments, he numbered many true and life-long friends. Faithful to every trust and every obligation, he guarded the rights of others as if they were his own, and of no man could it ever be said more truly that his word was as good as his bond.

Mr. Rommel married Adaline, daughter of the late Henry C. and Natalie H. Fox, of Philadelphia, and they were the parents of the following children: Herbert Fox, and J. Howard Rommel.

The latter years of Mr. Rommel's life were spent in enforced retirement from the activities of business, and on December 9, 1919, he passed away, leaving a record in which his descendants may well take pride, inasmuch as it is that of a truly upright and honorable man. To Lewis Audenried Rommel, as to every other man of legitimate ambition, success was dear, and the results of success things to be desired, but unless they were rightfully acquired he would have none of them. His motto was always, "Success with Honor."

#### KEEN, William Williams,

**Noted Surgeon, Instructor, Author.**

Among the most noted surgeons of Philadelphia and the country-at-large is Dr. William W. Keen, who was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, January 19, 1837, son of William Williams and Susan (Budd) Keen. His ancestor, Joran (i. e., George) Kyn, came from Upland, Sweden, in 1642, in the expedition of Governor Printz, and was the founder of Chester, Pennsylvania.

Dr. Keen was graduated from the Philadelphia Central High School in February, 1853; from Brown University in 1859; from Jefferson Medical College as

M. D. in 1862; and received the honorary degree of Sc. D. in 1912, fifty years later. He received the degree of LL. D. from Brown University in 1892; Northwestern University, and the University of Toronto in 1904; University of Edinburgh, 1905; Yale University, 1906; and the honorary degree of Ph. D. was conferred upon him by the University of Upsala, Sweden, in 1907; and the University of Pennsylvania, in 1919.

Before his graduation in medicine, Dr. Keen was appointed assistant surgeon of the Fifth Massachusetts Volunteer Regiment in 1861, ranking as first lieutenant; was acting assistant surgeon in the United States army from 1862 to 1864; studied in Europe from 1864 to 1866, and since then has practiced surgery in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He was lecturer on Pathological Anatomy in Jefferson Medical College from 1866 to 1875; Professor of Artistic Anatomy in the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts from 1876 to 1890; Professor of Surgery in the Women's Medical College from 1884 to 1889; and Professor of Surgery at the Jefferson Medical College from 1889 to 1907, when he resigned his chair and was made professor emeritus.

Many medical societies claim Dr. Keen as a member, among them being the American Surgical Association, of which he was president in 1898; American Medical Association, president in 1899; College of Physicians of Philadelphia, president in 1900; Congress of American Physicians and Surgeons, president in 1903; and president of the American Philosophical Society from 1908 until 1918, and president of the International Congress of Surgery meeting in Paris in July, 1920. Since 1894 he has been a foreign corresponding member of the Societe de Chirurgie de Paris, Societe Belge de Chirurgie, and the Clinical Society of London; a fellow of the American Acad-





*William W. Keen*





## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

emy of Arts and Sciences in Boston; an honorary fellow of the Royal Society of Medicine of London; an honorary fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, and of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from St. Andrews, the oldest of the Scotch universities, at the five hundredth anniversary of its foundation in 1911; is also an honorary fellow of the American College of Surgeons.

Dr. Keen is widely known as the author of medical works, among them being "Keen's Surgery" in eight volumes; "The Surgical Operations on President Cleveland in 1893;" "Medical Research and Human Welfare;" "The Culver Lectures at Brown University;" "Animal Experimentation and Medical Progress;" "Addresses and Other Papers;" and "The Early Years of Brown University." In politics he is a Republican, and in religion a Baptist. Dr. Keen is also the author of "The History of the First Baptist Church of Philadelphia." He is a member of Phi Beta Kappa Society, Alpha Delta Phi, University Club, Brown University Club of Philadelphia. Dr. Keen was first lieutenant, and later major of the Medical Reserve Corps, U. S. A., from 1909 to 1919.

On December 11, 1867, Dr. Keen married at Fall River, Massachusetts, Emma Corinna, daughter of Jefferson and Elizabeth (Easton) Borden, and they were the parents of the following children: Corinne, wife of Dr. Walter J. Freeman, of Philadelphia; Florence; Dora, wife of George W. Handy, of Vermont; and Margaret, wife of Howard Butcher, Jr., of Philadelphia. Mrs. Keen's death occurred July 12, 1886.

### **FISHER, Johnson Wilmer,**

**Lawyer, Public Official.**

As a lawyer, Mr. Fisher has attained distinction at the Pennsylvania bar, but

prior to devoting himself to the law had acquired local reputation as a civil engineer, and was from the age of sixteen years until 1894 connected with the city engineering and water departments of his native city, Reading, and preparing, while connected with the latter department, the first detailed plan of the water pipe system of the city. As a member of the Berks county bar, he practices in all county, State and Federal courts of the district, and has important and frequent cases in all.

Mr. Fisher is a grandson of Henry B. Fisher, who as proprietor of Fisher's woolen mills, near Berlinvale, Berks county, and as woolen manufacturer of Reading, Pennsylvania, from 1857 was well known in the woolen goods trade. He married Mary B. Johnson, and died in Reading, March 16, 1887. His son, Henry J. Fisher, was a merchant of Reading for many years, and a veteran of the Civil War, having served three years in Company H, One Hundred and Fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. He married Mary C., daughter of Henry V. and Lydia C. Keever, of Reading. Children: Johnson Wilmer and Mary L.

Johnson Wilmer Fisher, only son of Henry J. and Mary C. (Keever) Fisher, was born in Reading, June 18, 1870. He attended the old Friends' School of Reading and the public school until he was fourteen years of age, and then became errand boy and clerk in his father's grocery store. To the education acquired at school he added a knowledge of civil engineering by a course of night school and home study sufficient in two years to justify his accepting a position in the office of the city engineer of Reading. He began at the age of sixteen years as rodman and successively became transit man, assistant engineer and general superintendent of that department. In the spring

## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

of 1894 he resigned to become assistant to the superintendent of the city water department, and while in that office prepared the first detailed plan of the water pipe system of the city. He had ever cherished an ambition for the law, and seeing the way clear, he resigned his position in the water department in the fall of 1894 and entered Dickinson Law School at Carlisle, Pennsylvania. He was graduated in 1896, and then registered as a law student in the office of Judge Sadler, of Cumberland county. He was admitted to the bar of that county in June, 1896, and in November, 1896, after passing the required examinations, was admitted to the Berks county bar. He at once began practice in the city of Reading, was in due course admitted to practice in the Supreme and Superior courts of the State, and to the United States Circuit and District courts. He has secured honorable position as an able lawyer, and commands a good practice.

A Republican in politics, Mr. Fisher has been an untiring worker for party success. As a campaign orator in State and national contests he renders valuable service, while as delegate to numerous conventions and as member of the county committee he has been prominent in outlining party policy. In 1901 he was the nominee of his party for district attorney for Berks county. In 1904 he was chairman of the conference committee of the Berks and Lehigh Congressional District, which placed in nomination William H. Souden, of Allentown; in 1906 he was the candidate of the same district for Congressman, and in 1908 was prominently named for the Common Pleas bench to succeed Judge Ermenthout. He served eight years on the Reading school board, and as chairman of the finance committee inaugurated many reforms in conducting the business of the board. He was a

member of the Reading Board of Trade, served on the committee of legislation, and for many years was treasurer of the Republican County Committee.

In religious faith Mr. Fisher is a member of the Lutheran church, belonging to Trinity congregation in Reading, his maternal forbears having been members of Trinity since its organization in 1748. He is a prominent member of the Masonic order, belonging to Isaac Hiester Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Excelsior Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Reading Commandery, Knights Templar, all of Reading, and is a thirty-second degree Mason, Philadelphia Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite. He is also a noble of the Mystic Shrine, Rajah Temple of Reading, and of General George C. Meade Camp, No. 16, Sons of Veterans.

Mr. Fisher's law offices are at No. 29 North Sixth street; his residence is at No. 130 North Eighth street, Reading.

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### **RUSH, James,**

**Physician, Author.**

Dr. James Rush was the son of Dr. Benjamin Rush, the distinguished physician of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; was born March 1, 1786, and graduated at the New Jersey College in 1805. He achieved a high reputation as a physician, but later in life secluded himself among his books. He was the author of "The Philosophy of the Human Voice," which, it is said, "contains more minute and satisfactory analysis of the subject than is to be found in any work." He also wrote "Hamlet, a Dramatic Prelude," 1834; "Analysis of the Human Intellect," two volumes, eight volumes, 1805; "Rhymes of Contrast on Wisdom and Folly," eight volumes, 1869. He left about one million dollars to the Philadelphia Library Company to establish the





DR. JAMES RUSH.

MRS. JAMES RUSH.





## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

Ridgway Branch of the Philadelphia Library, provided the shareholders would accept the gift subject to the restrictions named in his will. In case the bequest was refused, Dr. Rush directed that the institution should be opened as a free library, under the name of the Ridgway Library. The name "Ridgway" was adopted by Dr. Rush from Phoebe Ann, the maiden name of his wife, a daughter of Jacob Ridgway, from whom he inherited the most of his wealth. Mrs. James Rush was the celebrated "Madam Rush," famous as a social leader of Philadelphia.

### THOMPSON, John S.,

#### Corporation Official.

Well known to the citizens of Reading through his years of connection with the Reading Fire Insurance Company, his seven years as assistant postmaster and postmaster of Reading, and his latter-day service as secretary and treasurer of the Colonial Trust Company, Mr. Thompson stands as a living exemplification of what industry, ambition and integrity can accomplish without the aid of adventitious circumstance. He has himself been a worker from boyhood, and is the son of a worker, who worked his way from the foot of the ladder to a responsible position in the iron trade, and in the regard of his fellows won a sure place.

Mr. Thompson is a son of Nicholas Thompson, born in Ireland, being brought to this country when a child in arms by his parents. He became an iron-mill worker in Lebanon county, Pennsylvania, and later became superintendent of the Union Canal. After locating in Reading, he became superintendent of the sheet iron works, displaying strong ability as a manager and director of men. He married Harriet, daughter of Samuel Ingham, a business man of Myerstown, Pennsylv-

vania, a successful contractor and builder. Both Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Thompson died in Reading, highly respected.

John S. Thompson, only child of Nicholas and Harriet (Ingham) Thompson, was born in Jonestown, Lebanon county, Pennsylvania, February 15, 1857. He obtained his education in the public schools of Jonestown and Reading, completing his school years by a special course in Burner and Farr's Business College in Reading. He began his business career in the office of the Union Canal Company, his father being at that time superintendent of that company. He spent three years there, then decided upon a trade, serving an apprenticeship at papermaking, following same for five years. He then spent five years in partnership with his father-in-law, George Rader, of Reading, conducting a meat market. In 1888 he was appointed assistant postmaster of Reading, Calvin Goodman then being postmaster, retaining that office until 1891. The next four years he spent in the employ of the Reading Fire Insurance Company. The turn of the political wheel having again placed the Democratic party in control of the Federal government, Mr. Thompson, strongly endorsed, was in 1895 appointed postmaster of Reading by President Cleveland. There was a fitness in this appointment not always discernible in political appointments. Mr. Thompson possessed all the qualifications of party loyalty and ability, but in addition had the additional merits of his three years service as assistant postmaster of the same office. He justified the expectations of his supporters, and gave the city an administration of such efficiency that it is remembered yet, both in Reading and in the postal department, as a model of dispatch, accuracy and accommodation.

When the political wheel again turned, he was succeeded in 1899 by a man more

## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

in accord with the Republican party and returned to his former position with the Reading Fire Insurance Company. In 1900 the Colonial Trust Company was organized, and as its efficient secretary and treasurer Mr. Thompson still serves, with offices in the company's nine-story building, on the finest business and office block in the city. As secretary-treasurer of the company he has been a potent factor in the upbuilding of the successful business transacted, and has efficiently administered the affairs of his important office.

An uncompromising Democrat, Mr. Thompson has ever been a worker for party success, and has been endorsed by the voters of the Sixth Ward by election to the Common Council of Reading, serving four years, and performing simultaneous service on the Board of Education. He received, as stated, flattering endorsements from party leaders in the appointment to the office of postmaster, and in all his public service has honorably and capably administered the trust imposed in him. He is a member of the Masonic order, belonging to lodge, chapter and commandery; is also an Odd Fellow; and both he and his wife members of the First Baptist Church.

Mr. Thompson married, March 9, 1878, Sarah A., daughter of George Rader, a representative business man of Reading (deceased). Children: George N., teller of the Colonial Trust Company; John P., an expert chemist, in the employ of the laboratories of the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Altoona, Pennsylvania.

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### **MOTT, Lucretia,**

#### **Preacher, Lecturer.**

The name of Lucretia Mott is one widely respected and beloved. She was a Coffin by birth, and was born of Quaker parents on the island of Nantucket, in

1793. In her eighteenth year, she married James Mott, the son of the superintendent of the school in Dutchess county, New York, where she was being educated. They came to live in Philadelphia, where her parents had removed previously, and she was about twenty-five years of age when she began to preach in meeting, soon becoming a regular preacher of the Society of Friends. She was one of the original members of the Anti-Slavery Society, founded in 1833. To such an extreme did she and her husband carry their views that they refused to use any of the products of slave labor, and Mr. Mott, who was engaged in a remunerative cotton business, relinquished it on that account. At one time Mrs. Mott made a journey into the South as far as Virginia, preaching against slavery in each meeting that she attended. Next to this subject, that which most interested her, was the granting of suffrage and equal rights to women. As an evidence of her advanced opinions she would write in albums, when asked for her autograph, this sentiment, "In the true marriage relation the independence of the husband and wife is equal, their dependence mutual, and their obligations reciprocal." Another movement in which she participated was that of the Peace Society, an organization of which she was an active member until the close of her life. She was nearly eighty-seven years of age when she died, on November 11, 1880, and she retained to the end her mental and physical powers. To extreme benevolence and kindness of heart she united remarkable intellectual gifts and a rare sweetness of disposition. She denied herself many of the comforts that belonged to her station in life in order that she might be able to extend her charities. Her eloquence and the vigor of her writings are memorable.





LUCRETIA MOTT.





STOUDT FAMILY,

**Ancestral History.**

The name Staudt (Stoudt, Stout) is one of the early Palatinate names. Members of the family figured prominently in some of the Crusades. The family spread northward into Holland, where several members obtained noble rank. During the persecutions of Bloody Alva, some members of the family fled to England, one of them, Richard by name, enlisted in the English Navy. Upon one of his visits to New Amsterdam, he met Penelope Van Princis, who later became his wife, and they settled in Midletown, New Jersey, prior to 1688, becoming the progenitors of a large and honorable family.

The Staudts of Pennsylvania come directly from the Palatinate, and seem to be divided into two groups, that of Berks and that of Bucks county. On August 30, 1737, there landed at Philadelphia, John Jacob, Johannes and Hans Adam Staudt, and on September 24, of the same year, Peter Staudt. These four, it is believed, were brothers. The following year Peter and Daniel arrived, and in 1741 another Peter, and these were joined in 1744 by George Wilhelm. It is believed that all of the above named were related.

Jacob Stout (Staudt) was born October 10, 1710, in the Palatinate, and settled at Perkesie, Bucks county, Pennsylvania. He was a potter by trade. He married the widow of John Lacey. To them were born the following children: 1. Abraham, who became a man of prominence, serving during the Revolutionary War as a member of the Committee of Safety, the Committee of Observation, the Constitutional Convention of 1787, and the Convention of 1789-90. 2. Isaac, who removed to Williams township, Northampton county, where the name is perpetuated by Stout's Mill, Stout's School Dis-

trict, and the post-office of Stout's; he was the father of eleven children: Jacob, George, Isaac, Abraham, Catherine, married Henry Stover; Barbara, married Henry Stover; Magdalena, married David Lerch; Susanna, Mrs. Yerker; Jacob; Salome, married Gabriel Schwartzlander, of New Britain; Catherine, married to Jacob Schlieffer.

Peter Stout, of the above mentioned immigrants, settled in Plainfield township, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, having taken out a patent for land on April 8, 1752. He made a will which was probated May 25, 1795, in which he mentions his wife, Eva Elizabeth, and the following children: Christian, Joseph, Peter, Catherine, married Nicholas Happel; Maria Elisabeth, married George Quier; Anna Maria, married Leonard Schertzer; Margaret, married Jacob Rauschenberger; Hannah, married George Geberich. Of the above, Christian and Joseph were members of Colonel Kichlein's Flying Camp, and participated in the battle of Long Island in the American Revolution. Joseph, who was killed in this battle, left two sons: John and Christian. The Stouts of Lehigh and Northampton counties are chiefly descendants of the Bucks group.

At the head of the Berks group stands John Michael Staudt, who took the oath of allegiance at Philadelphia, September 18, 1733. Tradition says that his father died at sea, and the headship of the family fell upon him, though he was only twenty-one years of age. How large the family was is not known, but that Matthias, aged eight, and Johannes, probably still younger, were in the group is certain, and it is quite probable that the family was even larger.

John Michael Staudt was born 1711 or 1712, and died May 13, 1776, aged sixty-three years, five months and ——— days.

## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

His body and that of his wife Barbara were buried at the Berne Church, of which he is said to have been one of the founders. On October 25, 1737, there was surveyed for John Michael Staudt, a tract of land consisting of one hundred and eighty acres on the west bank of the Schuylkill river opposite the "flat meadows." Later this number of acres was almost doubled. The estate is beautifully located, sloping towards the south and the river. The dwelling, a substantial stone building, was built over a fine spring of water, no doubt in order to have water in case of an Indian attack. The scenery along the river is romantic, a bridge now spans the river where formerly a ferry was the means of crossing. The bridge is known as Stoudt's Ferry Bridge, and is said to be the longest single span wooden bridge known. To him and his good wife Barbara were born the following children: Johannes, Jacob, Michael, George, William, John George, Jost, Anna Barbara, Catherine, Apolonia and Elisabeth. John Michael Staudt frequently acted as sponsor and guardian, the first act thus recorded is found in the baptismal record of Rev. John Casper Stoever, when he, John Michael Staudt and Elisabeth Brauer, stood sponsor for Elisabeth, a daughter of Jacob Amman, of Schuylkill, on April 29, 1735. He was naturalized as a citizen of Berks county on April 10 or 11, 1761, at which time he had declared he had taken the Sacrament on April 1, 1761.

Mathias (1725-95) was married to Anna Margaret Schrader, born October 13, 1728, died May 22, 1797. They lived in Berne township, and were members of the Berne Reformed congregation, where their ashes repose. To them were born five children: John, Mathias, Jacob, Catharine Maria, married Thomas Umbenhauer; and Elizabeth.

John (Johannes) Stoudt settled in Brunswick township, now Schuylkill county, where he had an estate of one hundred acres. He died prior to October 28, 1773. At this time his eldest son John, about fourteen years of age, petitioned the court that his uncle, Michael Staudt, of Berne township, be appointed his guardian. November 11, 1773, Michael Staudt was also appointed guardian for the other three children of John Staudt, of Brunswick—Daniel, thirteen years of age; Jacob, eleven years of age; and Anna Margreth, eight and one-half years of age.

Jacob Staudt, son of Michael Staudt, was born in Berne township, November 12, 1738, and died in Richmond township, January 20, 1802. His remains and those of his wife lie buried at St. John's Union Church, Kutztown, Pennsylvania. He is recorded as having a tract of land consisting of ninety-five acres in Berne township in 1768. In 1790 he moved from Berne township to Richmond township, having purchased the farm now owned by Edwin Kutz. Margaretha, wife of Jacob Staudt, died *cir.* 1819, and was also buried at Kutztown. To them were born the following children: John Jacob, born May 17, 1776; Adam, born 1777, died 1853; John Henry, born May 17, 1780; Daniel; Barbara, married John Schucker; Mary, married Michael Knittle; Catharine, born October 27, 1793, died May 28, 1804; and Elizabeth, married William Ebling.

Daniel Staudt, son of Jacob Staudt, and grandson of Michael Staudt, was a distiller by trade. He resided in Maiden Creek township, but his declining years were spent in and about Kutztown, where he died in 1853, and was buried in Hottenstein's private cemetery. His wife, a Miss Bowman, whose parents removed to Ohio, and lived neighbors to the Breyfogel family, is said to have been one of the best



## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

spinners of her day, both as to quality and quantity. Their children were: Adam, moved to Logansport, Indiana, where he died; George, married Hannah Borrel, and reared a family of nine children; Reuben, mentioned below; Frank, died unmarried; Margaretha, married Jacob Saul, of Molltown; Polly and Hannah, died unmarried; Maria, married Joseph Hampshire, and lived at Bower's Station; Hetty Esther, died young; Isaac, served in the Mexican War, and soon after his return left again for the Western country.

Reuben Stoudt, third son of Daniel Staudt, married Hannah Koch, daughter of John Koch, and his wife Catharine (Gehert) Koch, of Huguenot extraction. This union was blessed with the following children: Benjamin, who located at Pine Grove, Schuylkill county; Daniel, who located at Circleville, Ohio; William, who located at Pottstown, Schuylkill county; Henry; Kate, who died unmarried; Hannah, married a Mr. Lobo, and removed to Chicago; Reuben, who was killed in the Civil War; James, who served in the Civil War, and afterwards located in California; Samuel, who settled in Carlisle, Pennsylvania; Charles, who died of disease contracted in the Civil War; Melinda and Ellen, unmarried, who live at Reading; and Sarah, who married a Mr. Yingst, and lives at Carlisle.

Henry Stoudt, son of Reuben Stoudt, was born March 27, 1827, and died September 23, 1859. He was married to Otilla, a daughter of Peter and Elizabeth (Oswald) Reppert. She was born December 12, 1827, and died August 3, 1877. Their remains were buried at DeLong Reformed Church, of which they were members. They resided at Topton. This union was blessed with six children: John R., Hannah, Francis, Oliver, Daniel and Lucius.

John R. Stoudt, son of Henry and Otilla

Stoudt, was born February 10, 1848. He was reared on the farm, received but a common school education, and later learned the art of milling. On June 10, 1876, he was married to Anna Amanda, daughter of Charles Baer and Anna Carl, whose ancestors were Huguenots. The following year he engaged in farming, which occupation he continued up to the time of his death, February 3, 1907. Mr. and Mrs. Stoudt were members of the Reformed church, and were confirmed at DeLong's church, Bowers, Berks county. After the death of her husband, Mrs. Stoudt removed to Fleetwood, where she and the family reside. To Mr. and Mrs. Stoudt were born six children: 1. Charles Henry, member of the police force of Reading, Pennsylvania; married Minnie Lease; has two children, Mabel and Charles; resides in Reading. 2. Rev. John Baer (q. v.). 3. George B., a machinist, resides at Topeka, Kansas, married, and has sons: Calvin, Francis, Paul and Kenneth. 4. Jacob, a moulder, married Katie Kline, resides at Fleetwood and has two daughters, Anna and Esther. 5. Annie L., who departed this life May, 1916; she married John Herring, a member of the State constabulary; their union was blessed with one son, Harold Robert. 6. Lieut. Frederick M., who served one and one-half years as a lieutenant in the Motor Transport Corps, with the American Expeditionary Forces in France.

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### STOUDT, Rev. John B.,

**Clergyman, Historian, Author.**

Rev. John Baer Stoudt, pastor of Grace Reformed congregation, Northampton, Pennsylvania, was born in Maxatawny township, Berks county, Pennsylvania, October 17, 1878, and later removed with his parents to Richmond township, near

## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

Fleetwood. He was reared on the farm, attended the local public schools and the Fleetwood High School. In 1896 he was licensed to teach in the public schools, which profession he followed for three years. He was graduated from the Keystone Normal School in 1900, and Franklin and Marshall College in 1905. While at the normal school and college he took an active interest in literary and oratorical work, winning a number of collegiate and inter-collegiate prizes. After graduating from college, he entered the Eastern Theological Seminary of the Reformed Church, from which he was graduated with honors in 1908. During the summer of 1906 he studied theology in the University of Chicago. On June 3, 1908, he was examined and licensed to preach the Gospel by Lehigh Classis of Jacksonville, Lehigh county. On September 1, of the same year, he accepted a call from the Salisbury charge, Emaus, Pennsylvania, consisting of the congregations of New Jerusalem, Western Salisbury; St. John's, Emaus; and St. Marks, South Allentown, and was ordained and installed on Sunday evening, September 27, in St. Mark's Church, South Allentown. Having received a unanimous call from Grace Reformed congregation, Northampton, Pennsylvania, he removed from Emaus to Northampton, February 1, 1911, in which field of labor he still continues.

Though popular as a preacher and pastor, Rev. Stoudt is known to the public-at-large as an antiquarian and historian. He is frequently called for sermons and addresses on anniversary occasions, historical gatherings and family reunions. He was the organizer and first president of the Huguenot Society of Pennsyl-

vania; a member of the executive committee of the Pennsylvania German Society; the council of the Historical Society of the Reformed Church in the United States; and a member of the Lehigh, Lancaster and Berks County Historical societies; and is archivist of the borough of Northampton. During the recent war he served on many local committees, and was a member of the committee for Christian Service in France and Belgium of the Federal Council of Churches. His contributions to the history of his State are many and varied. The principal works are: "The History of the Western Salisbury Reformed Congregation." "The History of the Grace Reformed Church, Northampton, Pennsylvania." "Michael Schlatter in the Valley of the Lehigh." "Rev. Philip Jacob Michael, a Revolutionary Chaplain." "The Moravians in the Oley Valley," "The Life and Services of Col. John Siegfried," "The Dispersion of the Kocherthal Colony," "The Borough of Northampton in the World War," "The Pottery Inscriptions of the Pennsylvania Germans," "The Folklore of the Pennsylvania Germans," and was joint author of the "Centennial History of Lehigh County" (3 vols.).

On October 15, 1908, he was united in holy wedlock with Elizabeth A. DeLong, a daughter of Joseph and Mary (Yoder) DeLong. This union is blessed with one son, John Joseph, born March 11, 1911. Mrs. Stoudt is a member of the Liberty Bell Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. During the war she served on many local committees of The American Red Cross, Liberty Loan Campaigns, etc.



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---

# INDEX

---

---

INDEX



## INDEX

---

- Atherton, Annie, 238  
Bicknell B., 237  
Dudley R., 236, 238  
Fred B., 238  
Jonathan, 237  
Jonathan A., 237  
Ruth, 239  
Atkinson, Anna, 306  
Elizabeth A., 306  
Gertrude, 306  
John, 304  
Thomas, 304  
William, 304  
Wilmer, 304  
Baird, John, 126  
John E., 127  
Matilda, 127  
Thomas, 126  
Bissinger, George, 306  
Ida S., 308  
Philip, 306  
Brooks, Augusta, 45  
George G., 42, 43  
Grace B., 44  
John H., 44  
Mary A., 43  
Reese G., 42  
Thomas R., 43  
William, 42  
Brumbach, Albert, 290  
Albert J., 288  
Jacob, 288  
Sarah A., 290  
Solomon, 290  
William, 288, 290  
Bunnell, Benjamin, 137, 138  
Elijah, 138  
Gershon, 138  
James, 138  
Joseph, 138  
Margaret I., 139  
Solomon, 137, 138  
Willard M., 137, 139  
William, 137, 138  
✓ Carter, Alice, 280  
✓ Cecelia, 267  
✓ Emma, 280  
✓ John, 267  
✓ John J., Col., 267, 268  
✓ Luke B., 280  
Clapp, Algernon R., 203  
B. Frank, 202  
Clara, 203  
Ebenezer, 202  
Enoch, 202  
Nathan T., 202  
Nathaniel, 202  
✓ Nicholas, 202  
Collins, Alfred M., 63  
Edith E., 63  
Henry H., 63  
Connell, Alfred E., 209  
Alfred H., 210  
Annie, 206  
Bernard L., 209  
Carlton A., 207  
Charles R., 208  
Edwin E., 210  
Eleanor, 210  
Elizabeth, 209  
Ezra H., 206  
James, 204  
James L., 206, 207  
Jane, 210  
Lawrence M., 207  
Leonora, 207  
Mary L., 207  
William, 203, 204  
Coxe, Charles B., 89  
✓ Charles S., 89

# ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

- Daniel, Dr., 88
- Eckley B., Jr., 88, 89
- Elizabeth A., 89
- Tench, 88
- Croskey, Elizabeth E., 88
- Henry, 88
- John W., Dr., 88
  
- Dale, David, 130
- Everett T., 132
- Martha G., 132
- Thomas H., 130, 131
- William, 130
- Davis, Dalton, 165
- Elizabeth G., 165
- Frances, 165
- Harold, 165
- Ralph, 165
- Robert, 164
- William J., 163, 164
- William R., 165
- Dean, Arthur D., 90, 93
- Carroll, 94
- Ezra, 91
- Isaac, 92
- James, 91, 92
- James D., 94
- Jonathan, 91
- Miriam I., 94
- Nettie C., 94
- Nettie E., 93
- Russell H., 94
- Walter, 91
- Denniston, Edward E., 264
- Edward E., Dr., 264
- Eleanor H., 265
- Evans E., 264
- DeWolf, Balthazar, 260
- Edward, 260
- William, 260
- Dimmick, Alpheus, 21
- J. Benjamin, 20, 22
- Louisa H., 23
- Samuel E., 20, 21
- Thomas, 20
- Timothy, 21
  
- Dolph, Alexander, 261
- Charlotte B., 262
- Edward, 261
- Edward S., 260, 261
- Harold W., 262
- Mary G., 262
- Moses, 260
- Sarah M., 262
- Stanley E., 262
  
- Elliott, John D., Dr., 248
- Rebecca R., 248
- Ellis, Emily Q., 306
- Thomas B., 306
- Emery, Delevan, 71
- Earle C., 70
- Elizabeth A., 70
- Lewis, 66
- Lewis, Jr., 65, 66
- Lewis (3), 70
- Samuel, 66
  
- Felton, Alice, 304
- Cornelius C., 299
- Edgar C., 302
- Eleanor, 301
- John, 298
- Maria L., 301
- Nathaniel, 298
- Nicholas, 298
- Samuel M., 298, 299
- Samuel M., Jr., 301
- Fisher, Henry B., 313
- Henry J., 313
- Johnson W. (J. Wilmer) 313
- Mary C., 313
- Fowler, Alice M., 260
- Almon J., 260
- Charles E., 259
- James, 258
- William J., 258, 259
- Frampton, David, 177
- Hannah, 178
- John, 177
- Thomas, 177
- William, 177



ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

- ✓ Frick, Adelaide H., 291  
Daniel, 290  
George, 290  
✓ Henry C., 290  
John W., 290
- Greene, Sara, 106  
Stephen, 104  
William H., Dr., 104  
Gregory, Grace A., 160  
Ralph A., 160
- Hamsher, Lewis E., 76  
Reuben, 76  
Sarah G., 77
- Hand, Alfred, 48, 49  
Alfred, Jr., 52  
Anna, 52  
Caroline B., 56  
Charlotte A., 20  
David B., Dr., 16, 18  
Ezra, 49  
Frederick C., 20  
Helen E., 52  
Horace E., 52  
John, 16, 49  
Joseph, 16  
Miles T., 52  
Nathan, 16  
Robert, 16  
Sarah T., 19  
Stephen, 16  
William J., 54
- Harrity, Michael, 309  
Rose M., 311  
William F., 309
- Hazelton, Alpheus, 82  
Benjamin F., 83  
Courtney E., 80, 83  
John, 81, 82  
Mabelle E., 84  
Orman J., 83  
Paul, 82  
Samuel, 81  
Healy, Louis W., 172
- Louise B., 173  
Samuel, 172  
Heizmann, Charles L., 286  
Charles R., 286  
Mary M., 288  
Hemelright, Edith, 125  
Frank H., 124, 125  
William, 124  
William I., 124  
Hendrickson, Forrest F., 122, 123  
John, 123  
Mary, 124  
Uriah, 123  
Henwood, Esther, 97  
Lena L., 97  
Richard, 94  
Walter L., 94, 95  
Hering, Carl, 197  
Charlotte, 192  
Christian G. K., 192  
✓ Constantine, Dr., 191, 192  
Juliana M., 192  
Therese, 192, 195  
Walter E., 192  
Hicks, Benjamin B., 121, 122  
Lydia M., 122  
Mahlon, 121  
Mordicai M., 121  
Hindman, Alexander, 175  
David, 174  
Hannah, 175  
John, 175  
Margaret, 176  
Virginia, 177  
William A., 174, 175  
William W., 176  
Hitchcock, Caroline N., 190  
Carrie G., 191  
Daniel, 188  
Frederick L., Col., 188  
John P., 191  
Matthew, 188  
✓ Peter, 188  
Hower, Anna W., 151  
George F., 150  
Jacob J., 150

# ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

- Jeffrey, Annie, 134
  - Joseph, 133
  - William, 133
- Jermyn, Annie A., 59
  - Edmund B., 59
  - Edmund B., Jr., 60
  - George B., 58
  - John, 56
  - Joseph J., 58
  - Kate, 61
  - Lena, 59
  - Mary, 60
  - Rollo G., 61
  - Rollo G., Jr., 61
  - Susan, 58
  - Walter M., 59
  - William S., 61
- Jones, Albanus A., 72
  - Edward, 232, 233
  - Edward S., 234, 235
  - Grace, 75
  - Joseph T., Capt., 72
  - Louise E., 234
  - Mary E., 233
  - Melodia E., 75
  - Thomas E., 232, 234
- Jordan, Ann, 108
  - James, 107
  - James F., 107, 108
- Keen, Emma C., 313
  - William W., Dr., 312
  - William W., 312
- Keller, Annie E., 144
  - Daniel, 143
  - Joseph, 142, 143
  - Laura, 144
  - Luther, 142, 143
  - Peter, 143
- Klots, Bertha L., 126
  - George, 126
  - James R., 126
  - Walter J., 125, 126
- Kunkel, Beverly W., 181
  - Charles A., 180
  - Eliza B., 181
  - Samuel, 180
- Law, Edward E., 62
  - Ernest, 62
  - Jonathan, 62
  - Lyman, 62
  - Richard, 62
  - Rosalie E., 63
- Levick, Henry L., 309
  - Lewis J., 308
  - Mary, 309
  - Samuel J., 308
- Lewis, Abijah, 178
  - Albert, 178
  - Dorothy, 184
  - Elizabeth, 180
  - Giles, 183
  - Hugh R., 180
  - Levi C., 183
  - Lillie, 180
  - Martha, 184
  - Wesley J., 183
- Linen, Anna C., 26
  - Frank I., 26
  - Genevieve, 27
  - George, 24
  - James A., 23, 24
  - James A., Jr., 27
- Littleton, Annie, 267
  - Lemuel, 266
  - William E., 266
- Lynett, Edward J., 33, 34
  - Nellie A., 35
  - William, 33
  - William R., 35
- McAnulty, James, 129
  - James S., 129
  - Jessie, 130
- Mallory, Emma J., 80
  - John, 78
  - Lewis E., 78, 79, 80
  - Nathaniel, 78
  - Roger, 78
  - Truman, 78, 79



# ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

- Maris, George, 291, 292  
   Henry J., 291, 293  
   Jesse J., 292  
   John, 292  
   John McL., 292  
   Jonathan, Dr., 292  
   Susan, 293  
 Martin, Ellen, 98  
   Michael, 97  
   Michael J., 97  
   Patrick, 97  
 Matthews, Charles P., 114, 115  
   Cora, 117  
   Mary J., 115  
   Robert, 114  
   Thomas, 114  
   Walter, 115  
   Willard, 116, 117  
 Miller, Clarence B., 182  
   Gertrude, 183  
   ✓Horace, 182  
 Mills, Charles K., Dr., 249  
   Clara E., 254  
   ✓James, 249  
 Milne, Beulah T., 242  
   Caleb J., 109, 110  
   Caleb J., Jr., 112  
   David, 110, 113, 241  
   Helen, 241  
   James, 241  
   Margaret L., 114  
   Sarah M., 112  
 Mitten, George, 241  
   Jane, 241  
   Thomas E., 240  
 ✓Montgomery, Brinca, 174  
   ✓Oswald C., 173  
   ✓Thomas L., 173, 174  
   ✓William, 174  
 Moon, Aaron L., 248  
   Mary, 249  
   Reuben O., 248  
 Morris, Israel W., 117  
   ✓Mary, 119  
   Wistar, 117  
 Mott, James, 316  
   Lucretia, 316  
 Norton, Charles D., 280  
   Charles F., 280  
   Margie S., 281  
 Patton, Anna W., 245  
   J. Hervey, 243, 244  
   John M., 243  
   William P., 243  
 Peck, Adelaide J., 158  
   Edson S., 47  
   Eliphalet, 154  
   Fenwick L., 45, 46  
   George, Rev., 155, 170  
   George F., 172  
   George L., 169, 171  
   George M., Rev., 156  
   Grace C., 48  
   Helen A., 172  
   Henry, 153  
   J. Wilson, 45  
   James K., 172  
   Jesse, 154  
   Jessie V., 47  
   John, 153  
   ✓Joseph, 153  
   Luther, 154, 170  
   Luther L., 158  
   Luther W., 153, 157  
   Luther W., Rev., 170  
   M. Arminda, 160  
   Mina V., 47  
   Minnie L., 158  
   Mott, 172  
   Nelson, 160  
   Sadie, 158  
   Samuel, 45  
   Sarah L., 157  
   William H., 159  
   William J., 160  
 Pemberton, Henry, 144  
   Henry, Jr., 144, 145  
   Henry R., 146  
   Israel, 145

# ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

- John, 145  
 Joseph, 145  
 Phineas, 145  
 Ralph, 145  
 Robert, 146  
 Susan, 145  
 William, 145  
 Pennock, Abraham L., 232  
   Christopher, 232  
   Elizabeth, 232  
   Joseph, 232  
 Phillips, Mary, 150  
   R. A., Col., 148, 149  
   Thomas J., 148  
 Phinney, Elisha, 116  
   Eunice C., 116  
   Gould, 116  
   Hannah, 116  
 Physick, Elizabeth, 283  
   Philip S., Dr., 283  
 Platt, Dan, 13  
   Elizabeth A., 163  
   Frank E., 160, 162  
   Frederick, 13  
   Frederick J., 12, 15  
   Jessie G., 15  
   Joseph, 13  
   Joseph C., 12, 13, 14, 160, 163  
   Leonard S., 163  
   Margaret S., 163  
   Obadiah, 13  
   Philip S., 163  
 Porter, Abel J., 11  
   Harriet, 12  
   James R., 12  
   John K., 12  
   John T., 11  
 Powers, Anna M., 167  
   Thomas H., 165, 166  
   Thomas M., 166  
 Rath, Jacob, 284  
   Jacob B., Rev., 284  
   Susanna, 284  
 Reynolds, Arthur E., 103  
   George, 100, 101  
   George F., 100, 101  
   Ida A., 102  
   Katherine, 102  
   William W., 102  
 Riter, Elizabeth G., 281  
   Frank M., 281  
   George, 281  
   Michael M., 281  
 Robertson, John, 256  
   William G., 256  
 Rommel, Adaline, 312  
   John, 311  
   Lewis A., 311  
 Royce, Emeline, 135  
   G. Fred, 134  
   George S., 134  
   George W., 134  
   Nicholas, 134  
 Rush, Benjamin, Dr., 314  
   James, Dr., 314  
   Phoebe A., 315  
 Ruthven, Anna, 152  
   Henrietta, 153  
   Robert C., 151, 152  
   Robert E., 151, 152  
   Robert S., 153  
 Saylor, Benjamin, 236  
   John, 236  
 Schlager, Charles, 168  
   Edna, 264  
   Jacob, 263  
   Jacob R., 262, 263  
   John, 168  
   Lillian, 169  
   Sarah M., 169  
 Scranton, Ichabod, 7  
   John, 7  
   Jonathan, 7  
   Joseph H., 8  
   Katherine M., 11  
   Theophilus, 7  
   William W., 6, 9  
   Worthington, 11  
 Sellers, Amelia, 221  
   Ann C., 223



# ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

Coleman, 224  
 Coleman, Jr., 229  
 Coleman (3), 229  
 Cornelia, 229  
 David, 230  
 Elizabeth, 214  
 Helen G., 229  
 Howard, 223  
 John, 211, 213  
 John (2), 213  
 John (3), 213  
 John, Jr., 221  
 Mary, 221  
 Mary C., 231, 232  
 Mary H., 224  
 Nathan, 224  
 Samuel, 210, 211  
 Sarah P., 231  
 Thomas, 210  
 William, 214  
 William F., 221  
 Semple, Helen, 246  
 Lydia R., 246  
 Matthew, 245  
 Matthew, Dr., 245  
 Shaul, Elmer B., Dr., 144  
 Ruth, 144  
 Smith, George B., 103, 104  
 Grace, 104  
 John B., 103  
 Steinmetz, Daniel, 136  
 Frances M., 136  
 John, 136  
 Joseph A., 135, 136  
 Stender, Ferdinand J., 128  
 Gottlieb, 128  
 Herman F., 128  
 Wilhelmina, 129  
 Stipp, Carrie, 258  
 Catherine, 258  
 Ludwig, 257  
 Ludwig T., 257  
 Stocker, Albert, 146  
 Claude, 148  
 Eleanor G., 148  
 Frances, 148

Frank R., 148  
 Gertrude, 148  
 James D., 146  
 Octavia, 148  
 Stotesbury, Edward T., 239  
 Martha, 239  
 Thomas P., 239  
 Stoudt (Staudt-Stout), Anna A., 319  
 Charles H., 319  
 Daniel, 318  
 Elizabeth A., 320  
 Frederick M., Lieut., 319  
 George B., 319  
 Henry, 319  
 Jacob, 317, 318, 319  
 John (Johannes), 318  
 John B., Rev., 319  
 John M., 317  
 John R., 319  
 Mathias, 318  
 Michael, 318  
 Otilia, 319  
 Peter, 317  
 Reuben, 319  
 Thompson, George N., 316  
 John P., 316  
 John S., 315  
 Nicholas, 315  
 Sarah A., 316  
 Tompkins, Alva, 184, 185  
 Elisabeth W., 187  
 Joseph, 184  
 William, 184  
 William S., 184, 185  
 Van Lennep, Clara R., 247  
 Henry J., Rev., 246  
 William B., Dr., 246  
 Von Bergen, Andrew, 254  
 Emma, 255  
 John, 254  
 John, Jr., 254, 255  
 Warren, Edward W., 32  
 Ellen W., 32

# ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

- Everett, 29, 30  
 Harris F., 30  
 Isaac, 29  
 Watres, Effie J., 6  
 Laurence H., 6  
 Lewis S., 3  
 Louis A., Col., 3  
 Reyburn, 6  
 Weaver, Clarence E., 88  
 Helen A., 87  
 William, 86  
 William R., 85, 86  
 Weissenfluh, J. Edwin, 108  
 John, 108  
 Mary L., 109  
 Welles, Charles H., 36  
 Charles H., Jr., 35, 36  
 Hannah B., 37  
 Thomas, 36  
 Welsh, Fanny, 298  
 Herbert, 296  
 Herbert S., 298  
 John, 294  
 John, Jr., 293, 294  
 Mary, 295  
 Rebecca, 295  
 Robert F., 298  
 Weston, Charles S., 39, 40  
 Edward W., 39  
 Elijah, 39  
 Grace, 42  
 Willard, Edward N., 27, 28  
 Ellen C., 29  
 James, 28  
 Williams, John F., 120  
 John R., 119, 120  
 Rose, 121  
 Winton, Andrew J., 99  
 Mary, 100  
 Walter W., 98, 99  
 Walter W., Jr., 100  
 William W., 99  
 Wollerton, Charles, 140  
 Frederick W., 140, 141  
 John, 140  
 Josephine B., 142  
 William, 140, 141  
 Young, Elizabeth T., 295  
 James B., 295



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